ov. 5, at 9:30 a. m., ORE & CO. LL SELL JCTION.

es & Slippers 50 Cases ITY RUBBERS.

THE BEST GOOD as those of medium grade eady for inspection Monday. V. 6, at 9:30 a. m., Glassware

d-hand Furniture.
Ty merchants.
GORE & CO., Auctioneers. POMEROY & CO.,

Being Election Day. Tuesday's Sale POSTPONED lov. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. our usual assortment of

E, CARPETS, ts. Stoves. LIS-AV.

T-SEVENTH-ST.. rning, Nov. 6, rufture, consisting of Parlor, and Kitchen Furniture, Car-dding, Crockery, Glassware, f the house

EADDIN & CO.;

GOODS ON BALE DAY.

Furniture nt Residence,

cor. Hurlbut-st. CTION. at 10 o'clock a.m. Parlor Suit, Turkish Easy Centre Tables, Fine Plano, slit Mirror and Cornice. Book Curtains and Lambrequins, T. Hall Tree, Crystal and Velvet and Brussels Carocker, Gruckery, Glassware, Stores, is almost new, and in splen-nptory. DDIN & CO., Auctioneers. IM. BARKER &

AY'S SALE 3. at 9:30 o'clock, RE, PETS,

STOVES. SEHOLD GOODS, PRIERS, &c. AR, fine quality, Chromos,

RSHEIM, BARKER & CO. MAN & SON. INVOICE OF PANCY GOODS.

and Glassware r. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. CTAL! ed Fancy Goods, suitable for at Vases, Mantel Sets, Smoothina, Wood, and Tin Toyse hany other articles too at

IDERS & CO.,

Auction Sale of NDSHOES 10 o'clock a. m.,

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

THE

PUTNAM

Is familiarly known to the oldest man and the youngest schoolboy, and shall be known a hundred years hence, for we deal with all

PUTNAM

Down to posterity. We want to sell your your Clothing. We want to sell your children their Clothing. We want to sell your children's children their Clothing. And we will deal with you in such a manner as will merit what we strive to do,—if honest goods

lines of Men's Heavy Winter

Overcoats at \$5.00 Overcoats at \$12.50

Overcoats at 6.00 Overcoats at 14.00

Overcoats at 7.50 Overcoats at 15.00

Overcoats at 8.00 Overcoats at 16.00

Overcoats at 9.00 Overcoats at 18.00

And Our Overcoats at \$20 and \$30

re not surpassed by any Custom-Made

Arctic Ulsters at \$15, and

they would never have perished in their Arctic explorations. Our

Boys' and Children's Dep't

Is a wonder to behold. Boys' Overcoats, \$1.25 to \$12. Children's Short Pants— CENTS-50—CENTS each. Hundreds and

Special Bargains in Every Depart-

ment for the Next Twenty Days.

Our trade has more than doubled during the past twelve months, and is constantly

on the increase. An inspection of our immense stocks and prices will demonstrate to the most skeptical that we mean just

PUTNAM

131 & 133 CLARK-ST..

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT.

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

MILLINERY.

Additional Display of

recently imported Nov-

elties will be made this

Thursday, Nov. 6. Also

W. H. HAGEDON,

42 and 44 Madison-st.

PAPER.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

MISCELLANEDOS.

FINE COAT TAILORS

WANTED

Ca talogue, Samples, and Prices sent on appl 150 and 152 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO.

and 117 MADISON-ST.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

\$3.50 to \$12 each.

Our Arctic Overcoats at \$12.

on in the Garden City. Four

and low prices will do the work.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. **MEN'S**

VOLUME XXXIX.

WILSON BROS.

113 & 115 State-st.

Our stock of Medium and Fine Goods has no EQUAL in QUANTITY and VA-RIETY of FABRICS. The wants of all can be supplied. Prices Inspection invited.

CLOTHES WASHER. Best Clothes Washer FIDELITY BANK IN THE WORLD

Sold Direct to Users and Agents' Profits Avoided.

In the East, where this Machine is known, the sales are immense. Everybody concedes it to be the best by \$15 Clothes Washer for \$10

J. L. D. SULLIVAN & SON, 109 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the privilege of selling Newspapers, Books, etc., on the trains and at the stations of this Company. Specifications can be seen at the office of F. A. HOWE, Freight Agent G. T. Ry., Chicago.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Nov. 15, 1879. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager G. T. Ry.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR STOCK CAT-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,)
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stock Cai
directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affair Sesied proposals, Indorsed "Proposals for Stock Catts, "and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Vashington City, D. C., will be received until 11
clock a. m. of Wednesday, the 3d day of December,
1874, for furnishing at the points bereinstier named the
billowing number of 2-year-old American stock cattle,
1800 end cach: Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota, 370
lead each: Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota, 370
lead each: Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota, 370
lead each: Prov Creek Agency, Dakota, 370
lead: all of which cattle must have been raised and
well in low or Minnesota: Cheyenne and Arapahoe
1870, Indian Territory, 520 head: Klowa Comanche
ad Wiehits Agency, Indian Territory, 680 head: Osage
1870, Indian Territory, 220 head: Pawnee Agency,
1881 are reritory, 420 head: Ponca and Sac and
1871 Agencies, Indian Territory, 300 head each: Raw
1871 Fonca (Nex Ferce Indians), 100 head each: Raw
1872 Matthew Matthews of Matthews (Nex Ferce Indians), 100 head each: all of
1872 Matthews (Nex Ferce Indians), 100 head each: all of
1873 Matthews (Nex Ferce Indians), 100 head each: all of
1874 Matthews (Nex Ferce Indians), 100 head each: all of
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Certified checks only receivable on the following sank; etc. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks only receivable on the following sank; etc. All bids must be accompanied by certified decks upon some one of the following banks or Government Depositories for at least 5 per cent of the mount of the proposal, viz.: Chemical National, New York: American Example National Brank New York: Philadelphia National, Phirs National, Baltimore: Third Jational, Cincinnati; Union National, Ohicago; Fourth Jational, Cincinnati; Union National, Chicago; Fourth Jational, St. Louis; and Citizen's National, Washing. B. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers of Philadelphia, Baltimore. Chicago, and St. Louis.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner. TO SHIP-BUILDERS AND MA-

CHINETS.

Sealed processle for general repairs to the hull and semi-machinery of the Revenue betaemer "Johnson" will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock about of Monday, the 17th day of November, 1879.

Makers must name separate prices for the repairs to take hull and steam-machinery, and state the time in which they will agree to complete the work. Bids must be accordance with the specifications, and should be advaned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and encred on the envelope "Proposals for repairs to the Revenue Steamer "Johnson." Specifications for the work may be seen on the vessel at the port of Millander. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and waive defects if deemed for the set interests of the Government so to do. [Maned] JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1879.

Said proposals will be received at this office until 12 clock, noon, Monday, November 24, 1879, for maked the control of the control WASHINGTON D.C. November 1 1979

DROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 26 Washington-av.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31, 1879.

Popular in triplicate, will be received at suil 12 o'clock soon on Nov. 29, 1879, at and place they will be opened in presence, for furnishing timber for crib work at the Reture, as Sand Beach, Mich.

crament reserves the right to reject any or its EDUCATIONAL. and full information as to the man-omittions to be observed by bidders, tract and payment will be furnished

Madison & Peoria-sts.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT

COMMENCING MONDAY.

November 10. On the above date we shall com-

mence to offer, AT RETAIL, the

largest collection of

Ever shown on a Dry Goods Coun-

The principal numbers on which we claim to save the purchaser 75c to \$1.00 per yard, will be classified

Quality A, 22 inches wide, \$2.00 per yard Quality E, 24 inches wide, \$2.25 per yard Quality I, 24 inches wide, \$2.50 per yard Quality 0, 27 inches wide, \$2.75 per yard Quality U, 27 inches wide, \$3.00 per yard

This, the most interesting sale we shall hold this season, will be found upon comparison that we are still The Leaders of Popular Prices.

REAL ESTATE.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received for the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Fidelity Savings Bank, 10 o'clock on Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, 1879. THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY,

THE BANK BUILDING. or70 feet, adjoining the above, also four-stories. The sanking Office is elegantly finished and completely HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

Adjoining the Bank, rented for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per year, and lease having near four years to run. A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT On the northeast corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., eing 50 feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Fifth-av.

BIDS May be made for the whole or any part of the property TERMS OF SALE:

Cash down: or one-third eash and the balance in one and two years with seven per ceut interest.

Proposals must state whether bid is for all cash or part on time: to be indorsed "Proposals for Fidelity Property," and addressed to the Clerk of the Superior Court of nook County.

All proposals to be opened at the time specified and n the presence of the Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Court. Abstract of title will be furnished, and a deposit of 10 per cent required of the successful bidder.

rocessful bidder.
For further information or particulars address
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver, IRA HOLMES

HOLMES & BRO., REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
Buildings and Houses Rented.
Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Money invested in Real Estate Mortgages for corporations and individuals (without charge). Will take full charge of Real Estate belonging to Estates, Corporations, or Individuals, collecting rents, paying taxes, etc.
Real Estate Purchasers will ind our facilities

86 Washington-st., Chicago. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION. — Genuine only with the fas-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label,
"Consumption in England increased temfold in ten years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemista. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Ce., 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

ARE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DECORATING With proper care they last for years. Cotton Plags

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 208 South Water-st.

MANASSE SIGHT DETICIAN TRIBUNE PRIDLES BUILDING

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN On Improved City Real Estate at 7 per cent on small amounts.

MIMPALL & FRAKE.

38 Metropolitan Buck.
Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sta.

prices.

THE HERO HOME.

Gen. Grant at Last Reaches His Old Town, Calena,

And Practically Finishes His OLD RELIABLE Tour Around the World

> A Return that Met with a Warm and Honest Welcome.

Clothing House Details of the Last Stages of the Journey Galenaward.

by Special Train at Mendota. CLOTHING HOUSE Oratorical Welcome from

Arrival of Chicago Friends

Gov. Cullom and Senator Logan. Hand-Shakings and Vociferous

Enthusiasm, All Along the Route. A Welcome that Must Have

Heart. Speeches by Grant, Govs. Cullom, Smith, and Gear, Washburne, and

Others.

Thrilled Its Recipient's

A Quiet Party of Eighteen Priends Partake of Dinner at Grant's Home

on the Hill.

MENDOTA'S WELCOME. THE JOURNEY MESUMED.

Are not surpassed by any Custom-Made Overcoats in quality of material, style, fur-nishings, or finish. They are gotten up with a view of furnishing gentlemen with an Overcoat who have formerly patronised merchant tailors, and are equal to any cus-tom-made costing from \$45 to \$80. Energial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 5.—Morning dawned at combardville gloomy, chili, and lowering, but everybody on the special train was up betimes, ready to renew the day's journey over the rails. The engine had been run up to Buda over night, The engine had been run up to Suda over night, and her decorations elaborated until they cellipsed anything in that line since the train left the Mississippi. She came down from Buda about 7 o'clock, and at 8, while Grant, Gear, and others of the party were breakfasting in the dining-car, everything was ready for the start. Grant and me Governor went Arctic Suits at \$15, out to take a look at her, the former smiled in approval Are superior to the Clothing ever worn in any Arctic expedition. Had the unfortu-nate crew of Dr. Franklin been supplied with Clothing from this celebrated house

been placed inside the headlight, and at the added extent and beauty of the decorations generally. The people of Lombardville had collected at the depot and cheered the party as the train moved off. At Buda the Hon. E. B. Washburne and Mr. and Mrs. McCiellan, of Galena, who had come down on a special car, joined the party, and were welcomed by Gen. Grant, and in turn extended a welcome to their old fellow-townsman. Grant and Washburne referred with evident pleasure to the news of the overwhelming Republican victories everywhere, and, after a brief chat, the Galena welcomers left the party a few moments and proeeded to the dining-room car, where they

breakfasted. AT PRINCETON Grant shook hands with the crowd assembled around the depot, his much-used arm having regained its wonted elasticity, if his back did still ain him from almost constant leaning over that rear platform. The crowd was a small one. but great was its enthusiasm. Three rousing cheers were given as the train moved off, and an hour's run brought it, at 9:20, TO MENDOTA.

Vast crowds swarmed about the depo to whose cheers, united to the thunder peals of ordnance, conspired to make the noisiest and heartiest kind of welcome. A local reception committee were on hand, while Company F, Twelfth Battalion National Guards, under Command of Capt. Ingalls, was drawn up on the platform. A line was formed, and Grant passed through it, es-corted by Gen. Gear, Collector Crooker, Mayor Hastings, Mr. Ruggles, and took seats in the first carriage. The procession formed with two bands at its head, followed by one platoon of first carriage. The other carriages, containing the balance of the party and citizens, followed, and the procession wound its way along the finely decorated streets to the First Baptist Church, where it halted. Arches had been erected over its front doors, under which Grant passed, being made of flags and evergreens, and bearing in large letters the word "Welcome." Grant and escort passed up the church-aisle to the pulpit, which had been enlarged and handsomely deco rated with flowers, flags, and evergreens. An arch over its edge bore simply the word "Grant." The church was filled to overflowing with citizens generally, and a large delegation school-children. Mayor Hastings and Grant rose from the sofa where they had sat down, and Mendota's Executive delivered the follow-

introducing a line of Trimmed Hats and Bon-ADDRESS OF WELCOME: GEN. GRANT: In behalf of the citizens of Mendota and vicinity, independent of party, I congratulate you upon your safe return to the State of Illinois and the near arrival to your home. We have read with the greatest interest of the honorable manner in which you have been received by the Governments that you have visited, and are happy to realize that your distinguished services to your country were as fully appreciated abroad as they are at home. In your reception this morning the citizens of this city and vicinity have turned out en masse to greet you, manifesting the same enthusiasm, in the appreciation of your distinguished services in the field and as President of this great Republic, as had greeted you from San Francisco to this point. We sincerely hope that your life may be long protracted, and that you may always realize the deep affection of a grateful public for the services you have rendered your country. nets at specially low Mendota and vicinity, independent of party, I

GRANT RESPONDED AS FOLLOWS:

CITIZENS OF MENDOTA: The receptions which
I have received on my return to my own country, upon my first arrival at San Francisco up to
Mendots, have been to use gratifying. The receptions referred to abroad have been a mark of
respect that foreign nations feel for the
United States as a country, and
for its citizens as energetic, progressive, and independent: people. The honor
has been yours, and not mise. In getting back
now, to my own home, I feel specially gratified
to meet the citizens of my own State, and to de
welcomed by them. I am sure I shouldn't want
to stay long in Illinois if I didn't feel that;
could have a good feeling and a reception of the
people of this State. In conclusion, ladies and GRANT RESPONDED AS FOLLOWS:

gentlemen, I thank you for what I see before me here this morning, and for the words which I have just heard. [Applause.]

Hand-shaking to an almost unfimited exten losed the reception at the church, after which Grant was escorted back to the depot. In the meantime Grant's special car, as well as that set apart for the use of Col. Fred Grant, Mrs. Fred Grant and Gov. Gear had been transferred to the Illinois Central track, ready to be attached to

THE SPECIAL PROM CHICAGO which was to bear the Chicago people and the party on to Galena and to take the place of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cars, composing the forward portion of the train since it left Omaha, and which were afterwards sent on from Mendota to Chicago. The Illinois Central Engine No. 110 stood waiting on the track shead of the two cars which had been transferred to the Central's track. Her decorations were superb, her brass glistened and shone after much scouring and rubbing and her exterior ornamentations were of the large flags were placed on the pilot, while the headlight contained a fair oil painting of Grant. Above the headlight and fastened to it was perched a stuffed American eagle, which was Amboy, and brought back after the conflict was ever and presented to Vigilant Fire Company, of that city. From its beak were suspended red, white, and blue satin streamers, while beneath its breast was a shield bearing the Stars and Stripes. The boiler, cab, and tender were profusely adorned with red, white, and blue bunting, eaught here and there with rosets of the three colors, while flags, both large and small, were stuck wherever there was room. The engineer selected to run the train was Russell Rosier, one of the most trusted of the Company's employes, and the conductor chosen for the occasion was Homer Graves, a long-tried servant of the road.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock

WHEN THE SPECIAL TRAIN from Chicago, previously referred to, rounded the curve and pulled up at the depot. This train, which was furnished by President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central Railroad, for the accommodation of the former residents of Galens now domiciled in Chicago who were invited to participate in the reception festivities this evening at the Leaden City, Gen. Grant's former home, pulled out of Chicago promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning. It was made up of a smoking-car; a baggage-car, which had been transformed into a large and commodious kitchen; a day coach, from which the seats had been taken so that it might be turned into a dining-car; two sleeping coaches, and the private car of President Ackerman. It was hauled by engine No. 137, which was gayly decorated with wreaths of flowers, evergreens and tri-colored bunting. W. T. Perry, one of the oldest and most trusted of the Illinois Central engineers, presided at the throttle, and was ably assisted by William Coddington, of the engineer staff of the Burlington Railroad Company, over whose track the special ran from Chicago to Mendota. George Alexander, Division Superintendent of the Burlington, Train master Reeves, and Conductor Spurr had charge of the train, and, under their watchful care, it made the run of some eighty miles without the slightest detention.

THE GUESTS WERE Thomas Hoyne and wife, Philip Hoyne and wife, B. H. Campbell, George W. Campbell, Nathan Corwith, Henry Corwith, Dr. C. E. Hemosted and daughter, Edward Hempsted and wife, Hempsted Washburne, Col. J. J. S. Wilson and wife, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, wife, and daughter, W. A. gomery and wife, J. A. Packard and wife, Dr. E. Jones and wife, E. A. Small and daughter, W. H. Bradley, D. W. Jackson and wife, John N. Jawett and wife, Mrs. Gen. J. C. Smith, W. G. Rawlins and wife, E. F. Kittoe, George B. Swift, A. M. Jones, Mrs. Gen. Babcock, Gen. Logan and wife, Misses Campbell, James Rood, wife, and daughter, J. B. Drake, Potter Palmer and wife, James McKindlev and wife, G. M. Bogue, B. F. Aver and wife, E. T. Jaffries, Miss Jones, Col. George Hicks, Mrs. and Miss Oughton, Gov. Smith and wife, of Wisconsin, Gov. Cullom and daughter, Secretary of State Harlow, a TRIBUNE commissioner, J. B. Beale of Frank Lestie's Illustrated, and President

Ackerman and wife.

Shortly after leaving Chicago breakfast was served in the improvised dining car, which was handsomely decorated with bunting, wreaths, flags, and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. The billof-fare embraced all the substantials and luxuries of the season, and, with appetites sharpened by the keen, nipping air of the morning, the guests did full justice to the artistic bill-of-fare which was spread for their gastronomic en-

The new train was transferred to the Illinois Central track, Grant's and Col. Fred's cars attached to the rear, and the new engine, previously described, took her place at the head. THE TRIBUNE commissioner had brought with him a pientiful supply of TRIBUNES, which thus reached Mendota hours before they could possibly have done so had they come by regular train, and which were in fact the oply papers on the special. He, of course, waited upon Grant, who was smoking a eigar in the rear compartment of his car, and presented him with the first copy of any Unicago aper of to-day. Grant received it with evident, easure, and was soon deeply engaged in PORING OVER THE ELECTION NEWS.

He had read awhile, when he looked up and said, with a smile that would have done the Mayor of Chicago good to see: "Weil, Carter Harrison don't exactly approve of the results, does be?"

"Well, hardly," responded THE TRIBUNE "He'li be apt to veto it, won't he?" "He would undoubtedly like to, if it was as easy as vetoing an ordinance passed by the

City Council," replied the commissioner. "Yes, I imagine so," was Grant's rejoinder. "There was also a gentleman by the name of Moses," added the commissioner, "who was the worst beaten man in the lot."

" And he's the last man in the world to complain," said Grant, pointedly. "He was a Rebel soldier and then a carpet-bagger, but he was allowed to make the canvass without anyoody interrupting him; and his friends had the

"We had it a little worse than him," suggested the commissioner, "in Col. Harper, the Okolona States man, who was allowed to speak in Uhicago." "Yes," said the General, drily, knocking off

the ashes from his cigar. Then, without venhe reading of the paper. OFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

THE GENERAL AT MENDOTA.

Special Disputes to The Tribusa.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 5.—But it was impo to get away from Mendota without som

further in the oratorical line. Grant was called out on the rear platform, where he looked upon out on the rear platform, where he looked appear a sea of faces, and where he received cheer on cheer from the lusty throats of Illinois' sons.

Mrs. Grant was also called for, and, though she had been too iil to accord the ladies of Mendota the promised reception in her car, she complied with the call, not wishing to disappoint them entirely. The crowd received her with every evidence of love and respect as she appeared, bowed, and then retired.

on the platform, and gave Grant a welcome that atomed for his failure to meet the party at the western border of the State. Approaching the

great traveler he shook hands with him, and Grant said: "How do you do, Governor?"

"I desire to say a few words," replied Cullom, continuing this undertone colloquy.

"Well," replied Grant, "I have had my say.

"This is a free country," continued Grant,

and you can't get me to say anything more

and you can't get me to say anything more here."

Cullom smiled, and intimated that he doubted the truth of that proposition. Then, silencing the crowd and turning to Grant, he addressed the bero in the following speech of welcome:

GEN. GRANT: On behalf of your old friends who are here present, and in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, I extend to you and to your family a sincere and heartfelt welcome home. [Applause.] This great central valley is proud to acknowledge you as the most honored and best-beloved of all her living sons. [Cheers.] Eighteen years ago you left us in the service of our common country, at the head of the Twenty-first brave regiment of Illinois Volunteers. [Great applause.] I need not recite to those present who join in the greeting; the well-known story of your progress. We have followed you every step, through all the dark days which ended in the glorious success of the army of the Union, and which gave to you that which you so richly deserved,—the position of General of the Army. Later, you were twice called to the highest civil office of the Nation. Illinois at each time gave to you her volce in no uncertain tones. When you laid aside the cares and toils of office, and sought in foreign travels the rest and recreation which you so much needed, your fellow-citizens, from your own State, nave thrilled with pride and pleasure when they saw the recognition of your services to civilization and the age of your sbilltes as a chieftain and a ruler, and of your virtues as a man, by all the great and good of the entire world. [Cheers.] Our pleasure and pride in following you from shore to shore, when Nation vied with Nation and Princes with Princes to do you honor, have not been leasened by any fear that all this adulation would in any way hurt you. We had an abiding confidence that the time would come when you would return among us, that same quiet, modest man whom we had last known, to assume your position and take your place as a private citizen. And in that place I want to re Cullom smiled, and intimated that he doubted

was a practical verification of Culiom's remark, that adulation could not burt him. Without apparently noticing Cullom's allusion to what the future might bring forth, he responded:
GOVERNOR: I thank the citizens of the State
of Illinois, and I thank you, for the welcome
you have extended to me. I shall make no
further remarks now. Having been received in
one of the churchs of this city by the population of Mendola, and having already had an opportunity of taking, I think, nearly everybody
by the hand [laughter], I will, therefore, reserve anythings further that I have to say for
another occasion. the future might bring forth, he responded:

Gov. Cullom proposed three cheers for Gen. Grant, which were given with a yell and burrah that must, indeed, have assured the General of his welcome, if anything more were necessary. Then there were

CALLS FOR GEN. LOGAN, who responded, and was received with more cheering. In satisfying the popular demand for

speech, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is not my day to make speeches. I congratulate you heartily that you have had an opportunity of joining in a grand welcome to our citizen and ex-President of the United States of America, one worthy of all that has been done by the people of this country in order to make his name not only National but world-wide, alike with his character in our grand Nation. Wherever he has gone there has been naught said or done with a due appreciation of the great Nation which he represented. As a private citizen to the bosom of his country he now returns, and receives such an ovation and welcome as is due to him and that an ovation and welcome as is due to him and that which he has done and performed for the welfare of this great people. It is, I know, the earnest desire and wish of the American people that the Allwise Providence may extend his days, and that his usefulness to this people has not ended. [A voice, "Amen."] I thank you, my countrymen, for the grand reception which you have given our fellow-citizen, "U. S. Grant. [Prolonged applause.]

It was now high time to start, and as the train moved off some one in the crowd cried out. "God bless you, Gen. Grant." This was followed by cheers on cheers, some of the crowd running along after the train and yelling and heering as they ran.

GOV. SMITH, OF WISCONSIN, was escorted to the rear platform, where Grant was still standing and bowing to the following

crowd, and introduced by Gov. Cullom. "I see by the papers," said Grant, as the Governor of Wisconsin approached him and shook ands, "that you have got a large majority." Gov. Smith smiled assent, and made the folowing brief address:

GEN. GRANT: Speaking for myself, and representing the State of Wisconsin, I extend you a cordial greeting, and rejoics with Illinois in your safe return and that of your family. The other members of the Chicago party began to press back to Grant's car and renew their acquaintances, where they had formerly

known him, or receive introductions to him.
The train moved along over the rolling prairies at an exciting rate of speed, and all enjoyed th pleasure of the ride. The lowering clouds had disappeared, the sun came out and brightened he earth with his kindly beams, and everything was now in harmony with the general character MENDOTA TO GALENA.

MENDOTA TO GARDER.

RECEPTIONS ON THE ROUTE.

Special Disputch to The Triuma.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The first stop after leaving Mendota was made at Amboy, where had collected to welcome Grant another crowd had collected to welcome Grant and shake him by the hand. Gov. Cullom inroduced him, and said that Gen. Grant would like to shake hands with everybody, but his right arm was nearly worn off, and he would crowd, however, were not to be deterred, but pressed forward and obtained the coveted boon

A brief stop was made where hundreds of people had collected who were, of course, bent on seeing and bearing Grant. He was escorted to the platform by the Mayor of the city, who introduced him to the strative as usual. When it had subsided, Grant

said:
"I am very glad to see you all again, after an absence of two years and a half. I am very glad to reach home again, and to be once more in the State in which I have my residence. As we only stop here a moment, there will only be time for me to say again that I am very glad to meet you." [Cheers.] On the arrival of the train at Polo, it was

boarded by a reception committee appointed by the citizens of Galena to escort the General to that city. Most of them had a personal acthat city. Most of them had a personal acquaintance with the distinguished traveler, and the hand-shakings and greetings were consequently of the most cordial character. No set speech was made, and the Committee soon found itself at home among the former Galeneans who had left Chicago in the morning. The Committee consisted of Darius Hunkins, Mayor of Galena; Capt. A. Estey, B. F. Felt, Dr. R. D. Kittos, John E. Corrith, J. R. Mayor of Galena; Capt. A. Estey, B. F. Felt, Dr. E. D. Kittoe, John E. Corwith, J. B. Brown, of the Galena Gazette; A. M. Haines, Capt. D. S. Harris, William Fiddick, Judge Williams Spencer, Dr. E. G. Newhall, John Lorrain, J. M. Byan, Thomas Foster, Frederick Stabl, C. R. Perkins, ex-Mayor Hazer, and J. D. Piett; and H. S. Townsend, of Warren, and William Byan, of Dubnone.

buque.

Grant was forced to make his appearance on

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

gift of gab is fully developed; here's Ryan for instance." But Ryan hadn't any speech to their failure to get anybody to talk. During the wait somebody yelled out:

"What's the price of hides in Galena, General?" To which Grant gave no other response than a smile. make, and the crowd were diss

than a smile.

After leaving Forreston Grant and about thirty of the party went forward to the diningcar and sat down to dimner. He was called out

however, and introduced to the noisy crowd by Gov. Cullom, who again explained why the con-dition of Grant's right arm would not allow of

a place just one mile from the Wismi State line, and famous in history as the home of the only and original "Long" Jones, Grant was called out and shook hands with the children, who used up that right arm less than men would have one. This was the last stopping-place before the train reached Galena. The approach to the lattercity, for miles and miles, swarmed everywhere with little knots of people, who cheered and waved their handkerchiets and hats as the

train flew by. Grant's old home was reached at exactly twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, and the trip from San Francisco overland came to a tempo rary stop. Any one looking into Grant's tired face, and remembering what he has gone through for a few weeks past, could easily see that the great traveler was glad of the prospect

HOME AT LAST.

GALENA'S ROTAL RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 5.—A salvo of artillery greeted Gen. Grant as be entered his old bome. and 10,000 citizens ga hered at the depot and on the streets adjoining to give a royal welcome to America's most distinguished living citizen. The crowd pressed back and forth, and there was some trouble about the landing; but in a few minutes this was adjusted, and way was made for Gen. Grant to his carriage. The depot of the Itimois Central is located in East Galena, while the city proper is on the other side of the river. When the General had reached his carriage a procession was formed. The hour was late, and there was no time to lose if the business of the day was to be finished before night-

FORMED AS FOLLOWS:

PORMED AS FOLLOWS:
Detachment of City Police.
Veterans bearing colors of the old Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, better known as the Washburne Lead Mine Regiment.
Gen. W. R. Rowley, the only living member of Gen. Grant's Individual Staff, and Chief Marshal of the Day.
Gen. John C. Smith, State Tressurer, commanding the Militia, and Cant. J. W. Luke, Aid and Assistant Marshal.
Two Companies of the Third Illinois Militia.
An lows Militia Company with Band, etc.
The Soldiers' and Sallors' Veteran Association of Jo Daviess County.
The Veteran Coros of Dubuque, Ia.
The Dyersville, Is., Veteran Club.
Crippied Veterans of the War in carriages.
Knights of Pythins from Dubuque and this city.
Liberty and Neptune Fire Companies.
The carriage, drawn by four grav burses, which bore Gen. Grant. Gov. Cullom. Sanator McClellan, and Mayor Hunkins.
Distinguished Visitors and well-known citizens in carriages.
A thousand citizens, many being old veterans.

A thousand citizens, many being old veterans. on Second street to Decatur, and east on that street to Spring street bridge. This bridge was built but a few months ago, and is really a very fine piece of work. It was gorgeously adorned for the occasion, and, in fact, the artistic work of the day centered here. At the east end was a motto extending across the bridge, and bearing the word "Welcome" in large letters. In the centre of the bridge was a motto, "U. S. G." in evergreens, and at the other end was a cross bearing the inscription, "Our honored citizen." A triumphal arch, sur-mounted by a portrait of Gen. Grant, was thrown across Water street, but the party did not pass under this, and continued on their way to the business centre, via Bench and Meeker streets. At the First Methodist Church, on Bench street, where the Grant family attended Bench street, where the Grant family attended in years gone by, and where the younger members attended Sabbath-school, a genuine surprise was had. The Sabbath-school children came forth, headed by their Superintendent, and sang a song prepared for the occasion. The procession continued on its way past the Court-House, and down Meeker street to Main. Thence the line of march was on Main street to the corner of Green, where a grand stand to the corner of Green, where a grand stand had been erected. Stretching across the street arch embowered in green. On one side it bore the mottoes, "From Galena to Appomattox Court-House," "From Galena to the White House," "From Galens Around the World"; and also the words, "Welcome to Your Home. General." On the other side was the motto, "Loved at Home and Honored Abroad," and the names "Grant," "Sperman," "Sheri-dan," "Rawlins." The whole was surmounted by a carved eagle, formerly the property of the Gray Eagle Fire Company. It was about 4:15 when the head of the procession halted in front of the grand stand, and the vast crowd there

SET UP A WELCOMING CHEER. The carriages were gradually unloaded, their occupants finding places on the immense platform erected for the occasion. A bind, stationed on the triumphal arch, extended its welcome in the shape of "Hail to the Chief," and followed it up while the member of the late procession were finding their places on the stand with "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and other muchused airs.

At last everything was in readiness for the oratorical features of the reception. Senator McClellan took the lead, Grant standing during

McClellan took the lead, Grant standing during the delivery of the speech, and now and then looking with an expression born not merely of casual interest to see how many more pages of the Mayor's elaborate welcome remained unread. The address, which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, was as follows:

SENATOR M'CLELLAN'S SPEECH.

GENERAL: The Mayor and your fellow-citizens of Galena have assigned to me the pleasing duty of tendering you, in their name and on their behalf, a hearty welcome bome again. Without distinction of party, sect, or nationality, all your neighbors and townsmen give you cordial salutation, and hall your return to your old home with joy and profound satisfaction. They are deeply sensible of the honor you do them in continuing to make this city your residence, and they will be only too happy to contribute so far as they may be able, to render your stay here profitable and agreeable. You, sir, have been the recipient of many ovations, remarkable allke for their spontaneous heartiness and their almost imperial magnificence. Your journey from the Golden Gate to this place has been one continual triumphal progress, marked everywhere by demonstrations of honor, respect, admiration, and homage never heretofore seconded to a private citizen in this country. We in Galena cannot vie with those splendid displays. We are too poor, and too few for that, In our little city we cannot give you the plaudits of hundreds of thousands of people; we cannot erect triumphal arches emblazoned with gold and aliver; we are not able to provide royal banquets with princely service, but we are able and glad to give you

We can and do give you and your i

cities may make grander and more imposing demonstrations, but be assured, sir, that no people in all this broad land are so glad to see you as are yourfellow-citizens of Galene. None greet you with a warmer affection, none can be so proud of you, your achievements, and your fame; and we come to-day, in our humble fashion, with noneof that pomp and pageantry to which you are accustomed on like occasions, to give expression as best we may to the delight and satisfaction we feel in seeing you once more among us; to testify the love and respect we have for you as a man and a fellow-citizen, and the honor and esteem we entertain for you as a soldier and a statesman. In the dark days of 1861 you left us to fight the battles of your country. Your career since then has become a large part of that country's most interesting and eventful history. The Nation's interrity vindicated and the union restored, the highest military honors a grateful people could bestow were lavished upon you. Twice have the suffrages of a free people placed you in the highest civil position in their gift,—a position MORE HONORABLE THAN THAT OF KING OR EM-

MORE HONORABLE THAN THAT OF KING OR EMPEROIL,

inasmuch as it is not determined by the accident of oirth, but given as the reward of genius and ability, patriotism and public service. As a private citizen you have just made the circuit of the globe. Nothing could equal the courtesies and distinctions you received from the Powers of the Old World, save the modesty, good sense, and democratic simplicity which characterized your reception of them. Imperial splendors, the glitter and glare of Royalty, never for a moment dazzled your republican vision. The guest of Kings and Prime Ministers of extended Empires, you hore yourself with the quiet dignity of an American citizen. The just compliments of the titled and the great to your illustrious services and personal worth you modestly disclaimed, and credited them all to your country. In the presence of sovereigns you never forgot that you were yourself a sovereigns,—one of a Nation of 40,00,000 sovereigns. And it is most gratifying, sir, to your own countrymen to learn, from a speech made by yourself, that you return to your native land a more argent admirer of republican institutions than ever before, and that your love for your country has been increased, and your faith in the progress, future greatmess, and

GRAND DESTINY OF THIS NATION has been strengthened by your observations and experiences abroad. In all your foreign trav-els you could doubtless say of your country,

with the poet:

Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart, untravoled, fondly turns to thee.
Again, in the name of this great congregation of patriotic, admiring, enthusiastic beople,
I bid you thrice welcome to this little town! a
town of small importance indeed of itself, but
made famous and historic by the deeds of yourself and those of many other distinguished men,
who have gone forth from us to do service for
the State. Some of these with their martial
robes about them sleep on battle fields; some
are still with the army, guarding the frontier;
and some, illustrious in their several spheres as
jurisis, foreign Ambassadors, and successful
men of affairs, we have the pleasure of seeing
before us on this occasion. They have come
back to this their former home, to unite their
acclaim with ours in your honor to-day.
In conclusion, sir, permit me to express the
wish that your future may be as serone and
happy as your bast has been eventful and glorious, and as you pass "into the sear and yellow
leaf" of life's autumn, may

All that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
be yours.

GEN. GRANT ADVANCED

to the railing, leaned a little forward, gazed into MR. MAYOR AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF GALENA: It is with extreme embarrassment that I stand here to-day to receive the welcome which you are according me. It is gratifying; but it is difficult for me to respond to what I have just heard and to what I see, properly. I can say that since I left here, more than eighteen years ago, it has always been a matter of pleasure to me to be able to return again to Galena. [Applause.] Now, after an absence of two and a half years from this city, having been in almost every country north of the equator, it is with special pleasure that I return here again to be greeted by the citizens of this city, Jo Daviess Countr, and the surrounding country. In my travels abroad, as has been alluded to by the speaker who has just sat down, I have received princely honors, but they have been MR. MAYOR AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF

HONORS DUE TO MY COUNTRY, and due to you as citizens and soversigns of our great country. [Cheers.] It but requires a person to travel abroad, and to get an insight of life in all of the foreign countries, to appreciate how happy we ought to be with the country we have here. It makes better Americans of me all to see the abrungling be with the country we have here. In the better Americans of us all to see the struggling there is, particularly in the Far East, to gain what would be a starving support in our own country. It should be a gratification to us to feel that we are citizens of this country, where want is scarcely known, and where the question of subsistence is not one we think of now. Fellow-citizens, I renew to you my thanks for your presence and for the welcome which I have received at your hands. [Prolonged applause and sheers.]

GOV. CULLOM was then pressed into the oratorical whirlpool, Benator McClellan introducing him to the crowd. The Governor was in the vein for it, and made the following taking speech:

and made the following taking speech:

FRILOW-CITIZENS: You are not here to-day to listen to an address from any person who has not already talked. You came here from all this country around, not only from our own state, but from the neighboring States of Jowa and Wisconsin, to look again upon that grand man who has just made the circuit of the world. You have had the opportunity, and let me say to you, my friends, that the world does not afford an instance in all history where a private citizen has been received by the great and good of the whole world before as in the case of the reception of our own citizen, then, Grant. [Applause.] The people of Illinois, the people of Galena, the people of Jo Daviess County, the people of lowa, the people of America.

OUGHT TO FREL PROUD

United States of Atherica

OUGHT TO FEEL PROUD

that their great Captain has been so bonored by
the nations of the earth, in bonoring whom they
bonored our own free Republic. [Cheers.]
Now, my friends, I am not going to say another
word, except this: that you have with you, in
addition to Gen. Grant, three Governors here
to-day,—something that doesn't happen very
often. [Voice—"Tain't a good day for Goverbors, either."] Söme man says it ain't a good
day for Governors, either. [Laughter.] Well,
I don't know how that is, but I do know that
you have got one Governor, and a pretty good
one, too [laughter], from Illinois, and another
from lowa, and another one, just as good, from
Wisconsin,—both of those two gentlemen having just been indorsed by their citizens by overwhelming majorities. [Great applause.] And
now I bid you good-by. [Cheers.]

Speeches from the Governors of three
States being in order, Senator McClellan
introduced Gov. Gear, of Iowa, who had not left

oduced Gov. Gear, of fowa, who had not left the party since it struck Council Bluffs, but had the party since it struck Council Bluffs, but had escorted it not only through his own, but through a portion of the adjoining State of Illinois. Gov. Gear is an old Galenn man himself, and it is needless to say that he was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He, too, was in the velu, and his speech was as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I am very glad to say a word to you on this pleasant eccasion. Well, and truly

My FRIENDS: I am very glad to say a word to you on this pleasant eccasion. Well and truly did Gov. Cullom say to you that the people ought to be proud. They are proud of the kind attentious which have been showered on your honored neighbor and friend. It is not merely the case here in Galesia, but it was the same all over the broad Commonwealth of lows. So it was in your own good State in the people turning out to see him. [Appiause.] Your honored Obvernor has remarked that you had three Governors here to-day, a thing which perhaps doesn't happen often. I am a little bit afraid that the weight of these Gubernatorial gentlemen may perhaps tip flown the old hills of Galena. [Laughter.] Fart of this trip in its pleasures to me is in this fact: that a long time ago, as it would seem to many of you young men, forty-one or two years ago, I was a Jo Daviess County boy myself. [Laughter and applause.] I used to climb these hills and slide down on these streets, as many of your boys do over here to-day, and I will always look back to Galena with great pleasure. [Applause.] To me it is a Mecca; I come here at intervals, and I am glad I came to-day, and I am not certain, is view of the large numbers of military chieftains, of statesmen, and of jurists that have been given to the country by this town,—I rather doubt whether I would have had the honor of being chosen as Chief Executive of this great pleasure. [Applause.]

[Applause.] I sm reminded, further, of the fact that another great historian, of foreign birth, said that here was the most magnificent abiding-place devised by God for the abode of man. [Applause.] It is true, my friends; it will come in our time; in your time or in mine, here will soon be seen the great mass of the population, wealth, intelligence, and political supremacy of this great country. I thank you, and I bid you good-by. [Prolonged applause.] GOV. SMITH,

of Wisconsin, third member of the Guberna-torial triumvirate, was called upon, and, in re-

torial triumvirate, was called upon, and, in response, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF GALENA AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY: It is with unfeigned pleasure that I come here to-day to meet with you upon this most interesting occasion. Since 3 o'clock this morning I have traveled nearly 300 miles to join with you in bidding welcome to Gen. Grant. [Applause.] He has just returned to Galena, after having made the circuit of the globe. Never in the annals of all time has any men, in traveling through the world, received such bonor, such distinction, as has Gen. Grant. He now returns to his Galena home, and it gives me very great pleasure as has Gen. Grant. He now returns to his Galena home, and it gives me very great pleasure to find that his old neighbors turn out en masse to bid him welcome. I am here from the State of Wisconsin to bring him a cordial greeting for my people, and to assure him of their most profound respect, their unbounded confidence, and their undying love. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I am reminded here, to-day, that nearly 100,000 of the best and bravest of our Wisconsin boys were under Gen. Grant during the War, and bore the same humble part with him in putting down the greatest rebellion the world ever knew; and I rejoice to know that on every battle-field, from hie loitial Buil-Run to the final Appomattox, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa soidiers stood side by side and won imperishable renown. [Prolonged cheering.]

GEN. LOGAN was loudly called for, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Before he could open his mouth some one proposed three cheers "for the man that never asked us to go where he wouldn't go himself." They were given with a will, and, after the cheering had subsided, Gen. Logan proceeded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: History records no such spectacle as this that we witness here today. We read of triumphs in Rome, when those who were successful returned on the eve of their

day. We read of triumphs in Rome, when those who were successful returned on the eve of their success and met with grand demonstrations. So we read in the history of all countries that grand demonstrations are usually made in reference to men on the eve of great events, or at a time when they themselves wield the power of a nation; but to-day, it there ever has been a triumph or a demonstration calculated to make a man proud, calculated to make a man feel that this is a great country, peopled by the grandest people that are found in civilization, it is this demonstration made by you to-day in welcoming a private citizen, out of nower, returning merely to his nome, where he may rest in quiet and in peace. It is a demonstration worthy of you, worthy too, of the greatest deeds that have ever been performed by the greatest man. Your citizen, who returns to you to-day, returns, having passed around this mighty globe of ours, and received the plaudits of foreign nations for the reason that he did, in all things essential, represent the greatest nation known to civilized man. When a man in his time of life has, by his own energy, his own intellect, by his own sagacity, by his own prowess, accomplished deeds that have caused the nations of the earth to respect him and do him homage,—at his time of life has the same energy, the same capacity, the same power to perform deeds, when required, in behalf of the people or in behalf of his nation [applause]; so it is, my countrymen, with your fellow-citizen, to-day. I hope, too, that the guest of the little town of Galena has not ceased to perform acts at the will of this great people responsive to that which they desire. [Applause.]

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, who had come over with 1,500 Dubuquers, was called upon, received with cheers, and responded as follows: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I don't know that

I can add a word to what has already been said

I can add a word to what has already been said by way of excominm that ought to be passed upon the distinguished guest, who, after two years and a half of absence in foreign, lands, has come again to be welcomed by the people of his loved home. I know what I see before me here to-day is what I would see in every city and in every portion of the Republic of the United States where Gen. Grant has traveled in past years, posaibly with some exception. [Applause,] It is the pleasure of the locality in which I live in Iowa to mingle with the people of this portion of Illinois in extending to your Chief this great welcome. Although a mighty river divides our border, in gratitude to him we are divides our berder, in gratitude to him we are as one, and we are united in our affections this day for the Chief who has saved this Nation from dismemberment and destruction [cheers]; and, as the years roll on into the great future, he and the men who followed him through four, long years of trial and struggle will be more revered and venerated than they are to-day,—more venerated by the generation that tives during the time of their searchion that lives during the time of their searthly period. [Voice, "That's so."] Now. my fellow-citizens, you have not come here to hear words of welcome from me. I only say that the people of Iowa unite in the utmost cordiality in this welcome, and we will ever cherish for Gen. Grant, for his great services, and great deeds that gratitude which only a patriotic people can cherish. [Prolonged applause.]

plause.]
There were loud calls for Washburne, and the

THE. HON. E. R. WASHBURNE FELLOW-CITIZENS AND LADIES AND GENTLE-Fellow-Citizens and Ladies and GentleMen: This occasion does not belong to me.
There is no time to address you. After the proceedings here shall close, Gen. Grant will, for an
hour, receive his friends in the DejSoto House
near by. I will only add that I must, in behalf
of my old friends in Galena, tender to you all
profound and grateful thanks and acknowledgments for the honor which you have
done in coming to receive our distinguished citizen. I will not, as I
said before, trespass upon your attention, and,
renewing my thanks to you all,—to the men of
Wisconsin, to the men of lowa, to the men of
Wisconsin, to the men of lowa, to the men of
Wisconsin, to the men of lowa, to the men of
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Wisconsin, to the men of lowa, to the men of
Wisconsin, to the men of lowa, to the men of
with your presence,—let me assure you that you
have our profoundest and most grateful acknowledgments. [Great applause.]

MAJ. HAWKES, the valiant one-legged soldier who represents this district in Congress, was called out and re ceived with great favor. He said:

ceived with great favor. He said:

My Fyllow-Citizens: It is not necessary for me at this late hour to speak at length to you, even if I felt so inclined. In the presence of these distinguished orators, statesmen, and soldiers, it would perhaps not be entertaining for you to listen, but I am glad, from the bottom of my soul, on this eccasion, to know that in this grand demonstration to your citizensoldier State lines are blotted out. The great States of the Northwest are here represented on this occasion to welcome our grand hero to his old home, and I might say that Gen. Grant is the very highest type of citizenship that we can conceive as a people today. His record is such that of course it is useless for me to waste words in speaking of it. For this demonstration and for this outpouring I have no doubt the General feels grateful, and, thanking you for calling upon me, and not trespassing upon your time further, I bid you good afternoon. [Applause.]

The supply of speakers had not run out, but it was growing late and decidedly chilly, and

it was growing late and decidedly chilly, and further oratory was shut off. Gov. Cullem proposed "three cheers for Gen. Grant," which were given with powerful

effect. In obedience to calls, Mrs. Grant stepped forward to the railing, was presented by Gov. Cuflom, and bowed low to the multitude, who sent up hearty plaudits. This con-cluded the exercises on the grand-stand. THE SPEECH-MAKING OVER, the crowd surged up and away, the militia filed off along Main street, the bands gathered their instruments together and marched solemnly

off along Main street, the bands gathered their instruments together and marched solemnly down the street playing "Auld Lang Syne," and Gen. Grant, with a few personal friends, started across the road to the Desoto House. Two large rooms had been prepared for the General and appropriately draped and adorned. Authentic portraits of Gen. Rawlins and Gen. Smith hung on the walls, and behind Gen. Grant stood the color-bearers of the old Forty-fifth. This was known as Washburne's Lead Mine Regiment, and was purely a Galena organization. There was the fing presented by the ladies of Galena when the regiment marched out in Novamber, 1861, the two flags drawn from the Government, and the regimental flag lettered with the names of the battles in which the Forty-fifth participated. There were Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Sniloh, Corinth, Meridian Station, Thompson Hills, Bayoa Pler, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg. Bayou Chitto, Chunky Station, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Chieraw, Favetteville, Columbia, Charleston, and Bentonville. The flags were borne by the

old color-bearers of the regiment, and the re-ception really constituted the most interesting feature of the day. The color-bearers were Capt. James P. Beattle, Company A; Sergeant Archibald Madison, Company E; Sergeant A.
T. Gould, Company D; and Private A. E.
Chapman, Company D, of the Forsy-fifth. Gen.
Grant, supported by Gen. Rowley and Senator
McClellan, received all comers. For nearly an

A CEASELESS STREAM OF VISITORS poured into the room, grasped the hand of the General, and marched off feeling good. Men, women, and children all scemed possessed of the one idea that the sublimity of earthly felicity was to shake the General by the hand and obstruct the decrease of the control of the contr obstruct the doorway after the handshaking process was through. The handshaking over Gen. Grant was escorted to his house on the bill by the Veterans, and the public proceedings o the day were over.

In the evening there was a dinner-party at the new house. Covers were laid for eighteen only. The company included in the order their entry Gen. Grant and Mrs. Logan, Gov. Culiom and Mrs. Grant, Gen. Logan Mrs. Cullom. Gov. Gear, of Iowa and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Gov. Smith of Wiscon sin, and Mrs. Fred Grant; B. F. Aver and W. K. Ackerman, Potter Palmer and Mrs Ayer, W. K. Ackerman and Miss Carrie Cullom, Fred Grant and Mrs. Smith. It was a socia gathering, a house-warming, in fact, and there were no speeches or other annoyances.

IN THE EVENING there was nothing but jollification and good feeling. The entire town was illuminated, and the natural advantages of its situation were never better utilized. An accident occurred at the triumphal arch near the De Soto House about 8 o'clock. A rocket, instead of striking skywards, fell at the feet of the man who had charge of the fireworks, and the whole thing went up in a blaze. The Postmaster, Mr. W. W. Huntington, was badly burned by the exlookers-on, who scattered in every direction. Fortunately there were no casualtie

to report. To-morrow, and during the rest of his stay in Galena, Grant will remain pretty close to his home. As has been previously intimated, his appearance indicates that he is in need of rest, and the likelihood is that he will devote him self assiduously to securing it. There may and probably will be, private receptions to his old fellow-townsmen, but outside of that there will be little to interrupt the quiet of his re-

The party will leave for Chicago on the more ing of the 12th, when there will be another tri umphal journey to chronicle.

GRANT'S RESIDENCE.

A MODEST HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 5.—There are three inter esting points in Galena which, at the present time, are attracting more attention than any others. These are: first, the little house in which Gen. Grant lived before the War; secondly, the leather-store in which he clerked in 1859-'60; and, lastly, the house which has been prepared for his future occupancy. These constitute the triune attractions of the American Mecca of to-day. Lavish Nature has so distributed rocks and hills around this city that there is no difficulty in finding an attractive site for a building, and, with the exception of the store, the interesting points are located on hill-

It is a regretable fact that in Galena one has to go up-hill under all circumstances. You want to get shaved, and you find the barber shop to be up-bill. You leave it, and strike fo the hotel,—up-hill again. The Court-House is half-way up the bluff. The First Methodist Church, where one of the prettiest features of to-day's ceremony came off, is built into the side of a hill. So are all the churches and most the creek, which was once known as Fever River, and now bears the same name as the town, and this strip is something like even. Along it stretches Main street, a devious thoroughfare, fairly-well built up with brick stores; feet along Main street without having to clim! up-stairs.

GRANT'S OLD LEATHER-STORE. The store before alluded to is situated on Main street, running back to Commerce street. It is a four-story building, the front of Mil waukee brick, and now accupied as a jewelry establishment by J. Coatsworth & Son. Mr Coatsworth built it and the adjoining store in 1857, after the great fire (for Galena had a great fire once,) and he still owns it. Jesse R. Grant, father of the General, occupied it as a leather store from 1858 to 1860, and during the winter of 1859-'60 Ulysses clerked there. It spells i story, and may seem iconoclastic, but the trut is that Ulysses S. Grant has no title whatever to the name of "the Galena tanner." There is not now, and there never was, a tannery in Galeni Jesse R. Grant dealt in bides and leather, and had a currying establishment in the rear of the Main street store. The General may have worked at currying leather, though the burden of proof on this point rests with the affirmants for the testimony obtainable all goes to show that he simply clerked in his father's store. Anyhow, he had no more to do with tanning than a Chicago elevator proprietor has to do with growing wheat; and thus, in the stern light of fact, one more of the cherished illusions of the age vanishes into nothingness.

MORE INTERESTING THAN THE STORE is the house which Gen. Grant occupied in 1859-'60, and which is in precisely the same condition now as then. It is a small two-story brick, on High street, and is now occupied by a family named Keithley, who have fived in it since last March. On the lower floor there is a double parlor, a bedroom, and a kitchen, and up-stairs there are also four rooms. It is a plain but comfortable brick cottage, in very good order, and with care may last a century. In this little bouse the family of Gen. Grant resided for six years (1859-64), but it need scarcely be remarked that the General was not at home all the time. The house rents for \$9 per month.

GRANT'S PRESENT RESIDENCE. The house to which the General was conduct ed to-day in a triumphal proscession is situated on the other side of the river from the city proper, in East Galena. It is a two-story brick. square built and solid in appearance, and fronts on Bouthilier street. On the west side there is a veranda, and from a flagstaff on the roof the star-spangled banner waves in pride. This residence was presented to Gen. Grant in 1885, on his return from the War. It was the gift of a few of his personal friends, and not of the citizens generally, as is currently believed. Gen. Grant resided there from 1865 until a short time before his inauguration as President, and it is looked upon by the General and his family as "home." Yesterday, when your reported vis-ited it, half-a-dozen ladies were busily at work putting things to rights. The house has been occupied for some time past by an old soldier

and his wife.

All the published stories about the magnificence of tirant's new home may be dismissed as canards. The house has been newly papered, thoroughly cleaned, and comfortably furnished. There are 10,000 homes in Chicago far ahead of it as to style, but few to beat it in comfort. On the ground floor there are but four rooms,—parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen, and on the upper floor there are five bed-rooms. Cincinnatus returns to his rural home after a triumphal tour through Kings' palaces, and settles down as a

THE SENSIBLE CITIZENS of Galena made no attempt to do aught but give Gen. Grant a hearty welcome. They reckoned that it would be more to his liking that he should be made to feel at home, and his reception was emphatically a home-coming. In every detail this point was kept in view, and in none more so than in the preparation of his home. The visitor seeking the abode of the man who had once under his control more men than Xerxes wept over,—the man who reled for sight years a Nation greater.

a modest brick cottage on a bleak hillside, and only recornizes that this is the object of his search when he reads upon the door-plate the name, "U. S. Grant."

A MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE.

WHAT CAN IT BE!
NEW YORK, NOT. 5.—A Chicago special says:
t is stated that Gen., Sperman has written to a friend in this city that Gen. Grant has an important measure to deliver to the people of the United States, which he will first give to them when he reaches thus city.

CHICAGO.

THE ARCH.

There were no meetings of any particular importance at the Grant reception headquarters yesterday, most of the Executive Committee having gone to Galena to take part in the welcome there, and the other committees having nothing in particular to call them together. The Sub-Committee on Decorations are much put out by the fact that R. W. Bates & Co., who took the contract for the large arch in front of the Palmer House, have abandoned the un-dertaking. Their only excuse is that there is not sufficient time to construct such an elaborate affair. The plan call for an arch which would have far exceeded in magnificence anything of the kind ever seen in this country. Mr. Bates said that it would take a week to put up the frame-work alone, and, as the supports could not have been delivered before this morning, it was folly to commence the work, since the arch would not have been more than half finished by the time. Gen. Grant was to pass under it. 'The Snb-Committee held a consultation in the afternoon and decided to creet two or three small arches,—say at a cost of \$500 each,—and Messrs. Klokke and Jeffery were appointed to take immediate steps to that end. They have several plans, and it is not improbable that the contracts will be let and the work of erection begun to-day. have far exceeded in magnificence anything

Mr. Kerfoot, of the Committee on Music, told Mr. Kerfoot, of the Committee on Music, told a Tribunk reporter that arrangements had been made for sixteen bands. The Army Band of twenty-three pieces, from Jefferson City Barracks, will head the procession.

The Secretary of the Committee on Invitations was hard at work yesterday sending out invitations to civic societies and individuals. Hardly sufficient time has elapsed to hear from those previously mailed, as no one is yet able to form an idea of the dimensions of the turnout.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee held an adjourned meeting vesterday afternoon in Parior O of the Palmer House. Gen. W. E. Strong presided, and the attendance was large. The resolution by the Citizens' Com

The resolution by the Citizens' Committee disclaiming the responsibility for the letters published in The Tribune, and signed "Committeeman," was read by the Secretary, and received with thanks.

Col. Loomis, for the Finance Committee, reported that \$5,000 had been collected from fifty persons, and he proposed to stop the subscriptions at that figure.

The report of the Committee was approved, and it was finally decided that no further subscriptions should be called for.

The Secretary read the following, to which general attention is directed:

general attention is directed:

To all members of the Society of the Army of the Tenuessee: The Chicago Local Excentive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tenuessee the Chicago Local Excentive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tenuessee request that all members of the Society, and all who intend to become members, write at once to Col. L. M. Dayton, the Recording Secretary, No. 184 West Second street, Cincinnatt, and pay their dues and perfect their membership before the Society assembles at Chicago, Nov. 12. The attendance will be so large and the time for paying dues so brief, that the Committee fear the members will not be able to settle their accounts with the Secretary and get their badges.

WILLIAM E. STRONG, Chairman.

JOHN MCAULEY, Secretary.

Mai. Jenney reported that he had made a

Maj. Jenney reported that he had made a special study of the works at the seige of Vicksburg, from engravings and pictures in Harper's Weeky. He proposes to make the stage a life-like fac simile of the field. Under David Strong. like fac simile of the field. Under David Strong, the artist, the scene has been pushed to completion and will be finished to-day. Four men will be on guard duty on the stage during the time of the reception. The front of the works on the stage will be draped with flags.

It was decided, as the expression of the opinion of the Committee, that all field and staff officers who can may be present at the exercises at flaverly's, as well as at the banquet and reception.

lt was decided to send a special invitation for the banquet to J. H. Haverly and Mr. Fitzsimmons.
The Committee then adjourned until Friday

THE PINANCE COMMITTEE have as yet made no report about collections, but it is understood that they are in a fair way to get all the money which it is thought will be to get all the money which it is thought will be needed, —\$10,000.

The Executive Committee will hold a meeting at 3 this afternoon, and all the members are expected to be present.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BANQUET

of the Army of the Tennessee are about completed. There will be seats for 610. At least 275 members of the Society will be present, and in addition about 150 military guests, which will leave nearly 200 seats for representative civilians from abroad and Chleagoans. The tickets will be \$7 apiece. The toasts have all been agreed upon, and those who were picked out to respond to them have signified their willingness to do so. One of the toasts is "Our Country," which will be responded to by Gen. Grant, who, it is said, will take advantage of the opportunity "to tell the people something,"—that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, rumor bath it. "The first commander of the Army of the Tennessee, U. S. Grant," will be responded to by the Hon. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, a War Democrat; "The volunteer soldiers of the Union army, whose patriotism and valor saved to the the Hon. W. F. Viias, of Madison, a War Democrat; "The volunteer soldiers of the Union strue, whose patriotism and valor saved to the world a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," by Col. Robert Ingersoli; "The patriotic people of the United States who fed. clothed, and encouraged our strue, and stood by us in defeat as well as in victory," by Emery A. Storrs. The following are also to respond to toasts: The Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut, Gen. Pope, Leonard Sweet, the Hon. James A. Garfield, the Hon. John A. Logan, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twam). Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Sheridan, and Secretary Thompson.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS. The resident survivors of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment held an adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Col. A. W. Raffen in the chair. It was formally decided that the members of the regiment should turn out in a body. An invitation was read from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, inviting the Nineteenth to march on the right of line of that organization. The invitation was accepted, and Col. Raffen appointed to confer with the Society of the Cumberland. An invitation was extended to Gen. Turchin, the former Colonel, and sill non-resident members of the regiment, to take part in the parade with this organization, and the same invitation was extended to ton, and the same invitation was extended to all veterans who so desire. The Club then adjourned until Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

UNION VETERANS.

journed until Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Grand Pacific Rotel.

UNION VETERANS.

A largely-attended meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening at their clubroom at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Col. Scribner in the chair.

A large number of applications for membership were read and laid over under the rules.

A communication was read from Gen. White stating that the Army of the Potomac Veterans desired to co-operate with the Union Veteran Club in the reception to Gen. Grant.

In order that a general invitation might be extended, the following was offered and passed:

Received, That all Unfon veterans, whether belonging to the former armies of the Potomac, James, Cumberland, Ohio, or other military or naval organizations of the late War, be and they are hereby invited to unite with us in the reception to Gen. Grant, and to wear the ribbon badge of this Club reserves the right to assign such organizations or individuals to such position in the line as may be deemed most fitting and convenient.

Comrades Coutitson, Sexton, Healey, Cook, and Barker were appointed a committee to confor with the Society of the Army of the Potomac as to their part in the reception.

Gen. O. L. Mann, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a statement in regard to the subscriptions, which he desired to have paid in before the reception.

The announcement was made that the new stand of colors would be ready and presented to the Club by Mrs. Senator Logan at the Appellate Court room Friday evening. At that meeting also the Club will be organized into a battalion by Col. Scribner, the Vice-President, in the absence of Gen. Chetlain.

The Committee on Reception was instructed to provide convevances for the disabled members of the Club who are unable to walk in the parade.

After a vast deal of highly unimportant routine business the meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Much has been said about
Gen. Grant's drinking. Not much has been
said, but it has been talked "ad nanasam." He

has been particularly charged to have been drunk at the battle of Shilob. The writer is no politician, has no ax to crind, but believes in drunk at the battle of Shilob. The writer is no politician, has no ax to eriod, but believes in justice to all, and, therefore, wishes to state some facts of his own knowledge. I was well acquainted with three members of his staff, and my regiment was for several months in his immediate vicinity in Tennessee and that region. During the summer following the battle of Shiloh I was in conversation, with him on a warm morning, when the subject of drinking came up. He then said that he had issued an order, to be applicable in the vicinity of his headquarters, that if "any sutler should sell or give away anything which could be drunked, his tent and all its contents should be burned up." I objected that it would prevent a man's giving a glass of lemonade to his friend. "True," he replied, "but they were always evading and disquising it." But I objected again. One could not give a glass of water on a hot morning like this, and after a hot long walk. "True," again he said, "but it is the only order which they cannot find a way to evade."

It was understood among his staff that they might not have liquor anywhere about his headquarters. One of his staff told me that a lady, riding by, was thrown from her horse and taken up insensible in front of his quarters. They tried to get some whisky, or anything of that kind, but it could not be obtained without sending off two miles to a regiment there stationed. The staff of my regiment, some of the officers of which came from Galena, his town, proposed to give to him and some other friends a supper, and it was agreed that we might not have wine

which came from Galena, his town, proposed to give to him and some other friends a supper, and it was agreed that we might not have wine on the table, occause of his known antipathy to all liquors at that time. The usual variety was furnished, but it was in another and separate tent. I simply state these facts partly of my own-knowledge and partly from the testimony of others, whose means of knowing the truth of what they say all can judge from their being in constant intercourse with him. I will only further say that he added when we were talking together near Corinth, "One tent was actually burned up with most of its contents under that order," though he believed that a few things were saved.

G. W. W.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 295 at 11:05 yesterday of a two-story frame house at No. 133 Ewing street, owned by Frank Galla, and occupied as a slipper factory by Louis Levi. The fire originated in some rubbish near a bot stove. Dam

age, \$10. The alarm from Box 323 at 3:45 yesterday The alarm from Box 323 at 3:45 yesterday, afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame house at No. 198 West Twentieth street, owned and occupied as a residence by August Louie. The fire originated in a lot of shavings laid too near a hot stove. Damage trivial.

The alarm from Box 37 at 11:35 last night was caused by a fire on the top floor of the building on Fifth arenue occupied by the Daily News. The fire was caused by sparks from the stereotyper's iurusce falling upon the floor. Damage, \$20.

AT HELENA, ARK. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—A fire at Helena, Ark., yesterday afternoon destroyed five buildings on Main street, including Odd-Fellows building, where the fire originated. The losses are as follows: Jacks & Co., on buildings, \$14,000; insurance, \$9,000; on stock, \$45,000; nsurance, \$26,000. Mayfield & Co. lose \$5,000; fully insured. Samuel Bender, loss on house, \$3,000; insurance, \$25.000; on stock, \$25,000; half insured, half saved. T. L. Airey & Co., loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000. E. Erbman's loss is covered by insurance. Mrs. Washer's loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$1,000. Odd-Fellows

AT ELIZABETH, N. J. ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—A fire this morning originated in the gymnasium, which at the time was unoccupied. The origin is a mystery. The flames quickly communicated to McCor-mack's stables adjoining, and to Cave's residence, all of which were quickly destroyed. All the horses and carriages in the stable were saved; but it is reported that an employe who entered the burning building to save some of the property perished. Loss about \$50,600; in-surance, \$20,000.

AT FOND DU LAC. WIS. FOND DU LAC. Wis., Nov. 5.—The old Stevely warehouse, burned this morning. The mill had only \$2,500 insurance, held by Bass & Co. There was no insurance on the other buildings. Highy mill, five barns, and Sweet's wagon

STUART'S TROUBLES.

The Psalm-Singer Banker in a Peck Trouble-A Fight Between Him and the Directors of His Bank, Special Disputch to The Trib PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5 .- The disagre

ment that has been fomenting some time in the Board of the Mechanics' National Bank has culminated in an appeal to the stockholders by eight out of sleven Directors against President George H. Stuart, so well known as the leading Presbyterian founder of the Young Men's Christian Association and President of the United States Christian Commission, that did such noble work during the War. Six years ago the affairs in the bank got in a very sad way, and there was an entire change of President and John Pommell, Jr., Vice-Presi dent and Cashler. It was understood that Stuart's election was only temporary, but he went on and wanted to stay. "Before long," said director to your correspondent, "it became evbitter sectarisn prejudices unfitted him for the place. He soon began to run the bank to suit himself, and without consulting with the Di-rectors, who first tried to remove him by cutting his salary from \$7.000 to \$3,000, and a year later down to nothing at all. The last vote was reconsidered, however, and he was given a gratuity of \$1,000. Last June the Liverpool house of Stuart & Brother failed badly, with assets only one-tenth of the liabilities, exceeding \$750,000. He was the American agent of this house, and had been, until very recently, partner, and the Directors thought he would go then, as is the custom in a case of insolvency. When at last they found that he meant to stick, they considered the advisability of putting him out in the middle of his term, but he promised to retire at the end of the year, and now they say in an address to the stockholders that he is trying to get them out, knowing that they will not re-elect him, and he, on the other hand, is asking for proxies, with a view to re-election, and giving his whole attention to the sfiairs of the bank." To-day he took upon himself the payment of a dividend in his private office, that he night have a better opportunity to solicit proxies of stockholders. The stock sells at 108 it has a capital of \$300,000, and a line of deposits averaging \$1,000,000. It is hardly possible for Stuart to retain office. his salary from \$7,000 to \$3,000, and a year later

SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

Research Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Kansas City, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of rep sentatives of lines in the Southwestern pool held here to-day, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway was convicted of several violations of the joint agreement of Sept. 12. In consequence of such violations, the tickets of all classes, limited and unlimited, by the following routes, were ordered off sale for thirty days, commencing to-morrow: To New York, via Wabash, Canada Southern, and Eric Railroads; to Philadelphia, via Wabash, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads; to Boston, via Wabash, Canada Southern, New York Central, and Boston Albara Railroads ton & Albany Railways. The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad is convicted of cutting fares, violating agreed limits on tickets, and giving rebates payable in New York to passengers buybates payable in New York to passengers buying tickets by their route. Fines were imposed on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad for violation of the agreed limits on two tickets amounting to \$35. The following resolution was passed: "Any road east of the roads terminal at the Missouri River which shall sell its issue tickets or orders for tickets at points west of the Mississipol River shall have its total representation tickets taken off sale in all of the offices of the roads parties to this agreement. The pariod in which the tickets shall be taken off sale shall be as follows: For first offense, thirty days; for second, sixty days; for third and each additional, ninety days. Meetings of General Passenger Agents parties to this agreement, to deal with cases of breach of this clause, to be called as provided for in Clause 4." Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "crown's Vermifage Comits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant rem-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

THE DAY AFTER.

The Republican Majorities in Cook County Range from 4,000 to 11,000.

The Result on All Except Governor Still Doubtful in New York.

Probability that All but Two of the Republicans Are Elected.

The Result Eliciting Some Severe Criticism from the Democracy,

It Being Conceded, the Country Over, that Tilden's End Has Come.

rality Runs to Nearly 14,000. Republican Majorities in Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania, and Elsewhere

in Massachusetts, Long's Plu-

Increasing. AT HOME.

COOK COUNTY VOTE. The following table gives the corrected vote by wards and towns for County Treasurer and Judge:

Wards.	900, R	in, D	ter, S	R	, D
III	1, 200 1, 256 1, 840 2, 159 728 657 693 1, 080	900 679 958 1,934 1,010 1,646	12 30 468 700 304	1, 299 1, 270 1, 335 2, 242 833 676 716 1, 109	833 820 1,811 1,119 1,624 2,071
XII.	1,245	848 679 657 599 712 1,280 990 561	186 24 25 41 662 464 570	1, 149 723 1, 942 2, 765 1, 253 1, 365 1, 147 825	797 613 588 545 671 1,325 912 536
Total	22,514 3,737	1, 118 1, 165 18, 777	8,833	5,2 5	1,002
Bloom. Bremen Calumet Cloero. K/K Grove Evanston Hanover.	140 579 127	10 57 158 2 121 5	2	132 80 202 440 140 586 125	12 9 25 14: 2
Hyde Park Jefferson Lake Lske Vlew Lemont Leyden J.vons	1, 288 388 724 420 122 43 142	170 11 71		794 417 128 49 143	430 52 754 102 163 10 70
Maine. Aew Trier. Niles. Northfield. Norwood Park. Orland. Palatine.	24: 183 103 102 134 76	3.7 44 57 12 11	29	255 200 103 103 129 71 294	31 26 37 11 14 4 10
Palos. Proviso	41 174 122 48 101 229	85 14 30 11 5	8	43 175 122 51 101 230	31 14 25 8 4 17
Worth	10, 142	2,895 21,172	4, 065	7, 761 30, 969 11, 051	1,915 1,915 19,917

THE MAYOR EXPLAINS The City-Hall, which is the very citadel of Democracy, and all that remains of that relic of better days, was yesterday shrouded with the densest gloom. Every face was clongated, every eye was lowered, and, if each employe had had a funeral in his family the day before, they could not have appeared more forlorn. They were late getting around, and were in no condition to either talk or work when they did arrive. They gathered in groups, however, and discussed the situation, and, it being obvious from the election returns from their wards and precincts that their influence had not been felt "for the good of the party," their discomfiture was intensified. They remembered the promises they had made of what they could and would do toward swelling the Democratic majority if appointed, and, it being strangely apparent tha where they had done the most work the Republicans had made the largest gains, their condi

tion of mind was anything else than happy. The most thoroughly disappointed person, however, was no less an individual than "the best Mayor Chicago ever had,"-the man who was to rescue the city and county, and establish Bourbonism upon such a sound footing that the Republican party could never again hope to win a victory or get another tasts of the sweets of office. He looked as if he had lost his last friend, and had not been allowed even to attend the funeral, and a reporter, noticing his dire distress, approached him with sympathizing and

"What do you think of the election, Mr. Mayor?" said the reporter.
"The first person who asks me that question a second time will get knocked down," was his

response.

The reporter did not renew the question, for his Honor, true to his natural instincts in success and adversity, commenced to talk. Said he: "You have nothing to brag of, for the fact is the Democrats did not come out." "But why?"
"Well, they had no interest in the election—
were demoralized, and the ticket did not suit

them."
"You supported the ticket, I believe, and
"You supported the ticket, I believe, and

"You supported the ticket, I believe, and were around praising its 'excellence!"
"Of course; but you did not hear me advocating the candidates. I spoke for the party, not for the ticket."
"You wished the ticket success, though, and cost your influence in that direction!"
"I did not advocate the election of a single man except Casselman."
"Didn't you speak for them?"
"I spoke for the party, and showed how it would be better for the people that the Democratic party should be in power."
"You advocated Guerin's election?"
"I did not say anything against Johnson, however, and all I said for Guerin was that he was an honorable, upright gentleman,"
"How about Moses?"
"I was opposed to his pomination as a matter

an nonorable, upright gentleman,"
"How about Moses?"
"I was opposed to his nomination as a matter of policy, and all I said for him was that the fact that he was a Jew ought not to alienate the party from him."
"Then you supported the party rather than the ticket?"
"I did."
"Could this have had anything to do with the defeat of the ticket?"
"The ticket was beaten because it was objectionable to the party, and because the vote did not come out."

"The ticket was beaten because it was objectionable to the party, and because the vote did not come out."

From this he went into comparisons to show that, while he got 5,000 majority, Johnson only got a slight increase over Wright's vote in the spring election, and he demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that at least 12,000 Democratic voters staid at home Tuesday.

After he was through with his figures the reporter called his attention to the cut of the earls and the shaggy, featherless bird it was shaking which was printed in The Tribuxe yesterday. He smiled, and, his reply to the suggrestion that the used-up fowl was supposed to represent his party, he said it did not represent him. "The other bird represents me, "he continued,—meaning the earle,—and without stopping to explain how it was that he was giving the other bird—the Democracy—such a shaking, or to further comment on the picture, he started off for fresh ar.

Commissioner Waller accepted the situation philosophically, but, instead of trying to explain how the result had been brought about, was inclined to be facetious and tell funny stories. It could be seen, however, that in the depens of his neart the worm of disappointment was gnawing, and that he would have fasted a week.

as great an epicurean as he is, if the result could thereby have been changed. City-Clerk Howard was sick, and his office had the appearance of having been overtaken by

the appearance of having been overtaken by a plague.

The City-Treasurer did not turn up in his office during the day, and was reported as a home. His clerks were on hand, however, and Business was being attended to after a style.

The politician of the Fire Department—Hass Haerting—was nowhere visible, and the politician of the Police Department—Austin Doyle-was also absent from his post. It is thought however, that they will survive the shock and be around in a few days.

In the Law Department there was the same gloom which characterized all the other Departments where Democracy has not its foot, but they had no appinion "of the result, except that their pasty had taken up the wrong Moses. In the Water Department Gen. Lieb and Cashier His were among the suddest of the sad, and in the Collector's office everybody was bowed down with grief. In the Health Department there was a general indisposition from Brock Mo Vickar down to "nigger" Dawson, as he in called. Controller Gurney was feeling bad, but was inclined to rejoice that things were not worse than they were.

PEACE RESTORED. The excitement of the election, which bern two weeks ago and culminated Tuesday nizat, was at an end yesterday. The political head quarters were deserted except by a few committeemen, who were closing up business, mitteemen, who were closing up business. mitteemen, who were closing up business, straightening out accounts, settling up bills, and preparing generally to bid farewell to politics until the great campaign of 1880 shall call them together again. The Republicans were jubilant over the victory which they had we, the far-reaching consequences of it being more and more apparent, while the Democrats were and more apparent, while the Democrats were proportionately depressed and disheartened, and laid the blame of their failure upon a tiere and laid the blame of their faiture upon a fere which they said had no drawing qualities wint-ever; which had nothing in it to bring out the vote on which they chiefly relied,—that of the Irish wards. About the only other election business rester-day was the settling up the few bets which had been made, and dismissing the few cases of in-dividuals who had been arrested on a charge of attempting to vote illegally. It has happened dividuals who had been arrested on a charge of attempting to vote illegally. It has happened quite often (there were several instances of a day before yesterday) where persons attempt to get an illegal vote into the box are defeated in it, and are arrested and taken before a Justic. It is unfortunate, but it is true, that there is no law against attempting to vote illegally. The provisions of the statute are very clear this person yoting when he knows that he is not nettiled to vote becomes amenable to certain penalties; but a person does not vote unless his ballot is accepted by the judge, and numbered, and put into the box. If the election idea refuses to take the ballot there is no fileral yoting, and any affidavit which the mannay make that he has a right to vote is person does not vote a be ground for bringing a charge of perjury against him, because the affidavit accomplished noting. A couple of these cases came up yesterday at the West Side Court, the parties having best arrested in the Tweltth Ward, and both were distributed, to the surprise and versation of the vigilant Republicans by whom they were arrested. There was, however, no help for it What is needed, probably, is an amendment to the Election law providing that when a person gives clear indications of his intendent to to table legally he shall be itable to punishment.

NOTES. JUSTICE SUMMERSIELD says that he issued : search warrant vesterday morning and gave it to a constable, directing him to find Adolph doses if possibls.

ONE OF THE INCIDENTS of the election Tuesone of the incidents of the election res-day was the arrest of one of the Mayor's special policemen by one of his brethren. They accom-panied one another to the Police Department, each claiming to have the other under arrest. The dispute was amicably adjusted finally. The dispute was amicably adjusted finally.

The Demograms, so conflict of carrying the city Tuesday by from 5,000 to 8,000 majorky, had made extensive arrangements to celebrate at night. In fact, they were celebrating dur at the day. They bired a dozen or so of wazon, decorated them with banners, motioes, and devices, and caused them to be driven through the wards after the style of a funeral procession. Several of the wazons had large bells in them which were being tolled, while others blaw borns. One of the devices was the picture of a "truck" with a coffin mounted on it, that was supposed to contain the body of Contain Treasurer Johnson; and, in fact, the whole thing had been gotten up with a view to potraying the defeat of the Kepublican that. Yesterday, however, there was a change in the Yesterday, however, there was a change in assence, for the gentleman who had supplied the swagons and painted the elaborate devices and mottoes was around looking for his pay. Unte last accounts be had been unsuccessful in finting any one to acknowledge havi. had any thing to do with getting up the affan, though he met numerous Democrats who laughed at

NEW YORK.

THE STATE TICKET.

Enecial Dispatch to The Tyloma.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The State ticket, from

Lieutenant-Governor down, remains in doubt, and will probably so remain until the official confidence among the Republicans that their ticket will be found to be elected by a small ticket, will be found to be elected by a small majority. It is especially likely that, of the Republicans, Wadsworth for Controller, Carr for Secretary of State, and Ward for Attorney-General are elected, as the returns show that they ran far abead of the ticket. Hoskins was extremely unpopular in the western portion of the State, and was tent the carrier of the state, and was tent the carrier of the state. "cut "hlargely. The broil in which he was en-gaged when he ran for Congress and was de-feated in 1876 made him widely disliked, and his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was of all, in the person of Mr. Cornell, was only saved from overwhelming defeat by the warring

of opponents. The clearness of this fact is recalled with great bitterness to-day by the anti-Conkling Republicans. They say the Senator has made the State doubtful ground for next year as the re-suit of thrusting his personal candidate upon the Saratoga Convention, and that the vote shows he is not able to control a majority of the voters of the State. Sonis, the other candidate probably beaten, owes his position to the fact of having a record and the son of Horatio Seymour to contend against, and yet more to the "scratching"

of the Young Republicans.

It may be admitted that if the State should It may be admitted that if the State should present the unusual spectacle of two Democrais among its chief officers, while all the others are Republicans, the Cabinet will be the abler for it, Measrs. Potter and Seymour being men of recognized ability and reputation. 30 far as can yet be ascertained, the number of the Cornell "scratchers" was about 13,000. Adding to these the Republicans who would not vote at all, and allowing for the several thousand Democrats who voted for Cornell, it is essand Democrate who voted for Cornell, it is estimated that Cornell ran behind his ticket, so far as his own party is concerned, from 16,000 to 20,000 votes. But for the Kelly bolt, therefore, the chief Conkling candidate would have made a decidedly poor showing, and would have bused his party and patron in a grave as deep as that which Kelly and Robinson and Tilden, all three, have dug for themselves.

It was a Republican victory, and much State

patronage and power have been gained for next year. But, as several well-known Republican leaders said to-day, it leaves New York is at least a doubtful enough position to render the contest next year one of the hottest and most bitter ever fought on the Empire field.

BOBINSON. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald's Albany special says Gov. Robinson read the news of the election with entire composure. While he had expected a different result, in his own case his personal comfort would be greatly promoted by the result. He had unaffectedly wished to resume private life. He would not deny that the cause he carnestly desired that the cause should win. He did not regard the cause as lost. His associate who had faithfully shared his labors with him seemed to be elected. A large part of the administration devolved on them. If, as it appeared, they were chosen, all the influence they could exert for good government would be continued. The defeat of himself he resarded as due to the defeat of himself he resarded as due to the defeation of Democratawho had been NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- The Hera'd's Albanj misled by misrepresentations, and infa-litels, peculiar eyen in the mendacity of a gafust himself. Time would correct justice so far as he was concerned, at would also exhibit such results of the usi-coalition for municipal spoils between the

ats of both parties

New York, Nov. 5.—The nell carried forty-six of the si State, and his vote will excee by from 40,000 to 45,000. Ke have been somewhat larger vas at first supposed, but as ported by all the counties it. probable, however, it much short of 70,000, including Kings Counties. The Legis y-four Republicans and eigh the Eighth District doubtful claimed by both the Republic candidates,—Robert H. Stra Browning.

In the Assembly there will publicane and thirty-six Den publican majority of fifty-6 Republican majority of sev

Repullicant State of the state 20,000. Clarkson N. Potter, Der Lieutenant-Governor, rece

the rest of the ticket Mr. Potter is publicans yesterday se to the election of some of their State ticket under the ly had been employed down some of the other D ly had been employed to down some of the other Decawell as Gov. Robinson.

The Republicans have of two-thirds majority in bott Legislature, though three ostill in doubt. The Dome their Senator in Conki y, and it is notewor as well as in St. La Jefferson Counties, both of of the Republicans, the Demograins this year on their last The whole vote thrown for the State will not much execute the Dome than 36,000. The vigovernor is very close and Hoskins, and the of needed to decide. In New York and Kings County, is Only about one-third of the towns have been be Only about one-third of the towns have been bever. Returns upoor candidates are inconclusive, that Wadsworth is running. The result upon all of the Gorenor is still in the dark an candidate for State Engruss behind.

The Legislature is over hean. The Republicans ele of 32 and 92 Assemblymen eit of the almost unpreceiv of the almost unpreceiv.

PRESS OPT New York, Nov. 5.—Refl ation, the Times says: "T progress, and honesty has triumph in New York. The erably below the sanguine of Republican manager, and has greatly exceeded of Robinson's Democra in the defeat of th hea ticket. A victory won by viously deprived of more pects of Tilden ought tide of Republican er not overcome the obstacles by a weak State ticket and nanagement, which have surely fatal to a succe Republican cause was julict that Mr. Corneil votes behind the rest of the fact that here and elsewhe equal certainty to the wes campaign. We see no that under better the State may not be recke

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Presidential canvass?"

Boston, Mass., Nov.5. five towns place Long's Butler has lost many of h lew days ago. They are the defeat, and frankly e

MASSACH

LONG'S VI

Butler, who, they sa slected had be opened ha disbursed so freely a ye Republican Butlerism is e time being, although dependent movem in until after the t hey expect better successing and intimate friend of that gentleman has yind Ab intimate friend of that gentleman has vind year ago by securing ac will probably retire pern life, and devote his entire agement of his property leval business. He also

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urer did not turn up in his of-day, and was reported as at as were on hand, however, and ag attended to after a style. If the Fire Department—Hans owhere visible, and the poli-ed Department—Austin Doyle-rom his post. It is though, ey will survive the shock and we days.

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EW YORK.

STATE TICKET. Disputch to The Tribuna. down, remains in doubt, y so remain until the official There is, however, a growing the Republicans that their and to be elected by a small especially likely that, of Wadsworth for Controller etary of State, and Ward neral are elected, as the last they ran far ahead of ins was extremely unpopular be proil in which he was en-n for Congress and was de-de him widely disliked, and or Lieutenant-Governor was bids for defeat. The biggest on of Mr. Cornell, was only ming defeat by the warring

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ROBINSON. ov. 5.—The Hern'd's Albany ov. 5.—The Hera'a's Albany Robinson read the news of the re composure. While he had not result, in his own case his would be greatly promoted by ad unaffectedly wished to re. He would not deny that so d himself as a representative he carnestly desired that lid win. He did not read lost. His associates fully shared his labors with elected. A large part of the wolved on them. If, as it are schosen, all the influence they not government would be confeat of himself he regarded as ten of Democrats who had been tenentations, and inflamed by the in the mendacity of politics. ests of both parties as would work their

PRESS ESTIMATES.

New YORK, Nov. 5.—The Times says: Cornell carried forty-six of the sixty counties in the
State, and his vote will exceed Gov. Robinson's
by from 40,000 to 45,000. Kelly's vote seems to have been somewhat larger in the State than was at first supposed, but se it has not been reported by all the counties it is difficult to say what the total will be. It is probable, however, it will not fall much short of 70,000, including New York and much short of 10,440, including New York and Kings Counties. The Legislature is strongly marked. The next Senate will consist of twenty-four Republicans and eight Democratic, with the Eighth District doubtful, the election being elaimed by both the Republican and Democratic candidates,—Robert H. Strahan and John W. Rowning.

candidates,—nover at Browning.

In the Assembly there will be ninety-two Re-publicans and thirty-six Democrats, giving a Re-publican majority of fifty-six, and securing a Republican majority of seventy-two on joint

Republican majority of seventy-two on joint ballet.

New York, Nov. 5.—The World says: The returns from Tuesday's election in this State still come in very slowly. Such as have been received show the election or Mr. Cornell (Republican) as Governor by an (as yet) unascertained plurality. There is a majority against him on the vote cast in the State or at least 30,00.

Clarkson N. Potter, Democratic candidate for Liestenant-Governor, received in this city 62,792 majority, the largest ever given, except once before for a candidate on the State ticket. With the rest of the Democratic State ticket Mr. Potter is elected. The Republicans yesterday set up a claim to the election of some of the candidates on their State ticket under the pretense that Kelly had been employed by them to break down some of the other Democratic nominees, as well as Gov. Robinson.

down some of the other Democratic nominees, as well as Gov. Robinson.

The Republicans have doubtless secured a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Lemisiature, though three or four districts are still in doubt. The Democrats have elected their Senator in Conkling's own county, and it is noteworthy that there, as well as in St. Lawrence and in Jefferson Counties, both of them strongholds of the Republicans, the Democrats made decided eains this year on their last vote for Governor. The whole vote thrown for Kelly throughout the State will not much exceed 60,000.

The whole vote thrown for Kelly throughout the State will not much exceed 60,000.

The Tribune says: Cornell's plurality seems slightly increased, and is now estimated at more than 36,000. The vote on Lieutenant-Gorenor is very close between Potter and Hoskins, and the official vote may be needed to decide. Potter's majority in New York and Kings Counties is 57,368, and Hoskins' plurality in the State, outside of New York and Kings County, is estimated at 57,000. Only about one-third of the whole number of the towns have been heard from, however. Returns, upon the other candidates are inconclusive, but seem to show that Wadsworth is running abead of Hoskins.

The result upon all of the State officers below Governor is still in the dark. Soule, Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, runs behind.

russ behind
The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. The Republicans elect 24 Senators out of 32 and 92 Assemblymen out of 128,—within six of the almost unprecedented number of Republican Assemblymen elected last year.

PRESS OPINIONS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Reflecting upon the situation, the Times says: "The cause of freedom, progress, and honesty has achieved a modified mph in New York. The Kelly vote in New York and Kings County, though falling considerably below the sanguine expectations of the ublican managers and Tammany Hall, greatly exceeded the calculations dinson's Democrats, and resulted the defeat of the head of the Syracuse ticket. A victory won by such means is obthough its effects on the political pros pects of Tilden ought to be fatal. of Republican enthusiasm, the rerivified energies of Republican principles, have not overcome the obstacles placed in their way by a weak State ticket and the errors of party nanagement, which have been only too urely fatal to a success to which the Republican cause was justly entitled. The lact that Mr. Cornell runs about 5,000 tots behind the rest of the ticket in this city is as significant as it is lamentable, and the further act that here and elsewhere many Republicans have not voted for Governor at all points with qual certainty to the weak points of the party eampaign. We see no evidence, however, that under better party management the State may not be reckoned upon as secure for a Republican President next year. The party majority in the State Senate and Assemprerwhelming force of the Republican sentiment of the State when untrammeled by y considerations of rebuking dictation protesting against weak nominations. As the Legislature, the returns are even better than last night. The Republicans have 25, and probably 26, of the 32 Senators, and 88 Assemblymen, giving them a majority of 64 on joint

The Graphic says: "The State of New York appears hopelesly lost to the Democracy in 1880. If Tilden is beaten in the National Convention he will knife the ticket as he did the State ticket in 1878. If, on the other hand, Tilden is successful, Kelly will bolt his nomination as he did that of Robinson this year. In either event the ticket is doomed to defeat. Indeed, with the canal patronage in ds of the Republicans it would be very difficult to defeat them. The Democracy of the

the hands of the Republicans it would be very difficult to defeat them. The Democracy of the Nation may well say to Kelly and Tilden: 'A plague on both your houses.'?'

The Post concludes that the first and obvious comment on this drawn battle is that next year will witness in New York one of the fiercest fights in the history of our politics. What is called Conklingism has received an emphatic rebuke. With a majority of some \$5,000 in Pennsylvanis, and increased majorities in Wisconsin and other States, there is no lack of signs of the hearty reunion of Republicans in opposition to that school of politics, in whatever part of the country, of which the latest descriptive title is the Solid South, but Conklingism, a merely personal incident of stalwartism, has received a check, from which it ought not to recover. While stalwartism, this morning, is counting its victories in seven States, in the eighth,—stalwartism carrying the load of Conklingism,—finds its candidate for Governor the lowest on its poll-list, saved from defeat by a Democratic bolt commanded by John Kelly, who has no interest in anything but his hold upon political power and public offices in this city. If the 40,000 or 50,000 votes cast for Kelly had been cast for Robinson or any other regular Democratic candidate, Mr. Cornell would have been defeated more decisively than any of his associates. There is nothing in this to discourage honest and unselfish Republicans, but there is in it a warning for Republican leaders. It would be fatuous to assume that the Democratic party will not be united next year, even in this State. Mr. Kelly has been the stumbling-block to union. He was negatively successful in defeating Robinson. So far as any positive success is concerned, he fatied irnobly. With no patronage to distribute, how can he keep his forces together for formidable opposition twelve or six months.

failed ignobly. With no patronage to distribute, how can he keep his forces together for formidable opposition twelve or six months hence. The Democrats will argue he cannot, and will be likely to lose no time in getting Kelly out of Tammany Hall and reforming their lines under new leaders, who can unite their party in the city and State. In that event there will be no reom for Republican trifling. Would it not be wise to put Conklingism aside, henceforth, and consolidate the Republican strength for the Presidential canvass?"

MASSACHUSETTS. LONG'S VICTORY.

Stocial Dispatch to The Tribuna STON, Mass., Nov.5.—Returns from all but ive towns place Long's plurality at 13,508. Butler has lost many of his warm admirers of a lew days ago. They are terribly chagrined at the defeat, and frankly charge the blame upon Sutler, who, they say, might have been elected had he opened half the barrels of money lisbursed so freely a year ago. Independent Republican Butlerism is clearly staggered for the time being, although it is asserted that the

campaign.

An intimate friend of Butler said that, now that gentleman has vindicated his record of a year ago by ascuring again so large a vote, he will probably retire permanently from public his, and devote his entire interest to the management of his property and the conduct of his haral business. He also said that the General

proposes to pass the winter in Cuba, going thither in his yacht America, which is ready to sall at twelve hours' notice.

PROTEST LOWELL Mass., Nov. 5 .- A petition has been filed for a recount of the votes for Representatives in the Twenty-fifth (Middlesex) District where J. J. Pickman was declared 23 ahead of Faul Butler, the General's son.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE AT LARGE. Mil.waukes, Nov. 5.—Election returns are

oming in slowly, and, so far, there is nothing to change the estimate of the Republican maority of the State ticket forwarded last night, viz.; 24.000. Telegrams to R. H. Baker, Chair man of the Republican State Central Commit-tee, give an estimate of Republican majorities in counties as follows: Ashland, 75; Brown, 200; Clark, 450; Columbia, 1,200; Dane, 600; Kenosha, 150; La Crosse, 1,000; Lincoln, 140; Marinette, 787; Monroe, 500; Racine, 950; Richland, 600; Rock, 2.000; St. Croix, 500; Sauk, 1,200; Vernon, 1,750; Walworth, 1,900; Waukesha, 100; Waupaca, 800. The counties thus far reported as giving Democratic majorities are: Washington, 900; Ozsukee, 1,400; Outagamie, 1,500; Manitowoc, 600; Calumet, 275; Crawford, 150; Dodge, 1,800; Fond du Lac, 200; Jefferson, 500; Kewaunee, 500. Small Republican majorities are reported from Winnebago, Snep yau, Portage, Lafavette, and Chippewa Counties. The division of the Greeuback vote of two years ago is peculiar, in some counties going largely to the Republicans, in others to the Democrats.

Milwauker, Nov. 5.—Returns from the interior of the State are comming in slavely. Needy

rior of the State are coming in slowly. Nearly all those received to-day show Republican gains. The indications are now that the Republican State ticket is elected by at least 25,000 majority, the largest ever given in the State.

MADISON.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city are exceedingly jubilant over the splendid results obtained atyesterday election; especially are they proud of the fact that for the first time in the history of the Republican party, except once or twice at municipal elections, th dark pall of Democracy has been lifted from the Capital City and the light of Republicanism let in. Dane County goes Republican by 600 majority. The Democrats here concede the State by at least 20,000 majority, which is "Glory enough for one day."

ASHLAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 5.—Ashland County gives the Republican State ticket about 50 ma jority. Fairfield, for Senator, has 125 majority; Gunderson, for Assembly, 175 majority. Bayfield County gives a small Republican

majority. KENOSHA. Receint Dispatch to 2.1 Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 5.—The returns from the county and city show that the full Repub lican ticket is elected by majorities from 150 to

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT LARGE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Lackawanna County gives 2,000 plurality and Snyder County (official) 575 majority for the Republicans. Northumberland County gives 447 Democratic

Carbon County, 471 Democratic majority. Montour County gives 500 Democratic major ity, and Berks County (all the townships heard from) gives 2,300 Democratic majority. These returns increase the Democratic gains by 150 in the estimate previously made of the general

Adams County (official) gives a Republican plurality of 82. Pike County gives a Democratic majority The Republican gains in this city yesterday

are about 12,000. The Republicans carry the State by about 40,000. Republican gain in the State about 20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The estimated and official returns from fifty-one counties out of sixty-seven in Pennsylvania give Butler, Republican, for State Treasurer, 61,778; Barr, Democratic, 41,46; Butler's majority, 47,632. Indications are that Butler will have 53,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Montaur County gives Butler 2,025 majority.

Butler 2,025 majority.

Susquehanna County gives Butler 1,000 majority.

ERIE Pa., Nov. 5.—Barr's official majority in

MINNESOTA.

MUCH SCRATCHING. ST. PAUL. Minn., Nov. 5 .- Returns from the counties and larger towns are coming in tonight but slowly on account of the great amount of scratching. Very few complete returns are eccived. Pillsbury, Republican, for Governor, has been scratched in favor of Rice. Democrat while Gilman; Republican, for Licutenant-Gov ernor, runs ahead of the ticket. Pillbury's friends allege this is a confirmation of the charge made before the election of a bargain be tween Gilman and Rice by which the latter was to receive Democratic votes, and the former be voted for by Gilman's friends. There is also

scratching in the offices of Treasurer and Secretary of State, on account of the feeling among the Germans and Scandinavians.

The formal Republican majority will probably appear best in the yote for Attorney-General. This is now likely to fail below, rather than exceed, 10,000.

PILLSBURY'S MAJORITY. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5 .- Later advices and pore careful computation increase the probable Republican majority to 14,000. Returns from nearly 200 election precincts, casting nearly half

the vote of the State, give Pillsbury, Republican, for Governor, 16,825; Rice, Demo-crat, 14,827; Gilman, for Lieutenant-Govcrat, 14,827; Gilman, for Lieutenant-Governor, 17,477; Barrum, 13,916; Von Baumach, for Secretary of State, 17,544; Borer, 13,946. Gilman having lost about as many Republican votes as he gained Democratic, his majority is about the average of the ticket.

These returns are from the larger towns. Those to come from the rural districts, where the Republican preponderance is greater, will, it is estimated, increase Pillsbury's majority to at least 12,000. This is about 2,000 behind the rest of the ticket.

THE RESULT.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5.—Returns of the State election received to-day mage the outlook more favorable for the Republicans than first returns. Gov. Pillsbury has not less than 10,000 majority, and the rest of the ticket 1,000 to 3,000 more. The vote is considerably lighter than two years ago, but is partly made up by the increased population of the western and northwestern coun-ties. Judge Page, Tenth District, whose trial by impeachment and quarrels with neighbors have made him notorious, is defeated by John Q. Farmer, Republican candidate.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—The returns from the outlying townships somewhat change the result in Sanzamon County, as telegraphed last night. The official vote was canvassed to-day. Paules, Republican, is elected Treasurer by 149 majority, and Graham, Democrat, Surveyor by 202 majority. In the City of Springfield Paulen had 313 majority, and Enoa, the deteated Re-publican candidate for Surveyor, had 120 ma-

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The election yesterday passed off very quietly, less than half a vote being cast. In this town, for Treasurer, F. L. being cast. In this town, for freasurer, F. L. Young, Republican, received 706 votes: J. S. Van Patten, Democrat, 283; and Slade, Greenbacker, 144. In the Town of Big Rock, where a few years since there was but one Republican vote, Young, Republican, received 55, and Slade, Greenbacker, 34. The Republican County Treasurer is elected by a good majority.

GENESEO. GENESEO, Ill., Nov. 5.—The election here yes-terday passed off qu'etty. Treasurer and Sur-veyor were the only officers to be elected. Pat-

terson Holmes, of this city, and E. C. Rosseter, of Kewanee, were the Republican nominees; T.
F. Davenport, of Cambridge, and Gross, the
Greenbackers. Out of 235 votes cast here, all
were Republican but twenty-four. Several
towns in the count; cast no Greenback vote at
all, Great cheer exists among the Republicans
over the elections elsewhere.

BOCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT, Is., Nov. 5.—Returns from all but three townships in Rock Island County, Ill., borate the predictions sent last night. The total vote of the county was about 4,000, divided, according to best estimates, as follows: Republican, 2,025; National, 1,239; Democratic, 632; or a Republican majority over all opposi-tion of about 300.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 5.—There never was an election in Adams County which excited so little interest as that of yesterday. About one-third of the vote was polled. The Democratic ticket has about 1,000 majority, with six pre-cincts to hear from, which will not change this. Sixteen hundred votes were cast in the city out of 5,000. Only \$25 Republicans voted in the

PEORIA.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribona.

PROBIA, Ill., Nov. 5.—John Warner, Democrat, for Mayor, has a plurality of 907. The next Council will stand thirteen Democats and five Republicans. The Democrats elect the City. Treasurer and two police magistrates. Issac Taylor, for Treasurer, has 315 majority, and R. R. Bourland, Republican, is elected Surveyor by a small majority.

CLINTON. CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—Full returns from the various townships in De Witt County give Wilson. Democratic-Greenback candidate for Treasurer, a majority of 560 over Weld, Republican. The Democrats also elected their caudidate for Surveyor by 180. This is official.

ELGIN. Special Dispo sich to The Tribuna ELGIN. Di., Nov. 5 .- Frank L. Young, of Kaneville, Republican, was elected County Treasurer by about 800 majority. Pease, of Geneva. was re-elected Surveyor by about the same majority. There were also Democratic and Greenback tickets in the field.

M'HENRY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McHenry, Ill., Nov. 5.—Capt. James Nish, ty Treasurer for the third term by about 900 majority. The entire Republican ticket was elected, including John Brink, Surveyor; and Dr. W. W. Cook, Coroner.

WATSEKA. WATSEKA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Iroquois County gives Hamilton, Republican, 631 majority over his Greenback opponent, and Burton, Republican, 115 majority over Daniels, Greenback, and Mes-ser, Independent.

DANVILLE. Special Director to The Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—The official majority of Eaken, Republican, for Treasurer of this countv. is 707. His major ty two years ago was 112, showing a gain of 505.

DECATUR. Special Disputch to The Tribuna DECATUR, 111., Nov. 5 .- The official Republic an majorities of Macon County re: Treasurer, George M. Wood, 771; Surveyor, G. V. Loring,

MONTICELLO. MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 5.-Republican maority in Piatt County, 389.

OTHER STATES.

VIRGINIA.

special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5 .- There is an unexpected possibility which may result from the election in Virginia. It is by no means impossible that the contest has been so close between the Adjusters and the Readjusters that the Republicans will hold the balance of power in the General Assembly, and decide the election of United States Senator. Both the Adjusters and Readjusters this morning are claiming small majorities in the Legislature on joint ballot. The Readjusters say that they are sure of a small majority, and believe the southwest, which is vet unbeard from, will give them increased strength. The leading debt-payers admit that their opponents have developed more strength than was expected, but claim that further returns will give them a majority in the two Houses, but are less hopeful than earlier in the evening. Norfolk County was carried by the Republicans by a large majority.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Leading readjusters state that the returns so far are favorable. They United States Senator. Both the Adjusters

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Leading readjusters state that the returns so far are favorable. They claim twenty-five out of forty Senators and fifty-eight out of one hundred delegates. The indications are that the readjusters will certainly have a majority in both Houses.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The Dispatch, the debt-payers' organ, foots up the result of the election for the Legislature as follows:

For the House of Delegates, the Conservative debt-payers elected 42; the Republican debt-payers elected 3; the Resadjusters elected 10; doubtful, 10. For the Senate the Conservative debt-payers elected 17; the Republican debt-payers elected 3; the Resadjusters elected 10; doubtful, 10. The paper asserts that, notwith-standing its disappointment in these figures, the returns make it absolutely certain that the debt-payers will have a small majority in both Houses.

Houses.
The Whig, a leading organ of the Readjusters,

The Whig, a leading organ of the Readjusters, on the contrary, claims that from the returns received the debt-pavers have met with a Waterloo, and that, unless there is a change in the tenor of the news to come, the Readjusters will be sure to have a handsome majority in both branches of the General Assembly. It will probably be a day or two before a positive re-

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5,-The election yesterday resulted in a decided victory for the Republicins. Cobb, the Republican candidale for Sureme Judge, has about 15,000 majority. Gannett and Carson, the Republican nominees for Regents of the State University, are also

Owing to a split in the Republican ranks, the Democrats re-elect J. W. Savage, District Judge; M. O. Bartholemew, County Judge; George H. Guy, Sheriff; W. H. Ijams, District Clark, and probably Frederick Drexel, Com-

The Republicans re-elect J. R. Manchester, County Clerk, and carry the balance of the ticket.

Judge Amass Cobb is re-elected Supreme

Judge Amasa Cobb is re-elected Supreme Judge by an increased majority.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—No returns were received here from the elections in the State until to-day. The returns this evening show that the Republicans elect Cobb Supreme Judge by 15,000 majority over Wakely. Democrat. Cobb carries Douglas County, Wakely's home, by 500 majority, and in Lancaster County, his own home, he has 1876 majority. Regents Carson and Gangett, Republicans, were elected by the usual party vote. Ganuett was cut severely in one or two counties by persons opposed to his religious views, he being a Liberal. In Douglas, his home, the county majority is 600. Carson polls a large Republican vote. His own county—Nemsha—gives him 600 majority. Returns on District Judges elect Pound in the First, Wenver in the Second, Sayage in the Third, Post in the Fourth, Gladier in the Flith, and Barnes in the Sixth. All Republicans except Sayage, whose majority over the Republican nomines will be 1,200. Lancaster County, in which is the State Capitol, rolls up tremendous Republican majorities. Omaha and Douglas County elects a Republican Treasurer. Clerk, Survevor, Superintendent, Public Instruction, and Coroner. The Democrats get the remaining county officers.

The vote on the State ticket shows 500 to 600 Republican majority in Douglas County. The Greenback vote throughout the State is trifling.

The vote on the State ticket shows 500 to 600 Republican majority in Douglas County. The Greenback vote throughout the State is trifling. It is now doubtful weether that party carries a single county or county office, and it is nearly certain that no county will go Greenback.

On the State ticket the vote of this year makes Nebraska certain for President next year by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.
COLUMB US, Miss., Nov. 5.—Lowndes County elects a full Democratic ticket. A very light vote was polled. There was no oppositi except for State Senator. Oxford, Miss., Nov. 5 .- Lafayette County

gives the Democrate 350 majority. The election passed off quietly.

Jackson. Miss., Nov. 5.—But fourteen counties heard from. Of these eleven have elected the straight Democratic ticket, with a majority of 6,500. Hinds and Madison require the official count. Holmes is conceded to the Greenbackers, with the exception of Senator. Marshall County, considered the stronghold of the Greenbackers, elects the full Democratic ticket by a large majority. The election passed quietly, and a small vots was cast. There was but little enthusiasm except in the counties where the whites are about equally divided.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5.—A telegram from Herando, De Soto County. Miss., says: "The election passed off quietly resterday. There was no contention by either party until this morning, when it was found that two ballot-boxes were missing and others thought to have been tampered with. One of the missing boxes was burned, and the other was found. The judges of the burned box made affidavit as to the votes cast, they having been counted before, which was accepted. J. P. Walker, Democrat, and W. T. Nesbett, Greenbacker, are elected Senators; H. C. Watson, A. W. Huddleston, and A. S. Meyers, Democrats, were elected to the Lower House. The parties were divided nearly equally. The general impression now is that the Creenbackers will contest the election, claiming foul play.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 15.—Returns from Warren County are not all in. R. F. Beck is certainly elected Sheriff. The State Senator is still in doubt.

The indications point to the election of J. S. Morris. No party nominations by either side. The race was free to all.

MARYLAND. BATTIMORE Nov. 5 .- Hamilton, Democrat, has a majority for Governor in this city of 11,102. The remainder of the State and city ticket about

ocratic majority for the State ticket. Additional returns show Frederick County 293 Republican majority; Wicomico County 293
Republican majority; Wicomico County, 900
Democratic majority; Wreester County, 1,000
Democratic majority.
Baltimorr, Nov. 5.—In the Third District,
Anne Arundel County, yesterday, a difficulty occurred between whites and blacks, and John
E. Gass (white) was killed.

the same. Baltimore County gives 2,000 Dem-

IOWA. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—The official rethe result of the election: Gear, Republican, for Governor, 157,571; Trimble, Democrat, 85, for Governot, 154,571; Frimble, Democrat, So,-057; Campbell, Greenbacker, 45,429; Dungan, Prohibitionist, 3,258. Total vote, 291,315. Gear's majority over Trimble, 72,495; over Campbell, 111,454. His majority over all others combined, 28,808. In the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts, where Democrats and Greenbackers did not combine, the Greenbackers cast 9,124 votes less than last year. than last year.

KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5 .- Returns from the State are meagre, and little, except local interest, was felt in yesterday's elections, as only county officers were elected. A very slight Greenback vote has been polled, though in one or two places the Greenback candidates are elected. Otherwise the Republican-have generally increased their majorities as looking to a solid vote in 1880, but general apathy has caused only a light vote to be polled.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Returns from some of the counties have not yet been received, but

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Cont., Nov. 5 .- The pet Republic an gain in the Senate is 4 over last year, and in the House 18; Republican majority or joint ballot last year was 47, this year is 98, and

LOUISIANA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3.—Whatever may be said of their efforts in the past, the Louisiana Republicans, in the results of their late nominating convention, judged by their standard of candidates at least, have certainly acquitted themselves with oredit. They have brought out a ticket, the only possible criticism of which is to be found in the fact that it is of a non-partisan character. It is a ticket wherein, for once, the more conservative elements of the party may be said to be fairly represented. It is one which, in its general character and standing, makes a direct and open appeal to the sympathies, if not the active support, of every honest, fair-minded Conservative in Louisiana.

Mr. Taylor Beattle, of the Parish of Lafourebe nominee for Governor, is both a native and lifeong resident of his State; known as one of the most prominent men in it; as highly and de-servedly popular,—as in fact simply above all of criticism or reproach. He is a man of sterling character, is an able lawyer, and the present Parish Judge. He is recognized by all, Demo crats and Republicans alike, as a genial, affable gentleman,—was a leading Confederate,—is a Conservative of the most liberal type. He is, withal, the owner of several fine plantations He probably pays of himself alone more money into the State Treasury in the way of taxes, three times over than is paid by all of the nominee upon the Democratic ticket together. He is recognized, finally, as a personal friend of

Grant's. Mr. J. L. Gillespie, of the Parish of Tensas candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a man of much the same order. He is also a native and life-iong resident. He is a graduate of Yale College, has an accepted standing second to none, was a prominent Confederate, is to-day one of our most liberal Conservatives, and popular as such with even the most ultra of the Republicans. He is the owner of six of the finest plantations in Louisiana; must be admitted, therefore, as a representative propertyholder, and is, take him all in all, a power of

himself. Mr. Claudieus Mayo, of the Parish of St. Landry, nominee for Auditor, follows again in proper line. He, too, as with the others, is a native, an ex-Confederate and Liberal Conservative, a large property-holder, and of unques-tionable standing and influence.

The Hon. Don Pardee, of New Orleans, nomnee for Attorney General, is at once a truly worthy representative ex-Federal soldier and Southern Republican. He is a man of unblemished reputation; has as a Republican never made himself in the least obnoxious; is, on the contrary, well and favorably known, -is in fact popular. He is recognized as one of the ables lawyers and jurists in Louisiana; held for a term he position of Judge of one of our city courts, winning for himself an enviable reputation in so doing; served during the War as Lieutenant-Colonel of an Obio regiment, much of the time under the immediate command of Gen. Garfield, and is admitted by one and all as a wholly un-

exceptional candidate.

Mr. M. S. Bonzano, of New Orleans, nomines for Superintendent of Public Education, is a gentleman of German extraction, long, exceed-ingly well, and favorably known as Superintendent of the United States Mint. He is man at once against whom positively nothing can be said,—is recognized as simply above at-tack, as eminently fitted for the place, and as

EVERY WAY AN HONOR TO THE TICKET. Mr. James D. Kennedy, of New Orleans, nominee for Secretary of State, is the only man nominee for Secretary of State, is the only man brought forward as a representative of the col-ored race. He is, as such, not only unobjection-able, but his nomination is conceded at once as both fitting and deserved. Mr. Kennedy is recognized as a very gentlemanly, well-educated man; stands well in the community in which he lives, and carries with him, as admitted, a good deal of strength.

lives, and carries with him, as admitted, a good deal of strength.

This ticket, as seen, taken as a whole, is an open bid for the Conservative vote. It presents the names of men who, from every point of view, are unassailable. There is not a single objectionable man on it. As compared with it the ticket put in the field by the Democracy is scarcely worthy of mention. There is here no chance for the old, stale cry of carpet-bagger; the men in the lead are both natives and lifelong residents of the State. There can be nothing said, as has always heretofore been the case, of the want of property-representation; these man pay in the aggregate fully ten times the amount of taxes as represented by the Democratic ticket. They are infinitly superior to the Democratic ticket. They are infinitly superior to the Democratic ticket. They are recognized, moreover, as of the very best of Conservative stocks. Their nomination is to test the honesty of the Lon-

JUST WHAT THE CONSERVATIVES

JUST WHAT THE CONSERVATIVES

are going to do about it remains to be seen. They have long filled, at best, a humilisting position. They ciaim,—and it must be confessed with no small show of propriety,—to represent within themselves very nearly, if not quite all of the character, intelligence, and wealth—the respectability—of Louisiana. They are the descendants and representatives, in the main, of the Southern old-line Whigs. They can have, naturally enough, at heart, but little of love for the Southern Democracy. As a matter of fact, they are privately, at least, open in their expressions of contempt. They are, with all of their respectability, weak in point of numbers. They have been wanting in the moral courage to cast aside their old-time prejudices against the blacks as a political power. They might thus, at any time, have assumed the virtual lead among the Republicans. They have never been able to screw their courage up to the sticking point of so joining with and controlling the Republican organization, as they might at any time in the past readily have done. They are to be held in common honesty because of the fact, as of themselves alone responsible for all of the evils, taken at their worst even, as charred, of the past of Louisiana Republican rule. They gained, as might have been expected, little enough by the policy, or, rather, the want of it, guiding their course. In the beginning, following reconstruction, Southern Democracy proper was in open disgrace. Nothing could be done in the perfection of an organization without the aid of the Conservatives. They were recognized as the needed

Southern Democracy proper was in open disgrace. Nothing could be done in the perfection of an organization without the aid of the Conservatives. They were recognized as the needed element of respectability in the front. An organization was perfected as that of the "Conservative Democratic." The Conservatives in the lead were thus made the virtual representatives of the same old fell spirit of the Democracy of the olden time they at heart affected to despise. They were made as the moutholece for all of the envenomed hatred of the old revolutionary elements for the Republicans. How they raved, and ranted, as such, of the evits of carpet-bag rule—the verv evils for which, because of their moral cowardice, they were themselves alone responsible—the general public has good reason to remember. They were forced, finally, as the recognized leaders, through sheer inability and want of courage to resist, by the revolutionary elements in the rear, into an open and armed pevolution. A legally-elected Government was forcibly overthrown, and a Government a la Mexico duly installed instead.

thus reared by revolutionary bayonets was to be, of course, as all will remember. a Government of reform. It was to be a Government in which the Conservatives—the gentlemen of respectability—were to be alone in the lead. Alas for the Conservatives: alas for their promises: both were doomed to be cast aside. The old devil Democracy, as might have been expected, with his return to power, showed the cloven boof. There came a party reorganization. The "Conservative Democratic" was changed to the "Democratic Conservative,"—i. e., the Conservatives, the element of respectability, took a back seat, and Democracy, proper, h.e., the Conservatives, the element of respecta-bility, took a back seat, and Democracy, proper, came to the front. The Conservatives since then have been much as the tail of the Demo-cratic horse. Their boasted Government of re-form, too, has been very decidedly of the back-

form, too, has been very decidedly of the back-ward order.

The Government of the Republicans, whatever of some of its peculiar merits in other respects, was at least respectable in the matter of its finances. The State debt was fairly and satis-factorily scaled; a constitutional provision se-cured, or was supposed to secure, the interest; the taxes were being promptly and generally paid; the interest-fund was seen in hand, and promptly forthcoming; and the State credit, take it all in all, was fair. With the accession of the Democracy to power, State credit, take it all in all, was fair. With the accession of the Democracy to power, there came a change by no means creditable in its nature. The Republican State Treasurer reported a large fund to his credit,—held as sacred for payment of interest upon the State debt. The Democratic reformers failed to see where the sacredness came in. The money, with which, alone, the State credit was to be maintained, was turned from its proper channels. It went by the devious ways known only to the initiated, was "gone where the woodbine twineth," the State in default, hopelesly and forever disgraced, and not so much as a word, even, by way of explanation.

way of explanation.

That which was bed enough in the beginning grew naturally from bad to worse. The Government came to be recognized as weak, inefficient, and corrupt. Public confidence, disposed at first to be more than generous, wavered, grew mistrustful, was finally

HOPELESLY AND IRRETRIEVABLY, LOST. Repudiation—that foul and slimy offsoring of Democracy—began to rear its Gorgon head. The voice was heard in echo from every quarter of the State. It was the main spring to action in the final call for a convention.

Repudiation, finally, through the convention, became virtually an accomplished fact. The

became virtually an accomplished fact. The disgrace of the State was full, final, and complete. There came, too, the exodus of the blacks. Those only living in the South and knowing the situation can appreciate its significance. The blacks—the only laborers in the South—are going, going,—no end to their going. The exodus, with all of the drawbecks, has as yet but fairly commenced. It promises, unless it can be arrested, nothing less than a general pligrimage,—ruin, unmistakable ruin, to the land of cotton and sugar. There is no earthly show for arresting it, with the dominant party in power. The facts come home with occuliar significance to the Louisiana Conservatives.

There is a picture still more aggravating in its immediate effects. There has been a gradual upheaval,—the turning-up of an understrata; the bottom has got on top. Talk of ring rule under the Republicans! Admit it at the worst, as charged, even in the Republicans' palmiest days; darken the picture by four additional shades, and there is a pleasing contrast as compared with that of to-day. The management consists of a mere bevy of well-known political tricks:ers. It is one with which the Conservatives—the respectables—are permitted to have nothing to do; one they generally say they could not well touch, even if they would, without they defield. Its chief supnorters, the blacks. Those only living in the South and have nothing to do; one they generally say they could not well touch, even if they would, without being defiled. Its chief supporters, the rank and file,—onie in all of this but gives the showings of the Conservatives themselves,—are almost wholly of those of the lower strata, "the short-hairs." How their prospective rule is looked upon by the Conservatives, "the swallow-tails." may well be imagined.

swallow-talls," may well be imagined.

This Democratic Machine,
too, gall and wormwood, astounding as it may seem, is actually in the hands of renegade Republicans. There is no denying the fact, a bevy of renegade Republicans actually control the Louisigna Democratic machine. Worse than this even, the man recognized as the central head is a carnet-bagger and an Irishman. To say that the Conservatives, take it sil in all, are far from pleased with the situation but expresses that which is simply underiable. Privately they are cursing the Democratic management of to-day with quite as much zest as they ever did that of the Republicans. What they are to do in view of the outlook, as a whole, remains to be seen. They have long had a so-called "Citizens' Association." They undertook, in the last city election, to run a Citizens' ticket. They were not willing, like Mahomet, to go to the mountain; they asked, instead, that the mountain should come to Mahomet. They were not far enough advanced, in other words, in their role as reformers to seek success through the only means in their power,—an affliation with the Republicans. They were willing, none the less, the Republicans should elect the Citizens' candidates. They failed, necessarily, because of the want of moral nerve to face the music.

So to-day the want of moral nerve is the one thing in the way with the Conservatives. They will admit, candidly enough, they would like to see it elected. They will damn the Democratic ring management, damn the leaders, and damn the ticket. They show very little of the moral courage, none the less, with which to cut themselves loose from their degrading position as the tail of the Democratic horse. The leaders of the so-called "Anti-Ring organization." for instance, despite the situation, have resolved it as their duty to support the Democratic nominee, Mr. Wittz. They have incurred, it is but justice to the mass of the Conservatives to say, a good deal of censure in so do up. The fact re-THIS DEMOCRATIC MACHINE,

ince, Mr. Witz. They have incurred, it is out justice to the mass of the Conservatives to say, a good deal of consure in so doing. The fact remains however, of a very serious doubt as to any concerted action among the Louisiana Conservatives in aid of the Republican Conservative ticket.

COMMENT.

IN NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
New York, Nov. 5.—Newspaper sentiments nere are shared by many politicians who are engaged already in figuring for the next year. Conversation with shrewd leaders shows that they are assured of Republican success next year in this State, but insist that different tactics must be pursued, and every Republican gathered around a common standard. There must be no more repelling of voters through personal wishes or appearance of dishonest siliances. With a square deal, they say the party will put New York in line with thirty-five Republican Flority. five Republican Electors, no matter how the balance of the State ticket stands. I find extreme diversity of opinion respecting the fate of Tilden. The common question on the street to-day was, "Have you heard any-

thing of Tilden's whereabouts?" The popular and humorous impression among all classes is that the "little Oid Man of Gramercy Park" got lost Treeday, and will never be found again. This is the sober judgment of the majority of political leaders seen to-day, regardless of party. Yet there are a number of Republicans who predict Tilden will, all the same, succeed is getting the New York delegation and Presidential nomination. They claim the Democrats have no other man who could do as well as Tilden did yesterday in the face of the opposition in his own party, and that the Tammany opposition will not be in existence next year. It needs only to be added that these Republicans sincerely hope Tilden is not killed and will live politically until he can have a rousing funeral in the fall of 1880.

in the fall of 1880.

As to Tilden's financial share in the campaign,

the amount stated in my Sunday dispatch to THE TRIBUNE was correct. The additional information comes that the large sum of \$250,000 was sent out by Tilden as late as last Thursday, and by his own agents. He had no confidence in the methods of the State Committee, gave them no funds, of the State Committee, gave them no funds, and decided to use the contents of the barrel in his own way. As evidence of what that way was, it is said that some of these agents were sent to Ulster County, and there bought out, "bag and baggage," the Kelly Committee and Club, with all their influence and voters. That was the sage's method of decreasing the Tammany vote. But the wouldn't work to a sufficient extent, and the it wouldn't work to a sufficient extent, and the money was thrown away. Little matter, as it is said Tilden has now made another million through the recent rise in Elevated Rail way stock.

That John Kelly is gone as a political power is the general opinion. How he can hold his followers together without local power and patronage is a conundrum his chief supporters are not answering just now. His only hope lies in the Board of Aldermen. If the Republicans join him, the two parties will have a majority of three or four, and can control the Board of Apportionment. But Anti-Tammany holds all the rest, and has only to buy up two Kelly Aldermen, a not difficult thing, to throw Tammany into nothingness in the City Govern

bolds all the rest, and has only to buy up two Kelly Aldermen, a not difficult thing, to throw Tammany into nothingness in the City Government.

There is loud wailing and gnashing of teeth in Tammany Hall to-day, and much kicking. The members charge openly that Kelly has ruined them to avenge his personal spites. The truth seems to be that Kelly promised them certainly the election of their county ticket, and they believed in this to the last. The loss of that ticket sends them into hopeless blues and they are ready to throw Kelly over. The prospect is, therefore, that Tammany will be thoroughly renovated and reorganized under a new leader, and that the present bolters will do penance and beg for readmission to the party they have betrayed. The Tilden Democracy would, of course, spurn Kelly and Schell, but lose no time in taking back the others, and securing for next year the mass of Tammany votes.

Col. Carr left for Illinois last night. He worked hard during his stay in the State, traveling long distances and speaking daily to large audiences in the interior cities and towns. He bears with him the thanks of the State Committee for able and efficient service.

The Commercial Advertiser, Republican and pro-Cookling, das some plain talk about the election, and says: "The Administration Republicans, through whose help the State Executive office is taken out of Democratic hands, have conducted themselves during this canvass in a manner that must command admiration. After such an exhibition there should be no bitterness or bickering in the Republican party. The party should be made a solid organization. The election of Cornell should show Senator Conkling that Liberal Republicans, Administration Republicans, or whatever they may be called, deserve more consideration than he has seemed disposed to accord them. It is time for Senator Conkling to adopt another policy than that which has controlled him of late."

The Brooklyn Eagle, Democrat, says: "For the defeat Tammany Hall will not be forgiven by the Democratic par

WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5 .- The Democrats counting as certain the reports that the Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Govern or, has been elected in New York, claim very generally that the result shows that the hope of the Democracy lies in the selection of Bayard as the Presidential candidate, and that the defeat of Robinson undoubtedly teaches the Democracy that Samuel J. Tilden cannot hope to carry New York with the opposition of John Kelly. Other Democrats, on the contrary, think that the New York election, provided their theory of the returns proves to be correct, makes the choice of a ticket like Hendricks and Clarkson

N. Potter very probable.

The Grant men argue that if the Democrate have carried all of their State ticket in New York, with the exception of Governor, it makes Grant's nomination more than ever a necessity to the Republicans. The Administration claims that much of the Republican success is due to Administration influences and work. They have by their presence and influence done much for the party, and evidently think that this should be recognized. One member of the Cabinet to-day, said that he thought the solid front of the Republican party was due more to the course of the Administration than any other cause: that it had been hard at work to reconcile all differences in the ranks, and was

well pleased with the result. The friends of Secretary Sherman do not see anything of a Grant boom in New York. They say that Senator Conkling, after making one speech, drew off, and left the work to other hands. The credit should therefore go to the

workers.

The latest report from New York here is, that the Republican country majority has tied the city majority, and is thought the official count

will be necessary to determine the result.

ST. LOUIS SENTIMENT. Sr. Louis, Nov. 5.—Although St. Louis was about the last point to feel the effect of the Tilden wave a few years ago, ber proverbially conservative spirit shows up strongly in the stead fastness of the affection which she conceived for that piece of Presidential timber. To-day, how-ever, the spirit of Tildenism went out all at once like the one-hoss shay. The old Miss Republican, sounding the keynote in declaring the news from New York, made the nomination the news from New York, made the nomination of that gentleman a thing not to be considered. To-night not one of the many politicians who were so unanimous yesterday in Tilden's support can be heard to say a word in his favor, although some of them are loud in declaring that Keily ought to be hanged. Joe Pulltzer's evening paper, which is the most intensely Democratic organ here, declares that the New York election makes imperative the ticket of "Bayard and Hendricks" for President and Vice-President, and prophesies that Bayard will nominated by acelamation. Nothing else will do, because New York and Indiana must be carried, and no other ticket can carry them.

The leading Republicans, on the other hand, adopt the declarations of the Globe Democrat, and agree that the election of the Democratic State ticket in New York proyees that the only chance for Republican success there next year depends on the nomination of Grant. So that in a few hours the lines have been pretty sharply drawn, with Bayard on one side and Grant on the other. An excellent illustration is given of the fact that the most widely-different morals may be drawn from the same story.

TOM HENDRICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
[NDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Gov. Hendricks declined to discuss the New York election, but decimed to discuss the New York election, but said that if the Democratic State ticket is elected it shows that when united the Democrats can carry that State. If the ticket is defeated, he attributes it to the influence of division as to the head of the ticket. He thought if Potter is elected it would make him a prominent candidate for second blace.

Senator McDonald said: "If the Republicans have elected that ticket. Hendricks' chances are

have elected their ticket, Heudricks' chances are materially improved. If Cornell and Allen are elected, it will go far to making Potter second man on the ticket." With reference to the

prospects of tring the Senate, Mr. McDonald said the chances were that it would be the result, but "we can always remedy that by turning out that fellow from Louisiana, Kellogg, and we will proceed to do it."

Gor. Williams knew nothing.

Gen. Harrison said that Tilden still remained the only men that could possibly carry Nes York, and at any rate the man to do that, if any other could, was not Thomas A. Hendricks.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Dem INDIAMAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-night. Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, and several members of Congress present. The session was secret, but they had a warm discussion over the New York election and Kelly's attitude. Hendricks and Voorhees took Kelly's part, and said he could not be ignored hereafter in New York politics, while Congressman Coobs, of the Vincennes District, was emphatic in his opinion that the bolter ought to be ignored. Gov. Williams and W. H. English were present. Mr. English had no opinion on the New York election.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Cincinnati Gathering.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—The Americas
Woman's Suffrage Association met this morning with about ten additional delegates present.
Miss M. A. Murray, the only female student of Miss M. A. Murray, the only female student of the Cincinnati Law School, acted as Secretary. An executive session was held to settle the question of the nomination of officers, when the following were nominated and elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry B. Blackwell Boston; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island; Mrs. Hazard, St. Louis; Mary A.

Boston; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Higginson Rhode Island; Mrs. Hazard, St. Lonis; Mary A. Livermore, Illinois; George William Curtia, New York; George W. Julian, Indiana; Theodore D. Weld, Massachusetts; Celia Burleigh, New York; Margaret N. Longley, Cincinnati; Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Lucy Stone; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Julia Ward Howe; Corresponding Secretary, Myra Bradwell, Illinois; Recording Secretaries, Miss Matilda Hindman, New Jersey, Amanda Way, Indiana; Treasurer, Frank B. Sanborn, Massachusetts. Reports were received of the progress of the movement in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Indiana.

A resoluttion was adopted to appoint a committee who shall in the proper manner present memorials to all the church organizations asking that equal rights be granted to all members, irrespective of sex.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses. The speakers were, Dr. Hannah Tracy Cutler, the Rev. Mrs. Perkina, the Rev. T. Y. Vater, of Indiana, and Mrs. Dr. Thomas.

Resolutions were adopted in memory of William Lloyd Garrison, who signed the call by which the Association was formed, and of Angelina Grinke Weld, who rendered efficient help to the cause of woman's suffraze; also a resolution was adopted urging auxiliary societies to circulate petitions asking school. Presidential, and municipal suffraze, and present them to the respective Legislatures.

At the evening session addresses were made by Mrs. Hindman, Mrs. Dickerson, Prof. J. P. Wilson, of this city, and Lucy Stone.

The next meeting will be held in Washington City.

SULLIVAN AND GILBERT. Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Sullivan and Gilbert, widely known to the people of this country as the authors of "Pinafore," arrived here this atternoon. Their purpose is to inspect the land, produce their joint works under their own improduce their joint works under their own immediate supervision, and make many ducats out of the American public. Both gentlemen expressed to-night their great pleasure at arriving upon the field of action, and their hope to give new satisfaction and enjoyment to many thousands of people here who have testified long since their appreciation of "Pinafore" and other of their operas, even when imperfectly represented. Mr. Gilbert was especially joily and sociable, and not at all like the bitter and taciture party he has been pictured by correspondents. He said he had had a horror of the American system of interviewing, but found it anything but the disagreeable necessity he had imagined it.

The Liverpool arrest of D'Oviey Carte, who is on the ocean with a "Pinafore" company, bound for this port, was characterized as purely malicious, Mr. Suliivan saying he knew Carte had formerly settled the claims on which he was arrested just as his steamer was about to depart.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—President Scott, First Vice-President Roberts, and a majority of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, started this afternoon on their annual detailed inspection of western lines of the Company. They reach Pittsburg during the night; go thence to Indian-apolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Erie, and home again over the Fort Wayne, Philadelphia & Erie Road. The tour will take a fortnight, and, in that time, tour will take a fortnight, and, in that time, almost every mail line will be gone over in company with Division Superiotendents. Col. Scott is still lame from the effects of a slight stroke of paralysis before he went abroad, but is otherwise in perfect physical health, and has been giving active supervision to the details of the management of the road. His physician assured him that he need not fear the weariness of the journey in the least.

PICKING UP.
Sr. Louis, Nov. 5.—As an indication of the growth of the direct trade between inland cities and foreign countries, the statistics of the Merchante Exchange of this city show there have chants' Exchange of this city show there have been shipped from here during the past eight months on through bills of lading about 83,000 tons of Western and Southwestern products, against 72,000 tons for all of last year. The principal articles exported were 44,000 bales of cotton, 100,000 pounds of meat, 6,000,000 pounds of corned beef, 600,000 bushels of curn, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 335,000 barrels of flour, 500,000 pounds each of oil-cake and cotton-seed meal. Trade with South American and Maxican ports also shows a flattering increase.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, NOV. 5 .- Arrived, France, from

London, Nov. 5.—Steamships Circaseis and Italy, from New York, and Phoenician, from Montreal, have arrived out. No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents. AMUSEMANTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. A COMEDY SEASON. commencing Monday, Nov. 3, every evening at a Wednesday and Saturday Matiness at 2. The New York Criterion Comedy Company

In their great New York Suc OUR DAUGHTERS.

Prices—25, S0, 75c, and \$1. Matiness—25 and 50 eta. Telephone for your seats if you wish. Sunday Evening, Nov. 9—Prot. C. W. Storrs' new and ovel entertainment, entitled "A Nignt With the Spir-s; or. Spirtualism Exposed." M'VICKER'S THEATRE. BOWERS-THOMPSON COMBINATION. LAST NIGHTS. Every Night and Saturday Matine the Great Historical Play.

LADY JANE GREY!

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

GOTTROLD OCTUBOON COMBINATION
In Boucleault's famous American drama of t
OCTOROUN! Phenomenal Cast of Characters!
Superb and Picturesque Scenic Effects!
The Old Dominion Colored Vocali
Matin see Wednesday and Saturday 242, haif night pr
Monday—Haverly 3 uvenile Pinafore Company. OLYMPIC THEATRE,

South Clark-st., opp. ShiTCHELL & SPRAGUE ... Propr Monday Evening, Nov. 3, and every evening during the week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, The King Mirth-Maker, JOHN HAIT, and 20 Star Artises, in a Monstee Olio Entertainment. Mission, every Evening and Sunday Matinee-756, Oc. Sc., 25c, and 15c. NOTICE-The admission to We inse-ny and Saturday Matinees it only 15c, 25c, and 50c. HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Houses Crowded. The Talk of the Town. Everybody Laughs at NIP AND TUCK.

The Tribune.

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street, between Dearborn and State. En of the Bowers-Thompson Combination. Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engageent of the New York Criterion Comedy Combination.

Haverly's Theatre.
on street, corner of Monroe. Engagem
hold Octoroon Combination. "The

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolp Engagement of Harry Webber. "Nip and Tuck."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. PLEIADES LODGE, NO. 478, A. F. & A. M.—The members are requested to meet at their hall, 220 at 22 south Halsted-st., Friday morning at 9 o'clock, t attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas Schaller, BOBT. H. JENKINS, W. M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

Maj. Reno is again in trouble, and again it account of abusive conduct toward a

Rear-Admiral WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of the United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, and will be buried at Lancaster, Pa., next Saturday.

A Papal Consistory is to be held in Rome on the 5th of next month, when it is exeference to the proposed reorganization and increase of American Bishopries which has been urged by Cardinal McCloskey.

The HOOKER obsequies in New York yesterday were of an impressive character, well befitting the career of the old veteran. The remains lay in state during the forenoon at the City-Hall, and were accompanied in the church, and thence to the train for

exception of Cornell, who is elected beyond bt, was still uncertain. Both sides were claiming the victory, but the vote proves to have been so close that it may turn ut that a part of each ticket has elected, and the official count is likely to be sary in order to settle the question.

took place in Detroit yesterday, and the solemn demonstration of respect and grief was one that showed how the heart of his townsfolk had been touched by Mr. CHAND-LER's sudden and untimely death. The notable coincidence is brought to view that Senators Morron and CHANDLER, both of them classed as among the strongest men of the Republican party, both died on the 1st of November and were buried on the 5th.

The Democratic factions in New York City rolled up an awful majority for Lieut.-Gov POTTER, on whom they united,—viz.: 51,445,
—over Hoskins, Republican. The united
vote of Robinson (Tilden) and Kelly (anti-TILDEN) beats Connell (Conkling Republican) by something like 60,000 in New York City. At the election a year ago the Democratic majority in the City of New York was 36,000, the vote standing: Democrat, 87,716; Republican, 51,702. If it had been no greater this time, the Republicans would have elected their State ticket.

Gen. and Mrs. Granz yesterday reached their old home in Galena after their long absence and extended journeyings, and found a warm place ready for them in the hearts of their neighbors and friends. The progress of the party through Illinois was a series of almost continuous ovations, of which the re-ception at Galena was an appropriate climax. It was a demonstration in which the people of three States participated, Wisconsin and Iowa joining with the northwestern portion of Illinois in the hearty welcome. There were pleasant speeches by Gov. CULLOM, Gov. GEAR of Iowa, Gov. SMITH of Wisconsin, Gen. Logan, Senator McClellan, and by Gen. GRANT himself, the remarks of the latter being characterized by the utmost modesty and good taste. Then came a general reception, and after that a house-warm-ing in celebration of the reoccupancy by Gen. and Mrs. GRANT of their old he which had been handsomely put in order for them by the citizens of Galena. Then followed a quiet evening "at home," which to the weary travelers must have seemed like

The elections of this fall have assured all the Republican gains in the United States nate which were hoped for. The most conspicuous changes that have been assured are in Ohio, Connecticut, and New York. Senators THURMAN, EATON, and KERNAN will be succeeded by Ropublicans,—a certain gain of three. In addition to these there is a prospect of a gain in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New Jersey. The terms of the Demo-WALLACE, McDonald, and RANDELPH oxpire in 1881, and there is a strong hope that Republicans will be elected to fill their places. In California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan; Minnesota, No-braska, Novada, Bhode Island, Vermont, and

Wisconsin, the term of one Republican Senin each State expires in 1881, and the thoice in every case will unquestionably fall upon a Republican. Of the fourteen Demo-cratic Senators who go out in 1881, there is a prospect for a Republican gain in six States, and of the eleven outgoing Republican Sen-ators there will be only one loss,—that of

A number of important decisions by the Appellate Court, covering many interesting points of law and practice, are reported in our columns this morning. In addition will be found the opinion of Judge Blodgerr in refusing to set aside the discharge of Mr. WILLIAM VOCKE as Assignee of the Germania Insurance Company; and the text of the indictment returned by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court against HENRY GREENERAUM, charging him with mal administration of the affairs of the German National Bank, and with the embe and misapplication of its funds.

There were some small errors in THE TEIBUNE's footings of city and county election returns yesterday morning made in the haste of footing up long columns of figures. We therefore give a corrected table of aggregates for the various candidates, begin ning with County Treasurer. Still Tax TRIBUNE's tables were full from the whole city and county,-by wards, towns, and pre cincts,-there being but one missing precinct, and that in a country town:

Altpeter, S 3, 939	. 120	2,000
Smith, R	7,661 1,915 122	30,968 19,917 3,644
Healy, R		30, 343 19, 585 3, 998
Wolcott. R		. 19,001
COUNTY COMMISSION	KERS.	
Hutt, R., city Puringion, R., city Rheinwald, R., city Clark, R., city Wallace, D.		22, 868 22, 568 20, 748 20, 552
Leyden, D Cassleman, D 'Fish' Miller, D	*******	19,692

It will be seen that DAVE CLARK barely queezed in, -Judge Wallace coming within few votes of defeating him. But "Fish" MILLER ran behind as badly on the Democratic ticket. He seems to have been scratched" 2,000 as well as CLARK, who was also scratched 2,000 times. They were both dead weights on their respective tickets. The average Republican majority in the city is 4,000, or thereabouts. The Republican majorities in the country

owns of Cook County continue to increase year by year. Part of this is due to an efflux of city families into the suburban villages who are mostly Republican in sentiment, and part of the increase is caused by the purity of the moral atmosphere in the country, where people are not subject to so much contact with corrupting vices, and are more given to calm consideration and reflection on men and things. The ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention was not composed of materials that challenged the admiration of the "rural districts." selection of a third-class lawyer, and a Rebel at that, for Superior Judge was not in accordance with country ideas of the proper thing to do, and the Granger gentlemen concluded to sit down on him. Nor did the villagers and farmers take any stock in the "Truck-bill" cry set up against Senator Johnson. They studied the question, and came to the deliberate conclusion Johnson and Guer in together on their merits, and decided that the former was by far the fitter man for collector and custodian of the publie funds, and that it would be morally wrong to spoil a good doctor in making a poor Treasurer. The Republican ticket received 5,000 majority in the country towns. Johnson got 7,628 votes against 2,395 for Guerin,

and SMITH 7,761 votes to 1,915 for Moses. The majority in the country towns a year ago was regarded as immense, but it was exceeded last Tuesday by over a thousand.

November, 1879. Republican 7, 628 Democrat 2, 395	Democrat3, 154
Majority5, 233	Majority 3, 941 ENCE UPON PRESI-

DENTIAL CANDIDATES. This has been a hard year on Den Presidential candidates. The country is thick with new-made political graves. Mr. TILDEN was the most tenacious of life, and had golden sinews and greenback nerves that promised for a time to pull him through; but he, at last, has given up the ghost, though most ungraciously, and has added another attenuated figure to the host of shades. The New York Democrats have said, as plainly as if they had voted directly a ticket "for" or "against," that they would rather see a Republican made President than have TILDEN forced upon them. It was against TILDEN, not against ROBINSON, that the KELLY bolt was organized. The anti-TILDEN faction developed all the strength it promised. It helped to swell the general Democratic yote of the State as an accumulative demonstration of its irreconcilable hostility to the Gramercy Park sandidate. No man nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats can hope to poll as large a vote as the united factions of the party polled at Tuesday's election, for it was the scrong animosity between the two factions that brought them both out in full strength. Any man nominated by the Republicans, however, can poll a larger vote than the Republican State ticket polled this year, because the disaffected had no alternative between voting for Robinson and remaining away from the polls, and a large proportion of the anti-Conkline faction un-doubtedly chose to do the latter. There himself could not poll so large a vote as Robinson received, because he would lose more Democrats than Robinson lost, and would receive none of the Republican votes that ROBINSON received. The one thing deter mined more certainly than all others by the New York election is that THENEN cannot be nominated for President unless the Demo-

crats are desirous of courting defeat. At the same time the anti-Tilden De crats of New York have gained by this de feat of Tunen a greater power in the Democratic National Convention than they could otherwise have exerted. They are in a posi tion to dictate the Presidential nomination if the South admits the necessity of carrying the State of New York in order to elect their candidate. Who, then, will be acceptable to the New York Democrats? They might have been satisfied with THURMAN, if it hadn't been for the defeat of the party in Ohio, though they would not have accepted Ewroc under any circumstances, But THURMAN, EWING, and HENDRICES were all laid low by the Ohio election. New York will probably bring forward no "favorit son," because she has none. Horarro Sur-

soun is practically out of politics, and Democrats of New York have built up no great man of late years. The choice seems to have been narrowed down to BAYARD or HANCOCK. As between these two, BAYARD will probably receive the preference.

HANCOCK IS not the sort of man to gain favo in New York. If looked upon merely as a military man, it may be said that the Democrats of New York State, and especially of New York City, were never noted for their devotion to the Union cause, and no one in the mere character of a Union General would excite any enthusiasm among them. They will also regard Hancock with suspicion, because he will come forward, if at all, as the favorit candidate of the South, and the Democratic leaders of New York are shrewd enough to know that Southern sectionalism is the most serious menace to their hope of recuperation. There is also reason to believe that HANCOCK's sympathies are on the side of soft money, for there was some talk for a time of running him as an Independent Greenback candidate. New York will consequently turn to BAYARD by preference. BAYARD, as a citizen of Dela ware, is almost as much of an Eastern as Southern man. He is a man of good personal character, and of the dignified, somewhat cold-blooded manners which New-Yorkers as rule admire. He is a State-sovereignty nan, but not of the desperado kind commor to the extreme South. He has always sided with the East on financial issues. He was the ablest and most persistent opponent of silver remonetization. He is friendly to the National banks, a strict constructionist in the matter of resumption, and would satisfy Wall street in all that concerns finance and taxation. The fact that he is a citizen of an insignificant State may encourage the New York politicians to adopt him on the ground that he will be the freer to give New York larger slice of the patronage than if he had the politicians of a large State like Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois to care for. On the whole, BAYARD's chances for the nomination have been very considerably increased by the late

The Democrats will have one advantage in the election of their Presidential candidate, if they can determine jus how it can be improved. They know pretty certainly what candidate on the Republican side they will have meet. The drift of affairs in the Republica party has narrowed down the Republica candidates almost as closely as the Demo cratic reverses have circumscribed the Demo cratic candidate be virtually delegated to New York because the vote of that State will be necessary to elect him, then the politicians must cast about for some man who can beat either GRANT or BLAINE,probably GRANT and HAWLEY in the one case, r BLAINE and WASHBURNE in the other Can BAYARD beat GRANT in New York, or can HANCOCK beat BLAINE, or vice versa These are the first questions to arise, and the New York Democratic managers are not to be envied in their difficult task of solving

ABATEMENT OF SOCIALISM.

The Socialists are not increasing instrength in Chicago. On the contrary, this estiferous organization is losing ground apidly, which may be accounted for in by the improvement of the times and the buoyant state of the labor market. Previous to the improvement in business the foreign working classes were deeply discontented which gate-money demagogs and alien agitators took advantage of to foment mischief and fill their minds with delusions. The agitators told these foreign laborers that was the duty of the Government to provide every man with employment and support, work and wages. As more or less of this folly is practiced in the paternal, monarchical countries from whence they came, their minds were in a fitting condition during the late period of industrial depression to accept such teachings and make such demand upon Government here. For the purpose of overawing the community and compelling acquiescence in their preposterous demands, their demagogs armed them as "Lehr und Wehr" clubs, and set them to making hostile demonstrations against society and the rights of property. But the majority of the persons inveigled into the Communist faction are losing interest in it and faith in its prospect of ever accomplishing anything of benefit to them. They have now all secured plenty of work at good wages, and are becoming satisfied and content with their prospects in life. Socialism, like Fiatism, is becoming a barren ideality, and does not pay to be chasing that will-o'-thewisp any longer. The Communist vote last Tuesday, compared with that of last spring at the municipal election, shows the rapid disintegration that is taking place, and the

Chicago. The following gives comparatively the rotes cast April 1, 1879, and Nov. 4, 1879, in this city. We compare the vote for Mayor last spring with that for Treasurer last

Wards. 148 305 152 239 1,611 1,610 1,074 Total... 11,818

3, 913 In the country towns there were cast 122 Communist votes, making a total of 4,035 in the county, against the 12,000 of last April.

IRELAND'S REMEDY. The very intelligent and interesting letter from Drogheda, which was printed in our last issue, and other letters of similar pur port which have come to hand recently, confirm previous statements to the effect that the Irish tenantry, instead of emigrating, will remain upon their own territory, whether they can pay rents or not, and that the landlords will not resort to the process of eviction. The tenants have no other recourse. Already in arrears for back rents, the failure of their hay and potato crops has made it impossible for them to pay the current rents. It is said that not one in ten has earned anything beyond a mere sus-tenance. They are in debt, and, as they have saved nothing on the last year's work, they have not the means to pay the expense of emigration. Even if they had, it is doubtful whether they would avail them-selves of it, so determined are they to fol-low PARNELL'S advice to remain on their lands and to stay in Ireland at any risk. The

but there is not to show that the by the failure to collect rents, the bad crops, and the general agricul depression, may not yet gladly accept Mr. PARNELL's proposition as the only solution of the problem. To evict the wretched mantry would raise a cry of indignation broughout the civilized world against the

Mr. Parnell's proposition in substance is that the Government shall buy the lands, issue bonds, spread the price over a series of rears, so that it shall bear upon the tenants with as little burden as possible, levy a fixed and reasonable rental, and apply the rents to the payments for the lands. At a fair estimate there are 15,000,000 acres, worth on he average £20 per acre, or £800,000,000 or the whole, a sum equivalent to \$1,500,-000,000 of our money. The Govern ould easily afford to levy a rent of 3 per ent, which would make a total rental of \$45,000,000 instead of the \$75,000,000 which the farmers are now trying in vain to With the non-payment of rents, e fall in the value of lands, the failur of crops, the American competition nd other unavoidable complications staring hem in the face for which there is no remedy, it would indeed be strange if the indlords should fail to see the advantages of the PARNELL plan or hesitate to take the lovernment bonds. There does not seem to be any other way of solving this problem except to allow Irishmen to hold Irish soil, of which they have never been legally dispossessed, and

with which they have never voluntarily

parted. There is no other just or equitable way of solving it, except to give them pos ession of the lands, taken from their anestors by force of armed invaders, with as ittle trouble and expense as possible. Once in possession of his freehold, every man would work industriously and resolutely to pay for it. Instead of holding back and imulating poverty to prevent the raising of rents,—for at every prospect of a good crop or increased production the bailiffs take mother turn at the vise,—they would improve their lands. They would drain them, cultivate them more thoroughly, put up better houses and barns, and leave othing undone to make their farms yield as highly as possible. There would be a united effort all over Ireland to improve production, and instead of the squalor, and misery, and constant antagonism between tenant and landord, which now exists, the people of Ireland would be happy, industrious, ambitious, and contented. They would stay on their own ands, and they would soon pay for them, and in this they would have material help from this country, as every Irishman here would contribute to help his parents or other elatives pay for their farms and have somehing they could call a home. Such a condition of things could not but react upon England, and bring about similar system there, and thus in the end estore to the British people their own soil and forever remove the incubus of land monopoly which now bears down upon them with fearful weight. Mr. PARNELL is upor the right track not only in his proposition to the Government, but in his advice to the tenants to hold to the land under all circumtances, rent or no rent,—to hold in fact Ire land for the Irish,—and not to leave unless they are driven off by superior force Every man in the United States who has friends in Ireland should write to them to help push along the PARNELL movement. He can do them no better servupon it. A resolute stand now cannot but result in the decided amelioration of their condition. Let every Irishman in Chicago write to his friends and relatives to stand by

PARNELL. It is not necessary to urge vioence or civil war, for their ends can be ecomplished otherwise. All they have to lo is to advise them to unite and co-operate on the plan suggested by PARNELL, and insis upon their rights in every proper and legal manner, and soon Ireland will be held by the Irish, for there is no other way of settling the question. It must eventually come PUBLIC DEBT AND TAXATION. The Treasury Department has finally tablished specie-payments, and has funded every dollar of the public bonded debt over which it has any control. Under the gen eral revival of business and of production there is a decided increase in the revenue. The people have begun to purchase more of

every description of goods, giving an impetus to all branches of manufactures. They est and drink more, and wear more clothes, and of more costly materials. During October, 1879, the revenue from customs and internal taxation was \$6,000,000 greater than in the same time last year. So permanent is this prosperity, and so permanent does Secretary SHERMAN regard the increase of revenue, that he has issued an offer to purchase \$10,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds, which do not fall due until 1881. To obtain these bonds, he will have to pay a premium nearly equal to the interest which they will bear until due. So advanced is the credit of the Government that it cannot purchase its own 4 per cent bonds except at a premium. The Secretary proposes further to apply the surplus revenue to the purchase of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds monthly for the future. Is not this policy questionable? The purchase of these bonds is to be made

on account of the sinking fund. Bonds purchased for the sinking fund continue to bear interest, the interest being compounde for the benefit of the fund. The law of 1862 provided, as part of the contract with the public creditors, that a sum equal to 1 per cent of the public debt should be set apart as a sinking fund for the retirement thereof. No action was taken on this matter until 1869, when a sinking fund was organized The payments into this fund have, however, been far in excess of the requirement of the law. The requirement of the law called for \$540,000,000, but the actual purchases of debt on account of this sinking fund have reached about \$729,000,000, which is in excess of what the law requires of over \$190, 000,000. The Secretary now proposes to add to this excess at the rate of \$120,000,000 per year. All this is unjust to the people of the present day and generation. The interest on the debt has been reduced to 5 and 4 per cent, and there is no demand or pressure for the payment. The creditors cannot complain if the purchases for the sinking fund be sus pended, so long as these purchases are nearly two hundred millions of dollars, or nearly ten years, in advance of the time stipulated

sorting to the purchase of bonds at a pre-mium, offer some relief to the people who have been bravely and sacrificingly sustain l-dlords thus far have resisted the appeals ing the public credit by paying oppressive

000 a year of surplus revenue by taxation, he propose to Congress a reduction of taxes. Let him overhaul the long list of raw matenow taxed in the tariff, and advise Congress to admit them hereafter all free of duty. He might advise the repeal of duties which produce comparatively small sums of revenu and which serve merely to inconver ience manufacturers. It is certainly time to relieve the country of a long list of petty taxes no longer nee for revenue, and whose repeal would be a direct relief to many industries. It is more than probable that during the next two or three years the production of sugar in this country will somewhat reduce the consumption of imported sugar, and reduce the revenue from that source as well as reduce

the export of gold on that account. It is possible that the time has come when the Government can better execute the law by reducing the internal-revenue tax on spirits. It is possible that a reduction of the tax to 60 cents per gallon on spirits, while reducing the revenue somewhat, may lead to a closer and more rigid collection of the tax by removing the inducement for fraud. All experience shows that the smaller the rate of tax the more certainty there is of collecting it. The fact that spirits can be purchased in the market at less than the cost of making them and the tax is a somewhat pertain indication that the tax is not always neid to the Government. The same may be said concerning the tax on cigars and manufactured tobacco. That tax is the most just which can be best collected, and the reduction of the rate of tax does not always in

volve a proportionate loss of revenue. The country has a right to demand a reduction of taxation, which has been more or less excessive since the War. The re sumption of business, the vast increase of production, the general activity in every branch of industry, indicate a season of prosperity for many years to come. Even at he present stage the income of revenue is largely in excess of the wants of the Government. Instead of taking this \$120,000,-000 surplus revenue from the people, to be invested in a sinking fund to pay debts not due, it would be infinitly better to leave the money in the hands of producers, to be by them employed over and over again in pro duction. One hundred millions of dollars in active productive uses can be made to multi ply and increase with tenfold the rapidity that it can be when locked up in the Treas ury. Instead, therefore, of remorsalesly extorting a hundred millions or more dollars from the people annually,-taking that much from active use in business to be applied to paying debts not due,better and wiser policy may be to reduce taxation, and thereby diminish the revenue to the requirements of the country. A surplus revenue is a certain provocation of corruption, an inevitable lead ng to a system of wasteful, reckless expenditure, and an almost irresistible pretext for voting subsidies and financial entanglements which in the end are certain to prove disas trous. The Government can best be administered by taking no more money from the people than is needed to meet the economical expenditures of the Nation. Where there is no surplus revenue, there can be no waste. no extravagance, and no dishonesty in its expenditure; and Secretary Sherman can tender no wiser or more welcome boon to the people than the repeal of all taxation in axcess of what is necessary to meet the current expenses of maintaining the Government

not be lost on the Republicans of Cook County It is the necessity of a better organization Though the majority was big enough for all practical purposes, it was in great part due to the disaffection of Democrats and the falling away of their regular vote. The hearts of the Democratic masses were not in the campaign. and they could not be made to "enthuse." But it was admitted on all hands that the Dem cratic organization was better than the Repubican; and, all things considered, they did wonderfully well with their groggy ticket. The Democrats have a system of fixing responsibility hat works well in the long run. They have Captain in each precinct, and when any work is to be done he is appointed to see that it is accomplished. In the Republican system, on the other hand, the unit of organization is the ward, and when a man is asked to look after a particular kind of work it frequently hannens that he seeks to shift responsibility or Captains of precincts appointed before the next election. With a better organization, a habit putting up good men like those nominated by the last Convention, and a full vote, Cook County should be Republican for an indefinit

Upon calm reflection the wonder is, not that SIDNEY SMITH best ADOLPH Moses 5,176 votes in the City of Chicago, but that the latter was not defeated by four times that majority. Moses actually received over 18,000 votes in the eity, and ran but a few hundred behind the aver age of the Democratic ticket, and received within 800 votes as many as were cast for Dr. GUERIN. This is an astonishing evidence of the strength of party ties and disregard of merit o fitness in a candidate. There were 10,000 Democrats who voted for Moses who felt and knew that he was enormously inferior to his opponent for the position of Superior Judge, and that it would be a disgrace to their party to elevate him to that high position over the head of a lawyer like Mr. SMITH; and yet they voted o do that very thing. The bondage of party was too strong for their sense of right and duty to the community. This is one of the deplorable features of American politics.

Who didn't know how to count noses; And the people said, "Fudge! We don't want such a Judge

Now Moses says thus to the press: You held me in foo-ightful duress, For you got me so tight That I couldn't show fight, Nor run worth a cent, I confess.'

The Calcium-Light party ought to have the support of all decent men. It is a shame and a disgrace that there are many respectable persons in Chicago who regularly vote with a party that prefers darkness rather than light. THE TRIBUNE'S eagle, holding that whipped

Democratic rooster by the nape of the neck, was universally regarded yesterday as a happy lescription of the result of the election fight. At least 200 Democratic lawyers quietly re-moved Mosns' name from their tickets and substituted that of Sid Smith, and they don't

The "Jew vote" is like the snakes in Ire-land. There is no "Jew vote." The Israel-ites of Chicago vote according to the dictates of their reason, irrespective of race or religion. It is as reasonable and respectable to speak of a Unitarian vote, or a Methodist vote, or a carresbyterian vote, as of "a Jew vote." The returns from the wards where Moses uniformly ran behind Guern through-out the city; and the reasons for the popular censure put upon him were quite distinct from questions of his national ity or his religion. He

was simply an unfit man for the place, and

ple were bound to rebuke his methods of ob-taining a judicial nomination and carrying on a

PERSONALS.

Moses is still looking for the light. Mr. Moses' barrel appears to have been

"Will somebody please find me?"-Adolph

Dr. Guerin seems to make a poor Medicin Man for the Chicago Tammany. At last accounts the betting was 2 to that this is a Nation, with the biggest kind of an

"I have just made the startling discovery that my doll was stuffed with sawdust."-Young

One of the most cheering signs of the times, and one that indicates a permanent return of prosperity, is the fact that thus far the Hutch-inson Family has not started West. A young lady of Moultrie County sends in

a communication on some presumably interesting topic, with the request to "Please print if not too full." It is hardly necessary to say that we hurl back the base insinuation with scorn—also "The whole of Italy is express

ord Dante," says Victor Hugo. We had an idea that hand-organs and banans-emporiums had some-thing to do with it, but Vic probably knows best. A prominent member of the Chicago Hu mane Society has overhauled and reconstructed a well-known poem to suit the season, and sent his little effort to this paper for publication. Owing to the fact that the weather has moderated re

cently we have room for the opening stanza only. ch reads as follows:

O the blanket, the Mackinaw blanket,
Put one on your horse, no matter how lank it
May be, for the old plug is freezing to-day,
'Mid visions of oat-bins and plenty of hay.

"Onida's " name is Ross de la Rama, and the is the daughter of a Frenchman. She lives in a lovely villa about two miles from Florence, where she is surrounded by books, pictures, and, what she prizes more than both these, dogs. She has a burying-ground on her place for her dogs, where they are laid away with a tenderness that is not always bestowed on the human race. Ouida was an unknown writer, glad to earn £1 a page for her magazine stories, when her novel of "Granville de Vinge" made her reputation, and now every

ovel she writes finds a ready market at \$7,000. A romantic young creature on the North Side, who was very much affected by a poem which appeard recently in THE TRIBUNE, and wrote to the poetry editor asking, "What is it that makes me involuntarily pause between each verse of that ittle gem?" received a heartless answer to the efect that it was either the period at the end of verse, the nonpareil "slug" inserted between each stanza, or some defect in the correspondent's respiratory apparatus which rendered a halt for more air necessary. The young lady is now con-vinced that editors are horrid things, who know othing of the esthetical world.

It is not a matter of current history that Cetywayo was in the habit of soothing his savage breast with music. John Dunn, his Irish Grand Vizier, boasts to be what the Munster proverb rould call a fine flute-player. In the intervals of airs, and, though he failed to develop an accom-plished flutist, he made a happy King. Cetywayo was inclined very much to drink before he conquered the instrument, but the ability to play hal a dozen tunes, including "Grandfather's Clock" and "Baby Mine," entirely cured him of the habit, as he soon learned that as much misery could be produced among his people by a rendition of these airs as by the wildest kind of a fighting

Lydia Thompson announces that she will never act again. She is wealthy and tired of the stage. She was at first a dancer in London thetres, and it was not until about fifteen years aco that she made her mark in burlesque. She came to America in 1880 with the first company of British blondes seen here, opened at Wood's Museum, New York, and achieved an immediate success The result of several prosperous seasons here was a large fortune. She has a grown-up daughter, and is probably 40 years old. Her present husband, Alexander Henderson, was formerly an of-ficer in the British army. He retired from the service to go into theatre management. With his wife's money and popularity to begin with, he has three theatres in London. Lydia has carried more money out of this country on one pair than she ver dreamt of possessing a few years ago.

A young lady wearing a surcingle belt having a young value attached to it, casually dropped up five flights of stairs to the poetry deartment yesterday, and began reading to the un ortunate person in charge thereof a little lyric,

Gently the snowfiskes are falling,
Silently they come down,
Filling the sit with mys-fc shapes,
And wrapping in white the town.
At this point the horrid map stopped the young lady, and remarked that, while her effort undountedly had points of excellence, it would hardly size up with the style of goods he was handling just then. The first line was all right, but the most inexperienced poetry-jerker in the country was aware that snow-flakes came down quietly, here was no news in that statement -and as for t any fashion-plate to discover that white wrap pers were out of style. On the whole, he thought he had better take a crack at some other subject, say the Grant boom,—and drop up again when the daisles were in bloom.

RENO AGAIN.

Maj. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, Again Insults a Lady at His Post, Is Knocked Down by Two Officers, and Will Be Court-Mar Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5 .- Maj. Marcus A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, who was suspended on account of conduct toward Mrs. Bell, wife of an officer of his regiment, and who since went through a court of inquiry regarding his confuct in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer was killed, is again in trouble. Since his return to service he has been stationed at Fort Meade, and is said to have been ostracised by the post society, notwithstanding the countenance of Gen. Sturgis, commander. Last Friday week, as report runs, he was drunk, and, in that condition, dur-ing the absence of Farnshaw, Post Trader, entered the private quarters of the trader and behaved indecently and insultingly to Mrs. Farnshaw. On his coming out he was accused of his offense to the lady by Farnshaw's clerk, who finally knocked him down. Afterwards, at the post club-room, he got luto a quarrel with Maj. Brewer, Surgeon, and was again knocked down. Gen. Sturgis has preferred charges against Reno, which were received at Department hendquarters to-day, and are, briefly: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Specifications (1), conduct grossly indecent in the presence of Mrs. Faroshaw; (2) drunkenness before enlisted men; (3) engaging in a disgraceful quarrel at the post club-room. Gen. Terry has detailed for a court-martial to try Reno, to sit at Fort Meade, Moutana, on the 24th inst., Col. Wood, Eleventh Infantry; Col. Shafter, First Infantry; Col. Davidson. Second Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. O'is, Second Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Second Cavalry; Maj. Irvin, Medical Department; Maj. Merrill, Seventh Cavalry; Maj. Conrad, Second Uavalry; Judge Advocate, Capt. Saunders, Sixth Infantry. clerk, who finally knocked him down.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Advices from the Indian Territory report the Arkansas River entirely dry at the Big Bend. This was never known to occur before. The corn crops are very short in the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Creek Nations. Much suffering in consequence is anticipated. At the recent election the Creek Council failed to elect a Chief. The Senate voted for Goodman, the Lower House for Sechote, and the Council adourned without making a decision.

DES MOINES. Ia., Nov. 5.—The local mines trike at this place ended to-day by the men agreeing to drop their demand for weighing on top, and accepting the State Committee's demand for one-half cent advance and checkweighmen. The operators at once conceded their demands, and the men will go to work Friday. The State strike was inaugurated to-day. Most of the operators are considering the demand made. DUST TO DUST.

Obsequies of the Late Senator Chandler at Detroit Yesterday.

Twenty Thousand Persons View the Remains at the City-Hall.

Glowing Bulogy on the Life of Deceased by the Rev. Dr. Pearson.

Funeral of Gen. Jo Hooker in New York City Yesterday.

CHANDLER.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—At 8 o'clock this
norsing the body of the late Senator Chandler was removed from his residence to the lower corridor of the City-Hall, and placed beneath a canopy of red, white, and blue, heavily draped with evape. The casket was of black walnut, covered with black silk velvet, relieved with drapery and black gros grain silk, and bore solid silver plate with the simple inscription "Zachariah Chandler; born Dec. 18, 1818; died

Nov. 1, 1879." At the head of the cottin, which was appropriately pointed to the north, was a white fore cross and crown with a base of evergreens which white cross was composed of tuberoses, camel-lias, and Lamare and Marshal Ney rosebuda. of scarlet double geraniums. This was the tribute of the Detroit Commandery. At the foot of the casket was another column draped in black, on which was placed a sheaf of wheat, with white floral sickle composed of Marshal Ney and Lamare rosebuds and tuberoses, form ing a beautiful and touching symbolism of the down by the great reaper, Death. This was

LIPBIONG PRIENT Fire Commissioner Veanor. On the top of the coffin was a floral star, given by the Chicago Union Veteran Club, composed of white ross and camellias, with the significant and impres-sive word, "Stalwart." in purple flowers

across the widest part. At each end, facing the remains, stood a member of the Detroit Light Guard, with rife and bayonet fixed at parade rest. The guarwas relieved every half hour. The lid of the casket removed, exposed to

view the upper half of the body. The doors were thrown open at 8:15, and until 1 p. m. a steady throng of people passed through the corridor to take a look at the well-known face. Over 20,000 persons viewed the body as it lay in state. The remains were then remo

back to the residence, where a brief service w

held by the Rev. Dr. Pierson, of the Fort Street

AN ELOQUENT AND PEBLING TRIBUTE. of which the following is an interesting passage: "No doubt Mr. Chandler was not without a presentiment or premonition of his approaching end. He has expressed grave apthough perhaps thought it would come a different form. Nor could be be wholly ignorant of the risk he ran in such laborious and prolonged campaign work; but when his country seemed in peril his tongue could not keep silence. Just before starting on his last journey Westward he said to me: 'In my judgment the crisis now upon us is more important than any since Lee surrendered, and as grave as any since best will not be surprised that with such an impression of the magnitude of the issues now he himself, but gave himself without reserve to his country, sacrificing his life itself on the altar of his own patriotism."

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION funeral-march, and the escort included a bat talion of the Tenth United States Infantry, Port Huron Guards,

tailon of the Touth United States Infantry, Port Huron Guards, Jackson Light Guard, and all the local military organizations, the Detroit Light Guard, and Montgomery Rides; Detroit Commandery Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic and Odd-Fellows organizations.

The hearse was drawn by four coal black horses, attended by a police escort. Then followed nearly 100 carriages. Among the distinguished persons present were Gov. Croawell and staff, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and his son, Secuntor Don Cameron; Col. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate; and Senators Anthony of Rhode Island and Blaine of Maine, the entire Congressional delegation of Michigan, and prominent men of every section of the State.

Although a blinding snow-storm prevailed, the avenues through which the procession passed were blocked with people. Business was generally suspended throughout the city, and emblems of mourning fluttered from public buildings and hundreds of stores and residences.

The services at Elmwood Cemetery were very brief. Dr. Pierson recited a short burlal service. Loving hands scattered branches of evergreen upon the coffin. The multitudes silently dispersed, and all that was mortal of the great Senator was at rest.

THE SERVICES.

Senator was at rest.

THE SERVICES.

To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich. Nov. 5.—Pursuant to previous arrangement, the remains of Senator Chandler were conveved under escort of a detachment of Metropolitan Police this morning at 80 clock from the mansion on Fort street to the City-Hall, where the Committee of Arrangements and a detachment of the Light Guard received the body, and placed it in the centre of the hall at the foot of the main stair-case, where it laid in state until I p. m.

At 8.15 the Fort street entrance of the City-Hall was opened, when an avalanche of people poured into the corridors. As they passed into the south corridor they were separated into pairs, and as the casket was reached the pairs were separated, and a continuous line of humanity passed on each side, every person bunding and looking at the face of the deceased.

The remains were clothed in the usual black broadeloth suit. The upper half of the body could be seen through a French plate glass covering, the arms peacefully folded across the breast. The determined face seemed as naturals life. The ceaseless stream of people which poured through the building in two continuous lines lasted from 8:15 a. m. till I p. m., and is sestimated that during the time intervaning not less than 19,000 persons viewed the remains.

The body was removed to the Fort street.

is estimated that during the time intervening not less than 13,000 persons viewed the remains.

The body was removed to the Fort street mansion shortly after I n. m., where religious exercises were conducted by the Rey. Dr. Pearson, in which he said:

"This is no ordinary occasion which convenes us to-day. Death, however frequent and familiar by frequency, can never to a thoughtful mind be an event of common magnitude. It cannot be other than the most august experience to exchange worlds. This event has about it colousal proportions. It stands out and apart like's mountain in a landscape. It is recognized as a calamity not only to a household, but to the city, the State, the Nation, and it may be doubted whether, since the assaination of Abraham Lincoln, any single announcement has so startled the public mind and popular heart as when, on the lat day of November, it was announced that Zscharish Chandler was found sleeping his last sleep. It is no removed that Zscharish Chandler was found sleeping his last sleep. It is no ordinary man who has departed from among us. It is not a 'self-evident truth that all men are created equal,' if we mean equality of sits and graces, capacity, opportunity, or even responsibility. But it were a needless task to demonstrate to an assembly of the people of Michigan that Mr. Chandler was no common man. He was a born leader, endowed with those qualities which make a man destined to leadersnip. He had a rare business faculty and sagacity, tact and talent, large capacity for organization and administration. His hand was naturally at the helm. He had great intensity of naturally at the helm. He had great intensity of naturally the positiveness of his conviction and the profoundness of his sincerity, and here, as Carlyie

age and confidence that we He was an example fidelity addressed by famous defense before Bristol when he said: natructions of nature, at science, I maintained your your convictions." Few m to say and do what he has political risk and even such Mr. Chandler was a plat the people, free from all st dignities. He took hol fitteal and national que hands. He understood and of the common people. of the common people, the idloms of common life.
packed with vigorous Saxon of the short sword with its of the short sword with its point, and close thrust than bored latinity with its diamin this, as in a few other cos was master of the best seer great Irish agitator, O'Co power of moving the magnetic property of the present of the present of the present political partisanship. dead we renect no merel mor political partisanship, ators and statesmen to pre-as befits his long and suc-now nothing more than a w-to the people's heart. I analysis of his character, a sketch of his career, but he ands more competent when

fidence that w

My friends, the dorie pills fallen, and we have a new I tality. Anaxagoras, when ians had condemed him to "And nature them." All c "And nature them." All of dignities, cannot stay the ste stroyer. The manliest and and the humblest and mean alike to the awful mandate Massilion said at the funeral arch, "God only is great consequence after all that perish. Temporal thin true value from their connec ble and eternal. How small they recede into the dim da hour, and the world to come its awful decisions of destiny and glory are imparted to of service here when touched the power of an endless by the power of an endless voiceless libs speak once would they say to us: Thri perfences of the unseen her not admonish us! "Be ye such an hour as ye think no

The address was followed quent prayer in which the ferevently thanked for thou and heart possessed by the abled him to direct public

The pall-bearers; were tw The pall-bearers/; were twe
their names as follows:
Baldwin, James F. Jov,
George V. N. Lathrop, Curl
odore, Romyon, Charles a
Croswell, John S. Newberry,
S. Dow Eldwood, Alex Lewi
Alger, Judge James V. Ca
Thomas W. Paimer, Benja
Trowbridge, Sullivan M. Cut
Thomas, Judge H. B. Brown,
McGraw, and Fred Buhl. THE PROCES

the hearse by eight polices by the pall-bearers. The reant-at-Arms of the Se usage on such occasions, wor followed the pall-bearers. cession then started for the by a detachment of thirty Policemen. Next came the Infantry Band, Tenth Unit Infantry Band, Tenth Unite Company A Third Regime troops, Company G First Res State troops, Company F Thigan State troops, Company F Thigan State troops, Company Michigan State troops, De Band, Detroit City Guard, I; Mont Paven Lodge, No campment I. O. O. F., No. 2 Pius V., Bishop's Opera-Ho Commandery Knights Ten pall-bearers in carriages, I relatives, members and e President's Cabinet, memb States Senate and House officers of the Senate and House officers of the Senate and House of States at the senate and House of States at the Senate tives, Governors of States a eral and State judiciary, State officials, members of ture, the Mayor, Common officers and members of th

THE LINE OF was up Fort street to Wood Woodward avenue to Jef avenue to Elmwood avenue. Cemetery. The entire rout on either side with citizens a cession as it passed, althou storm pravailed all the the buildings, stores, and dwe of the Deceasion were. of the procession were p black. When the processi City-Hall the immense bell v The presence of leading c terior was notable, among Croswell, Senator Ferry, a men from this State. men from this State.

Among the distinguished other States were ex-Unin Simon Cameron, of Pennsyl Senator Don Cameron; Col. the United States Senation Senators Anthony and Bu Island, and others.

THE DEAD SENATO Gov. Croswell was intervise this morning in regard to the successor, but refused to es pretty well understood, he call an extra session of the the vacaner. The candid Bagley, Omar D. Conger berry, Thomas W. Pair Rynd, William A. Howard, a There can be ino doubt, a There can be no doubt. selection, as he is very popul midable opponent of Chand but yielded gracefully who Chandler was the first cho

fusion with the Democrats i the part of his supporters him, but he refused to be el Republican party. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOT was entirely suspended in a Departments to-day out of rory of the late Secutor Chaworthy fact that Secutors Me both died Nov. 1, and were

both died Nov. 1, and were that both were a terror to the Tothe Western Assoc Washington, D. C., Nov. officers, cierks, and employed tions expressive of their regressided, and Solicitor Marble say Bell, in brief addresses, ly feeling entertained towar those who had served under Secretary of the Interior. assting of E. M. Marble, Solitor; Alonzo Bell, Assistan Bentiey, Commissioner of Seely, Chief Clerk of the M. B. Sturgus, of the land a reported resolutions testify teem, and affection felt by the Interior Department acts of kindness and his dervices; also their profountimely death, and that in the of Zachastar Chandler, diegony, integrity a our zachstair Chandler, in courage, energy, integrity a and exhibiting rare efficie of his country as a carettive officer, we example of a true and faith worthy of permanent renow his countrymen.

The resolutions were add dend that except heart for

TOBONTO, Cot., Nov. 3.—at half-mast to-day at the land hand parters of Amer Zach Chandler.

JANESVILLE'S JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 5 in the afternoon last Thursdators Chandler and Logan Col. Tuthill were enter Chandler remarked about but nothing particular was delivered a rousing speech i tent. Dr. Palmer, who pre Scuator Chandler that he

nd Persons View atus at the -Hall.

a the Life of Deceased Dr. Pearson

n. Jo Hooker in City Yesterday.

NDLER.
of to The Tribuna.
or. 5.—At So'clock this he late Senator Chandler his residence to the lower all, and placed beneath a and blue, hearths. and blue, heavily draped silk velvet, relieved with a grain silk, and bore a th the simple inscription: born Dec. 18, 1813; died

and, which was appropri-north, was a white floral a base of evergreens which draped with crape. The osed of tuberoses, camel-1 Marshal Ney rosebuds. inms. This was t Commandery. At the another column draped placed a sheaf of wheat. tle composed of Marshal suds and tuberoses, formouching symbolism of the departed before being cut per, Death. This was

G FRIEND. anor. On the top of the given by the Chicago emposed of white roses e significant and impres-rt." in purple flowers

ng the remains, stood a it Light Guard, with rifle parade rest. The guard removed, exposed to

tet removed, exposed to the body. wn open at 8:15, and until of people passed through a look at the well-known ns viewed the body as where a brief service was ierson, of the Fort Street

D PERLING TRIBUTE, wing is an interesting Mr. Chandler was not that expressed grave ap-might be not far off, aght it would come in or could be be wholly he ran in such laborious algn work; but when his-peril his tongue could-lust before starting on Vestward he said to judgment the crisis ortant than any since d as grave as any since ised that with such an im-itude of the issues now be-cople he could not spare self without reserve to his

BAL PROCESSION music played a solemn the escort included a battath United States Introduced all the local military troit Light Guard, Partoit commandery Knights Pythias, and the Masonic pitations.

Pythias, and the Masonic mizations.

nwn by four coal black police escort. Then folriagea. Among the dissent were Gov. Croswell
Simon Cameron, of PennSenator Bon Cameron;
tary -:sf the United
Bright, Sericant-at-Arms
as Senate; and Senators
Island and Blaine of
neressional deteration of
neressional deteration of

show-storm prevailed, the the procession passed ople. Business was gen-roughout the city, and fautered from public eds of stores and resi-

wood Cemetery were very ecited a short burial serv-attered branches of ever-The multitudes silently was mortal of the great

envices.

In Associated Press.

In Associated It in the Associated Information of Ford Information ERVICES.

oved to the Fort street r 1 p. m., where religious ted by the Rev. Dr. Pear-

red by the Rev. Dr. Pearrecession which convenes
wever frequent and familnever to a thoughtful
common maraitude. It
a the most august experids. This event has about
ons. It stands out and
he in a landscape. It is
amity not only to a bousethe State, the Nation, and
ether, since the assasinacoin, any single announced the public mind and
non the 1st day of Novemthat Zachariah Chundler
his last sleep. It is no
departed from among
vident truth that all men,
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accie characters. He was
it and intrepid. The deloyal both to his convictry inspured him to a bold,
invested him with a cour-

see and confidence that were almost contagious. He was an example of the political fidelity addressed by Burke in his famons defense before the electors of Bristol when he said: "I obeyed the instractions of nature, and reason, and conscience, I maintained your interests as against your convictions." Few men have ever dared to say and do what he has in the face of such political risk and even such personal perfl.

Mr. Chandler was a plain man, a man from the deople, free from all stately airs and stilted dignities. He took hold devery ponical and national question with ungloved hands. He understood and used the language of the common people, not even disdaining the illioms of common life. His speeches were packed with vigorous Saxon. He thought more of the short sword with its sharp edge, and keen point, and close thrust than of the scholar's labored latinity with its diamond-decked hilt, and in this, as in a few other conspicuous traits, he was master of the best secrets that gave that great I rish agitator, O'Connell. his strange power of moving the multitude. His last speech, even when read and without the magnetism of his personal presence, may well stand as the last of his utterances.

Is saying these few words of tribute to the dead we reflect no merely personal partiality nor political partisanship. We leave to Senators and statesmen to pronounce such eulogy as befits his long and successful career. I am now nothing more than a voice giving utterance to the people's heart. I am at no exhaustive analysis of his character, at no comprehensive sketch of his career, but leave such tasks for made more competent where the time is more sufficient.

Hy friends, the doric tillar of Michigan has fallen, and we have a new lesson on human mor-

has more sufficient.

Ny friends, the doric pillar of Michigan has fallen, and we have a new lesson on human mortality. Anaxagoras, when told that the Athenists had condemed him to die, calmly added: "And nature them." All of our riches, bonors, dimities, cannot stay the steps of the great destroyer. The manifest and mightiest leaders and the humblest and meanest followers bow alike to the awful mendate of death, and, as Massilion said at the funeral of the grand monarch, "God only is great." Of how little consequence after all are all things that perish. Temporal things derive all their true value from their connection with the invisible and eternal. How small will all appear as they recede into the dim distance at the dying ble and eternal. How small will all appear as they recede into the dim distance at the dying hour, and the worid to come confronts us with its awful decisions of destiny. O what granduer and glory are imparted to our humblest sphere of service here when touched and transformed by the power of an endless life! Could these voiceless libs speak once more to us, what welld they say to us: Thrilled by the new experiences of the unseen hereafter, would they not admonish us! "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

The address was followed by a brief and elo-quent prayer in which the Divine Being was ferevently thanked for those qualities of brain and heart possessed by the deceased, which en-abled him to direct public opinion, and moved the sentiments of the people for truth and

right.

The pall-bearers were twenty-five is number, their names as follows: Ex-Gov. Henry P. Bildwin, James F. Jov, Alonzo N. Shiley, George V. N. Lathrop, Christiau H. Babi, Theodore Romyn, Charles F. Gorham, Gov. Croswell, John S. Newberry, William A. Moore, S. Dow Eldwood, Alex Lewis, John Owen, Gen. Alger, Judge James V. Campbell, A. H. Dev, Thomas W. Palmer, Benjamin Vernor, C. C. Trowbridge, Sullivan M. Cutcheon, A. B. Mayrard, Judge H. B. Brown, Judge Switt, A. C. McGraw, and Fred Bubl.

THE PROCESSION. At 3 p. m. the casket was lifted, carried to the hearse by eight policemen, being preceded by the pall-bearers. The Secretary and Ser-gent-at-Arms of the Senate, according to by the pall-bearers. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, according to mage on such occasions, wore white sashes and followed the pall-bearers. The general procession then started for the cemetery, headed by a detachment of thirty picked Metropolitan Folicemen. Next came the Tenth United States Infantry Band, Tenth United States Infantry, Gompany A Third Regiment Michigan State troops, Company C Third Regiment Michigan State troops, Company C Third Regiment Michigan State troops, Detroit Light Guard Hand, Detroit Light Infantry, Montgomery Rifles, Detroit City Guard, Hiram Lodge, No. 2; Ingersoil Ensampment I. O. O. F., No. 29; the Knights of Hus V., Bishop's Opera-House Band, Detroit Commandery Knights Templar, clergy and pall-bearers in carriages, hearse, family, and elatives, members and ex-members of the President's Cabinet, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Governors of States and Territories, Federal and State judiciary, United States and Bate indiciary, United States and State officials, members of the Board of Education, members of

cens in carriages. THE LINE OF MARCH was up Fort street to Woodward avenue, down Woodward avenue to Jefferson up Jefferson avenue to Elmwood avenue, thence to Elmwood Cemetery. The entire route was densely lined on either side with citizens who viewed the procession as it passed, although a blinding snowstorm prevailed all the time. All the public buildings, stores, and dwellings along the line of the procession were profusely draped in

buildings, stores, and dwellings along the line
of the procession were profusely draped in
black. When the procession was passing the
City-Hall the immense bell was tolled.

The presence of leading citizens from the interior was notable, among whom were Gov.
Croswell, Senator Ferry, and all the Congressmen from this State.

Among the distinguished attendants from
other States were ex-United States Senator
Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and his son,
Senator Don Cameron; Col. Burch, Secretary of
the United States Senate; Jusse Bright,
Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate;
Senators Anthony and Burnside, of Rhode
Island, and others.

THE DEAD SENATOR'S SHOES. Gov. Croswell was interviewed by a reporter this morning in regard to the appointment of a successor, but refused to commit himself. It successor, but refused to commit himself. It is pretty well understood, however, that he will dall an extra session of the Legislature to fill the vacancy. The candidates are ex-Gov. Bagley, Omar D. Conger, John S. Newberry, Thomas W. Palmer, Dr. Charles Rvnd, William A. Howard, and Henry Waldron. There can be no doubt, however, of Bagley's selection, as he is very popular, and was a formidable opponent of Chandler in January last, but yielded gracefully when it was found that Chandler was the first choice of his party. A fusion with the Democrats in the Legislature on the part of his supporters would have elected lim, but he refused to be elected outside of the Republican party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Public business was entirely suspended in all the Government Departments to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Chandler. It is a noteworthy fact that Senators Morton and Chandler both died Nov. 1, and were buried Nov. 5, and that both were a server to the Democracy.

worthy fact that Senators Morton and Chandler hoth died Nov. 1, and were buried Nov. 5, and that both were a terror to the Democracy.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOv. 5.—A meeting of officers, clerks, and employes of the Interior Department was held to-day to adopt resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of ex-Secretary Chandler. Secretary Schurz presided, and Solicitor Marble and Assistant-Secretary Beil, in brief addresses, expressed the kindly feeling entertained towards the Secretary by those who had served under him when he was Secretary of the Interior. A committee consisting of E. M. Marble, Solicitor of the Interior; Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary; J. A. Bentiey, Commissioner of Pensions; F. A. Seely, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office; and B. Sturgus, of the land and railroad division, reported resolutions testifying the respect, esteem, and affection felt for Mr. Chandler by the Interior Department because of his many acts of kindness and his distinguished public services; also their profound regret at his unlimely death, and that in the character and life of Zacharish Chandler, distinguished for his courage, energy, integrity and fidelity to duty, and exhibiting rare efficiency in the service of his country as a legislator and executive officer, we find a noble example of a true and faithful public servant, worthy of permanent renown in the memory of alsocuntrymen. worthy of permanent renown in the memory of

The resolutions were adopted, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the family of the late secretary, with assurances of sincere sympathy.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 5.—The American flag is at half-mast to-day at the American Consulate and headquarters of Americans, in memory of Zach Chandler.

JANESVILLE'S TRIBUTE.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 5.—After the speeches in the afternoon last Thursday, in this city, Senators Chandler and Logan, Gen. Hurlbut, and Col. Tuthill were entertained by the Hon. and Mrs. Charles G. Williams. During tea Senator Chandler remarked about a pain in his chest, bat nothing particular was thought of it, and he delivered a rousing speech in the evening in the tent. Dr. Palmer, who presided, remarked to Senator Chandler that he was not well. "Oh Jes!" was the ropiy; "I am quite well," but af-

pain in the chest, or pit of the stomach. The accompanying letter, from the Hon, Charles G. Williams, and resolutions adopted by our citizens on the death of Senator Chandler, were forwarded to Mrs. Chandler yesterday:

warded to Mrs. Chandler yesterday:

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 4, 1879.—Mrs. Z.
Chandler, Detroit, Mich.—Dean Madam: During
my absence from home our most prominent citizens met and adopted the inclosed resolutions,
which they desire me to transmit to you, as some
slight expression of their high regard for your illustrious and honored husband. A deep gloom has
settled upon our community. So many had seen
and heard him for the first time, and alias is a
troved. for the last time, that the news of his
ceath lingers like a household sorrow. Absence
prevented my adding a word in tribute to his great
worth, and in regret for your and the Nation's loss.
I can therefore only renew my assurance of heartfelt sympathy, realizing, as I do, that, while there
is a vacancy in your household, there is a void in
the Senate Chamber which no earthy power can
fill. Believe me, with high regard, your obedient
servant,

C. G. Williams.

The Republicans of Janesville, holding in the highest exteem the late Hon. Zachariah Chandler, for his ability and services as a statesman, for his manly bearing and moral courage as a ctizen, for his successful public life, his unwavering pairiotism, and his great labor in behalf of human liberty and a good government, deem it their duty to publicly express their sorrow at his sunder and untimely death, and, therefore, resolve—
First—That the death of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler is a National loss, and a becreavement that extends as wide as the States and Territories of the Union.

Second—That as a public officer he was vigilant and honest, and that during his Senatorial career of more than eighteen years he performed services in behalf of his country which entitle him to the thanks and the gratitude of the Nation, and which place him in the front rank of patriots, heroes, and statesmen of the Republic.

Third—That his public life was measured by his views of public necessity; that he never shrank from responsibility when duty and the cause of iberty called him to act; that he was never overawed by tapes who arrogantly defended the Slave power; that no taint of corruption rests upon his garments; and that as between the Government and the people he was never saratisfied with anything less than absolute justice.

Fourth—That these resolutions, adooted as a tribute to the unemory of an incorruptible public official and a good man, he forwarded to the family of the great statesman, whose untimely death we deeply deplore.

GEN. HOOKED

New York, Nov. 5 .- Crowds of people looked upon the face of Gen. Hooker, whose remain were lying in state in the City-Hall to-day, and soon after poon the coffin was closed, enveloped in the American flag, and placed in the hearse. The procession was then formed, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Maj.-Gen Hancock, Gens. Newton, Casey, Butterfield, Doubledsy, Mott. Graham, Sharpe, Crawford, and Kidder, Vice-Admiral Rowen, Rear-Admiral Trenchard, John Jacob Astor, Dr. T. M. Marker Charles L. Tiffany, and J. H. Gautier. The column was formed of separate Troop A, Third Regiment of Cavalry, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, battery light artillery, Maj.-Gen. Shaler and staff nounted, many officers of the army and navy, veterans of the Mexican war, and several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The proession marched up Broadway to Waverly place, through Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. to the Rev. Dr. Adams' church, on Madison avenue. During the movement of the procession minute-guns were fired, and flags on the public buildings and shipping were placed at half-staff. The streets through which the pro-

After the services in the church and oration by the Rev. Dr. Adams, the funeral procession reformed and the remains were taken to a special train for Cincinnati. United States

special train for Cincinnati. United States troops formed the escort.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Minute-guns were fired and bells tolled here to-day during the funeral in New York of Gen. Hooker.

ROCHESTER. N. Y., Nov. 5.—Minute guns were fired and bells tolled to-day because of the funeral of Gen. Hooker. The arrangements were under the charge of Col. Reynolds, of Reynolds' famous battery, and of Hooker's staff at Lookout Mountain.

KABUL AND ITS PEOPLE. An Unattractive Capital, and Its Repulsive

Debizens.

London Standard.

The diversified crowds of people that surge through the streets of Kabul agree in a way. At night, when the narrow bazaars are aglow with the reflected light of oil in little metal wick-lamps, ignited cotton floating in earthenware saucers, or the wood-fires of the cooks, the Ferghanee has no objection to sit side by side with the Bokharian on the low, open veranda of the cook's shop; and on the same plat form, with the seething flesh-pot in the centre, ontaining little lumps of meat skewered upon a stick, representatives of twenty different Mobammeda nationalities are content to sit together ipon terms of equality, and afterward to exchange the hookah and the national love-song, and the romance of chivalry and theft. Our native romance of chivalry and theft. Our native agents who have lived in Kabul, representing the Government of India in a fitful fashion, have binted at crimes being frequently committed in the bazuars; and as the Kabuli woman is celebrated in Eastern song for her eyes, her hight, her olive skin, her long black hair, and her gallantry, though never for her love for washing, it is easy to see how such a hot-bed of unthinking passion as Kabul is might become a hot-bed also for assasination and counter-assasination. The Kabulis have no known police, and it is believed that the inhabitants would object to the introduction of conscienpolice, and it is believed that the inhabitants would object to the introduction of conscientious individuals of that class, because they would interfere with ancient prerogatives. Troops are employed as revenue collectors at different times of the year, and, as they collect revenue for themselves as well as for the State, the Kabuli cherishes a hatred toward all rev-enue collectors unless he happens to be one himself.

himself.

Like other Oriental towns, Kabul is fithy. Sanitation is not even a dream with the inhabitants. There are four principal roads, which are from thirty to forty feet broad, and these are considered the handsomest streets. One is the Great Bazsar, or Charcutta, composed of one-story mud houses, which have verandas, slightly elevated above open gutters, opening full upon the streets. These verandas become shops in the daytime, and are stored with specimens of all the furs, silks, and wool and hair cloths that Central Asia produces. In the evening, three or four cronies sit on a mat in almost every shop, set a lamp in their midst, fold their feet, put on their skull-caps, and smoke and tell stories till midnight. Another great bazsar, leading from the Western Gate to the Bula Hissar, is monopolized by cooks and butchers. Heads and carcases are suspended there in pienty, but no trace of the unclean animal, the pig, is discernible. It is in this bazaar, by oil-light, that some of the most picturesque-looking rufflans in the world may be seen. Observe this one. A man over six feet high; his head conical-shaped, the jet-black hair close cut, almost to the bone; his face long, sallow, and fringed, with grizzly black whiskers, which meet beneath in one long matted beard; the eye small, black, and keen; the nose arched and thin; the mouth cruel and compressed; the chest and arms to the elbows bare; the body enveloped in a tattered blue shirt reaching ceneath the knees; bare, scarred legs: the feet treading on grass sandais, which are held on by the toes. That is a Kabuli beggar, and a most arrant villain be is, for, maugre his rags, he conceals a knife, like the rest of his amiable countrymen, and will use it with the rage of a wolf if he is tempted. The cooks are grad enough to toss a kabob or two to gentlemen of his class.

The other two roads have no particular char-Like other Oriental towns, Kabul is filthy.

and will use it with the rage of a wolf if he is tempted. The cooks are grad enough to toss a kabob or two to gentlemen of his class.

The other two roads have no particular characteristics, excenting that they are a great deal broader than by far the larger portion of Kabul. Off these four principal roads numerous dark and filthy ianes, twisting for a quarter of a mile at a time, and not more than three feet broad, shoot at frequent intervals. The flat-roofed houses in them are made of mud, thickly mixed with straw, and the apartments are dark square holes, much worse than the "much-decried shanties of the Galway peasants. Men, women, and children sleep together, and never change their garments till these drop off. Frequently cattle and fowls are to be found crowded into these apartments, together with the human inmates. Such places are dangerous to all strangers. Not even an unusual parish dog could stray into one of them, for he would be worried by a hundred jealous, big-boned, hungry curs. In the last British attack on Kabul, Afghans who preferred "dying like poisoned rats in a hole," retreated to their tortuons streets and lanes, and many a good life was lost in hunting them out.

CHEERFUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Undertakers rom Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, New York, and Wisc met here to-day and organized the Coffin Man-ufacturers' Association of the East and West, with J. M. Hutton, of Richmond, Ind., Presi-dent, and R. E. Bryant, of Crawfordsville, Sec-retary. Thirty delegates were present.

Fortify feeble lungs against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Arrest of the Luray, Mo., Lynchers Ends in a Farce,

There Being Nobody to Appear Against Them on Examination.

A St. Louis Judge Shaking Up the Bones of Official Criminals.

The Scientific Experts Making It Uncomfortable for Hayden.

A FARCICAL ENDING. Special Dispatch to The Printers.
KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 5.—The farce following

the tracedy incident to the lynching of Bill Young, at Luray, Mo., was enacted at that place to-day. The case against Frank Lane and eight Mrs. Young, came up for preliminary examinations. No one appeared to prosecute, and the case was dismissed, the informations having been withdrawn. In an interview with a representative of the press, Mrs. Young stated that there is no use attempting to do anything dur-ing the present excitement. She says, however, hat she will bring suit in the United States that she will bring suit in the United States Court against the responsible men in the mob. All the men were hand to-day, and talked about the prosecution in a jocular way, treating the whole matter as a huge joke. In the evening they returned to their homes. This will no doubt be the end of the prosecution, unless the State authorities take the matter in hand. When the warrant for the arrest of Lane was served on him, he said he had a big meeting to attend that night, and on Saturday he had an engagement to thresh oats, and couldn't accombany the officer. Yesterday morning an anonymous note was found tacked against the barn at Young's place warning his son, John Young, who took part in defending his father, to leave the country or suffer a similar fate. Young heeded the warning.

HAYDEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Hayden trial was resumed to-day pursuant to adjournnent from Friday last. The morning session was devoted to extended testimony by Sylvanus Butler, civil engineer, of the result of his surveys of the locality of the tragedy. Hayden claims to have been at work in his wood-lot at he hour of the murder, while the State claims that during the time he was absent from his house he had ample opportunity to have gone not only to the wood-lot but also a mile across the country to a spot where he had arranged to meet the girl, and commit the murder and return. The State showed that he could traverse the entire distance through the woods with no risk of being seen except in crossing a road, and at a single clearing. The State succeeded in further identifying the character of the arsenic purchased by Hayden on the morning of the murder, and then made a proposition to bring in a microscope owned by Prof. Brewer, of Yale College, and exhibit to the jury specimens of various arsenics in this case, to the dissimilarity of which the State exports had testified. The defense protested earnstly on the ground of waste of time; also that he jurymen would not use the instrument with hat skill which resulted from the scientific training of the State's experts, and in conclusion raised the legal point that if the jury was given this eye vidence all the expert testimony that had been given must be thrown out.

The State argued that the jury had a right to be informed by personal observation that the experts had really seen what they had reported, and claimed that it was only fair that the exhi-

bition should be given.

After the defense had ridiculed the reliability f the expert testimony by passing to the jury during cross-examinations samples of arsenics and a pocket microscope magnifying but twelve diameters, through which, of course, they could not clearly distinguish such infinitesimal particles as those of ground arsenic, but they could see them, as did the experts, through Prof. Brewer's instrument, operated with a 200-diameter power. Chief-Justice Park ruled, that the exhibition was clearly admissible, and on the same ground as manuscripts in forgery cases are exhibited to jurors through a magnifying-glass, after the expert testimony re-garding the authenticity of the signature has

een given.
In view of the possibility of occupying an en-In view of the possibility of occupying an en-tire day with the exhibits of all the microscopic slides of arsenic which the experts have exam-ined, counsel on both sides held a consultation after the adjournment of the court this after-noon, and the State agreed that if the defense noon, and the State agreed that, if the defense abandon further opposition, the exhibition of a couple of specimens only would be insisted on. These will be sufficient for all practical purposes to convince the jury that the differ-ences testified to really exist.

The Tribune correspondent examined sev-eral slides with this instrument, and found the

differences so very strongly marked that to jury-man could fail to perceive them. This exhibi-tion is one or the most important features of the State's case, and the defense will exert every

WAKEFIELD CASE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5 .- Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, in charging a new Grand Jury this morning, proved quite a sensationalist. First be instructed the jury to take up an investigation which was begun by a jury of six onths ago relative to some alleged iniquitous telegrams which passed between Wakefield, the gambling friend of our Governor, and Nidlet, a prominent politician, who was endeavoring to secure an appointment as Police Commissioner. As those telegrams are supposed to involve several very prominent St. Louisians, as well as high State officials in the ring, whereof money was squeezed from the gambiers, and as the making of alUnited States Senator is alleged to have been the purpose of the ring, this instruction naturally created a great stir. The telegrams were demanded by the previous Grand Jury referred to, but the manager of the Western Union here refused to produce them, on the ground that they were sacred. He was sent to jail, and subsequently placed under bond to produce them when called upon. He will now be called upon. The charge of Judge Laughin contained another starting cause. It stated that the Court had information that bribery on a large scale had been attempted with the jury in the case of Wakefield, the well-known party who was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment because of his testinoney was squeezed from the gambiers, and as was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment because of his testimony before the Grand Jury in the case of the nvestigation referred to. The charge does not state in whose interest the bribery was attempted, but instructs that all jurors and ministerial officers of the county be suppensed and examined. Rumor has it to-night that certain interested politicians raised a purse of \$20,000 to get Wakefield out of the way, and that the money was placed in the hands of a Deputy-Sheriff, to be used for a verdict of conviction, but one of the jurors informed the Court of the fact.

CAUGHT AT LAST. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 5.—On the 30th of

last August James Camper, a farm-hand, went to the house of his brother-in-law, William lavior, a few miles north of here, at a late hour of the night, and, it is alleged, brutally murdered him in the presence of his wife and murdered him in the presence of his wife and sister. Camper at once fied, and for a time all trace of him was lost. A reward of \$200 was offered for his capture. A few days since City Marshal Kidd, of this city, got a clew of the whereabouts of the murderer, and at once set out, in company with City Marshal Sisk, of Paris, Ill., to capture him. The officers traced him to several cities and towns in Central Illinois, finally tracing him to Grayville, ill., where he was at work on a farm. They watched him, and yesterday captured him as he was walking along glong the street there without difficulty, aithough he was heavily armed. The officers brought him to this city, where he is lodged in juli to-day awaiting trial.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. NEW YORE, Nov. 5 .- About 8 o'clock this morning a desperate fight occurred at 184 Worth street, in a liquor saloos. It seems Patrick McCormick, a varrant, grossly intoxicated, was twice ejected from the saloon by John Conroy, son of the promietor, about 7 o'clock. About an hour afterwards McCormick seturned. and

cut Conroy a fearful grash in the abdomen, so that the intestines protruded. Another vagrant, Thomas Welsh, attempted to aid Conroy, when McCormick slashed a knife across his abdomen, making precisely a similar wound to Conroy's. The latter died in a few minutes. Welsh's wound will prove fatal. McCormick was arrested.

Apecial Disputes of the Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE. Wis., Nov. 5.—David Pierson, alias David Pierce, alias Dan Pierce, the author alias David Pierce, alias Dan Pierce, the author of the Sentine's House-of-Correction-abuses article, had a preliminary examination in the Municipal Court this forenoon on a charge of slander preferred against him by Chief-of-Police Kennedy. After hearing testimony, Judge Mallory held the prisoner for trail, and fixing his bail at \$500, in default of which he was recommitted to the County Jail.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Last Saturday three Indian murderers confined in fail at Yakima, Washington Territory, assaulted the jailer with Washington Territory, assaulted the jailer with a slung-shot improvised with a stone. He escaped into an adjoining room used as an armory. The Indians seized muskets and bayoneted him. The jailer got a revolver and shot all three. One was mortally wounded, and the others will probably live to be hanged on the 22d inst. The jailer will recover.

JUGGED AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Daniel Honig, the chief of a gang of horse-sharks, who have for nearly twenty years infested St. Louis, and who have been able, by regularly retaining the best crimactions as to evade the letter of the law, was convicted to-night of swindling practices, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. inal lawyers in the city, to so shape their trans

FATALLY STABBED. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—During a street row at Passyunk avenue and Moore street, last night, Samuel Reeves elashed right and left with a knife, fatally cutting Thomas Weldon. Other persons are reported stabbed.

A FAYORIT OF THE PAST. Taglioni in Her London House—Her Public Career and Private Life—Her Talk and Occupation—Recollections of Her Past

As the door of the modest dwelling known as No. 8 Connaught square opens to admit the visitor, his ears are at once assailed, not by the tinkling of a pianoforte or the scraping of "kit," but by the vehement barking of dogs and a cascade of such imitation of the French language as Madame's paroquet can produce. The vivacity of a particularly uproarie Dandle Dinmont is appeased when he per ceives that the visitor is welcome to the grayhaired lady, who receives him with a peculiar air of grace and distinction. The famous danseuse, for whom the impresarii of Europe once contended, and who still possesses many memorials of her triumphs, has preserved, even unto her 70th year, her bright, hopeful glance, and a certain harmonious elegance not general in ladies who have nearly achieved their fourteenth lustre. With perfect ease and rapid flow of ideas she converses—in French, of course—as eonnectedly as the pet paroquet will permit; but no sooner is that, doubtless precious, but intolerably voluble, bird removed out of earshot, than her visitor becomes aware that he is not talking to an artist who has Perprit dans lesjambes, and nowhere else. Marie Taglioni is not only an artist to the tips of her toes, but a femme du monde, whose talk is full of charming simplicity and candor, and a fresh enthusiasm which exercises a curiously rejuvenating effect upon the listener. As one clearly-cut but unaffected remark followed another, he finds that Mme. Taglioni has acquired the art to causer in the best school, and that to keen habits of observation she unites that navvete from which celebrated conversationalists are, as a rule, deplorably free. By no means an admirer of the bast and a deprecator of the present, she conveys the impression above all things of a woman of that good sense never absent from persons of consummate taste. A remarkable instance of this quality was given in her early retirement from the stage, while yet bouquets rained upon it, together with princely offers from the great opera-houses. "I think," she will say, "and I have always thought, that an artist does well to retire wrile the brawl of the public are still ringing in her ears. Nothing is more terrible than to see is not only an artist to the tips of her toes, while the *Gram* of the public are still ringing in her ears. Nothing is more terrible than to see the desire to make money survive artistic power, or the means of expressing it. Yet nothing is more common. It has given me infinit sorrow to hear the singers who charmed the world in

or the means of expressing it. Let nothing is more common. It has given me infinit sorrow to hear the singers who charmed the world in my dancing days singing on year after year till the rich voice vanished in a cloud of floriture, a mere device to conceal a damaged organ; to see them making a nundred and one last appearances, and accepting salaries which they would have spurned when their fresh young voices went straight to the hearts of their audience. To me this spectacle is fuil of sadness. Artists, like Generals, should vanish in the midst of their trium; h, not survive their reputation,—at least in public. Life is sad enough without the sensation of gradual decay."

In a series of water-color drawings now in the house in Connaught square, Chalon has put on record his impression of the purely ethereal effect of Taglioni's dancing. We see the Sylphide in various attitudes, all acrial and graceful, beautiful and bewitching, without earthly suggestiveness or coarseness of any kind. The dress worn by the greatest of modern ba terims is also eminently decent. The corsage is not nearly so low as that now common in society, and the skirt, falling far below the knee, hangs straight down, neither puffed out with clouds of lace nor clinging to the figure with indelicate adhesiveness. None of the effect produced was due to the exhibition of the female form divine. The dress was short enough for freedom, and that was all. It is hardly too much to say that the most voluptuous of the dancers who one by one essayed to dispute the crown of Taglioni would have shuddered at the costumes new worn in any ordinary burlesque. It had not yet occurred to anybody that want of knowledge, skill, or talent of any kind could be atoned for by a profuse exhibition of the figure. Hence the ballet formed an important part of the opera program, and the services of Taglioni were competed for as eagerly as those of Guida Grisi or Lubini.

On the first floor of Mme. Taglioni's house is a spacious drawing-room, denuded of all movable furniture

a spacious drawing room, denuded of all mova-ble furniture. The floor is covered with a kind of smooth cloth, pleasant to dande upon; for it is in this apartment that Madame teaches the daughters of a few English ladies the mysteries of smooth cloth, pleasant to dance upon; for it is in this apartment that Madame teaches the daughters of a few English ladies the mysteries of dancing and deportment. To the question, why are young English girls awkward and clumsy, knowing neither how to get up from a chair or to sit down on one! she replies: "They are not clumsy, and are only awkward because they are shy; and they are shy because they are not sure of themselves. They possess the natural conditions of grace, for they are generally straight and fairly well shaped; but they have no aploth, because they are timid. Their timidity once vanquished they become natural, and, therefore, graceful at once." This, Mme. Taglioni is good enough to sav. is the result of her experience with English girls, since the loss of her fortune impelled her to burshe teaching as a profession. Married in 1834 to the Count Gilbert de Voisins, she has children living,—one celebrated for her beauty, the Princess Marie Troubezkoy; another, a distinguished soldier in the French army; but the courageous artist prefers her independent home in England to the hospitality of any relatives, however near and dear. It is no secret that the life outwardly so brilliant was full of bitterness within, and that the airy Sylphide often, after doffing her wings, returned to an unhappy home. "Would I like to like to live my life overgain?" she will say. "To dance, yes; for everything else, a thousand times no! In art there are always consolations. You see that drawing by Chalon of the Tyrollesse in "Guillaume Tell." Rossini composed the "music expressly for me, at my own piano in my own house, while I looked on and listened, and wondered. That is a recollection which effaces years of sadness. When I look at the "Napolitaine" I think of glorious Rubini, and of how badly he danced before he learned to sing so divinely; those black satin shoes are the only relic left of my great triumph, when I took leave of St. Petersburg in 1842. I always were them sewed round with thread in that way; no sat THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U.S. A., at II P. M., Washington Mean Time, Nov. 5, 1879.



Time. | Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. |R'n. | Weather | | Time. | Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. |R'n. | Weather

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6—1 a. m.—indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, with a slight rise followed by falling barometer.

For the Lake region during the day, warmer south to west winds, light snow and rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, and in the eastern portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the southern portions a slight rise, followed by falling barometer.

For the Pacific Stales, partly cloudy weather and slight rains from San Francisco north to Washington Territory.

Washington Territory.

The rivers will remain stationary. The rivers will remain stationary.

The rivers will remain stationary.

matist, who, like Richelieu, is immortalized by a pudding which will long survive his flimsy schemes. Petted by Counts and Queens, Emperors and Kings, Taglioni turns in her old age with marked pleasure to the litera scripta,—the records of the press concerning her royal progress through the theatrical world. The roll of each year's victories is bound in a volume, inscribed with its date in letters of gold. Among these critics is an odd article from Punch—the Punch of 1846, yet youthful and sparkling—entitled the "Taglioni Treaty," in which Principalities and Powers are represented bringing bags of gold to lay at the feet of the Sylphide, the victorious Lumley bringing the biggest bag of all. This was not long before "L'Ombre" vanished from the world of ballet which she had created, to reappear again, after thirty years' privacy, ne longer on the stage amid showers of bouquets, but in the discreet and eminently matter-of-fact region of Connaught square as a teacher of dancing and deportment—not to the profession she once adorned, and now sadly in want of teaching, but to the daughters of the nobility and gentry. Truly a gray and tame ending to a brilliant career, but borne by Madame with wondrous cheerfulness. What a temperament the Sylphide must have been originally endowed with to outlive the generation which swere by her and wore garments named after her; to endure thirty years of retirement; and now, undismayed by the loss of her once large property, to go cheerfully to work, to teach the young how to move without awkwardness! Here is evidently one of those natures d'elite which never grow old.

THE TRUE ELIXIB VITE.

Life to Be Prolonged by Progressive Ab-London Telegraph.

According to Dr. Wilhelm Schmoele, whose oluminous treatise, entitled "Makrobiotik and Eubanik, two scientific methods for the proongation and embelishment of human life," as recently been subjected to somewhat severe criticism in the German press, one of the four great natural secrets that have baffled investigation for at least a score of centuries has at length been discovered by a gentleman whose university diploma demonstrate him to be equally at home in philosophy and medicine. and who, moreover, is a full-blown Professor of Pathology. The transmutation of metals, madrature of the circle, and perpetual motion still remain unsolved mysteries, probably because Dr. Schmoele has not

turned his attention to them; but the

Elixir of Life stands revealed to us by his patient and laborious researches into the arcana of nature. This precious liquor, gifted with the inestimable faculty of protracting existence for an indefinit term.—the panacea for the greatest of those ills that flesh is heir to, death,—is no cunning distillation of weird and costly drugs, no essence of the dreadful broth brewed by witches from such grisly "stock" as juice of toad and oil of adder. It is a fluid with which all are familiar, chiefly in convivial association with bot water, sugar, and a more or less conjous modicum of alcohol. Blended with these materials, humanity has hitherto gratefully acknowledged its genial and exhilarating qualities, it is drawning that infinitesimal doses of immortality were floating perdus among the aromatic contents of the punchbowl. It was reserved to Dr. Schmoeie to gladden the world with the disciosure that lemon-juice is the distribution of the patriarchs in number of years, to blunt the edge of Death's sicicle in such sort that it shall not avail to sever the alenderest of life-threads, all that the aspirant to immoderate longevity has to do is to absorb a suificient quantity of lemon-juice daily; or, better still, to eat a fixed number of lemons, having relation to his or ber are or set, every morning and evening. Dr. Schmoele's work contains the most elaborate and exhaustive-rules for the practice of the lemon-treatment, which may be commenced with equal certainty of ulterior success at any time of life. The Professor also adduces several instances of the efficacy with which the consumption of lemons atmulates aged persons to evade the assaults of the phantom on the pale horse. He is as yet unable to mention any case in which the imbilition of lemons-juice has enabled an authentic human being to live forever; but he confidently posterity with an illustration, in his own person, of his theory that "He who will only est lemons enough need never die," Failing a living example of indisputable immortality, such as would carry conviction to the soul of the most hardened skeptic, Dr. Schmoele directs our attention to

additional decade, so that centenarians must consume, if women, their eight lemons daily; if men, no fewer than nine. Upon attaining his 120th year, therefore, like Count Waldeck, the gentleman who should at that period experie ence the desire further to prolong his existence would find himself face to face with the terrible prospect of having to awallow 4,015 lemous per annum ten successive years, if he wished to live so long. Perhaps a decade of life would be held dear by the majority of centenarians, if it had to be purchased by the deginition of 40,000 lemons. The mere notion of so sour a diet is enough to suggest to those with a sweet tooth "surcease of sorrow" by the friendly sid of the dagger or the bowl. It is scarcely possible even to think of eating 40,000 lemons without a shudder and a convulsive contortion of the facial muscles. What would life be worth, even to the "heir of all the ages," if saddled with the chronic stomachache that, one would think, must accrue to the wight condemned to imbibe the juice of a dozen lemons daily? The "dwra tha mesorum" themselves could not cope with the perturbation that such a dose of natural acid would set up within their precincts. Dr. Schmoele's nostrum is, however, such as has been stated, and immortality, according to this sage, depends upon the consumption of lemons. SHORT OF COAL.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—The cities below

are very anxious about the prospects of a coal famine. The supply in many places is exhausted, and prices are enormously high. The railroads are supplying this city, and people are

assured that in Cincinnati prices will not ad vance further, as the railroads can supply the city at present prices as long as the river remains low.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

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ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
LEWISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—The National Lutheran Sunday-school Convention to-day dis-cussed the Home and Foreign Missionary work

and the inauguration of steps toward a more thorough and larger field of operation. The first car-load of American new wheat has arrived at Cardiff. It consists of 43,300 bushels, and is in splendid condition.

INDIANAPOLIS NOTES. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov 5.—In the matte of assessments for unrecorded or unassessed property, Judge Elflott, of the Superior Court, to-day ruled that officers could only go back for two years and collect back taxes. Gov. Williams appoints the 27th as Thanks-

giving-Day. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.-The Post-Dispatch in an article on defaications says: "Since 1870 city and county officers to St. Louis have defaulted to the amount of \$463,000, of which only \$197,-000 have been recovered or collected from the

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Congress Water—Its superiority as a ca-thartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude, that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the nucons membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid

William T. Mason, Esq., of St. Louis, writes: "The relief Jones Whit-comb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it. This complaint has troubled me for a long time, and I have tried many things, but in no case found any relief until the Remedy came to hand,"

\$1,375.87 Profits in Thirty Days.—What \$10 has done in Wall street by legitimate stock speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York.

Arends Kumyss—The Daintiest and most tourishing of foods. Appropriate in all forms of heease. New for infants; medium and old for idults.

Newly furnished, everything the best Astor House, New York. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S **BROWN'S** Purely Vegetable & All-Healing. Camphorated Sapone BROWN'S DENTIFRICE WORLD-PANED Household Panacea Large Bottles, 25 Cents. Campnor, united with cap and other pure and aluable ingredients, in HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

poal to every family to give BROWN'S HOURSHOLD PASACEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIB-PENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS -- CURES SEVEREST PAIN. A tempoonful of the Panaces in a number of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and BREAR UP CHILLS 396 COLDS. Tor Sickness at the Stomach, Nausse or Sca Stokessa, Indigestion, and Colic, sair invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for FLEIFLESS.

As a wild simulant, it will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for wise or spirits. It will be found a good substitute for which will be found a go

CIS-ATLANTIC GLOVES.



KID, WALKING DRIVING.

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLS.

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CURES BY ABSORPTION.—The well-known medicinal properties of Glycerine, of which "SAPA. NULE?" is largely composed, is an assurance to the public of the wonderful curative powers of this cele brated Lotion for all Nervous, Inflammatory, and Skin Diseases. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Headache, Bruisea, Sprains, Burns or Scalda, Chilbiaria, Buniona, Files, do., risid at once to its soothing influence, and are permanently cured. Salf Rheum, Erysipolas, Humors, Chapped Hands, Roughnes, and all Diseases of the Skin are quickly and positively cured. Used in soons or foot baths removes all pain or sorness of body, limbs, and feet. Sold by all Druggista. Satisfraction cuaranteed or money refunded. Send for fluminated circular and cards. Sannel Gerry & Co., Proprietors, Othec 207 Broadway, N. Y. At wholesale by MORKISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago, Ill. ST. JACOBS OIL.

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Want and Suffering Threatening the People of Rural Ireland.

The Powers Take Note of the Movements of the English Fleet,

And Dispatch Additional Vessels to the Mediterranean.

Bussian Influence Still Potent in the Afghan Capital.

SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 5.—A Royal decree has been nulgated raising the state of siego in the

FLOODS have occurred in the Province of Jaen, car loss. There has been a renewal of floods great loss. There has been a renewal of floods in Murcia. The *Impure al* (newspaper) proposes that tablets be placed in the facades in all the quicipalities of the districts visited by the eccent disastrous floods bearing inscriptions fifth the date of the fete given in Paris in sid with the date of the lete given in Paris in aid of the sufferers, and the names of the newspapers which initiated and carried it out, and that a serenade be given the French Ambassador at Madrid as an expression of the gratitude of the Spanish people toward France.

THE HMANCIPATION BILL.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The Government has re-

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The Government has received a dispatch from Madrid stating that the
bill to settle the slavery question is being prepared, and will soon be submitted to the Cortes.
It will provide for the immediate abolition of
slavery, but the freedmen will remain for a certain time under the patronage of their former
masters, receiving wages. After this, the freedmen will be under obligation to work under
contract, or follow some avocation, under the
protection of the Government, for another term. contract, or follow some avocation, under the protection of the Government, for another term, at the expiration of which they will acquire civil and political rights. The Government will secure the fulfillment of the obligations regarding work by the passage of a wagrant law. This bill is considered to fulfill the law of July 4, 1870, taking care for the preservation of order and obliging the freedmen to work.

THE BILL EXPLAINED.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—In the Senate to-day the Minister of the Colonies read the Government bill relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. He said slavery was contrary to the laws of na-ture, and could no longer be maintained in the vilized world. Owing to the impoverished at of the exchequer it was impossible to pay demnity to the owners of the slaves, and the overnment deemed it indispensable that field scroes should remain for a certain period negroes should remain for a certain period under the patronage of their former masters, for by adopting this course the dangers which m gnt ensue from the immediate and simultane, us emancipation of all the slaves would be averted. The Government considered that the subseme for gradual enfranchisement was contrary to the law of 1870. The Minister also ed that a bill embodying economic rerms to be introduced in Cuba would soon be

GREAT BRITAIN. DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES:

Nov. 5.-A Cabinet Cour yesterday, and another will be held to-Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassa-ned an interview with Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, before the Cabinet Council met, and Admiral Pothnan, the French Ambassador, after the adjournment. Count Schouvaroff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview rith Lord Beaconsfield. The Times says: "We consfield. The Times says: "We have no reason to suppose that the measures of reform on which Sir Austin Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is insisting on are beyond the powers of the Turkish Govern-

A RAILROAD DISASTER.

The manager of the Madras (British India)
Railway telegraphs that an accident occurred to
a passenger train near Arconum on the 31st of
October, in consequence October, in consequence of the sinking of an em-bankment, after a rain-storm. A number of persons, including three Europeans, were killed and forty-five wounded.

A SLANDER CASE. Aslander Case.

Ald. Nottage and other representatives of the London Stereuscopic & Photographic Company have begun proceedings against the Lord Mayor for slander, growing out of a scene in the Lord Mayor's Court recently, wherein a bookseller was summoned for exposing photographs comwas summoned for exposi-plained of as objectionable. SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The irritation shown in official circles and by the press against Lord Salisbury's speech at Manchester on the 17th ult. has subsided. Under the first impulse of auger and annoyance, the question was even raised of withdrawing the Russian Ambassador from London, but the idea was at once authoritatively negatived, on the ground that the speech could not be regarded as an official expression.

garded as an official expression.

THE SITUATION IN IRRLAND.

The most distressing accounts continue to reach us of the peasantry in Ireland. It is universally acknowledged that unless they receive assistance there must inevitably be great suffering and possibly starvation during the coming winter. The people are much disturbed at the uncertainty of the Government's intentions toward the poor, and the promise to refer the whole subject to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for investigation and report is considered by no means encouraging. Alarming reports have been received from Roscommon, where, hitherto, there has been comparatively little disturbance. It is stated that anti-rent leagues have been organized there, and are serving threatenbeen organized there, and are serving threaten-ing notices upon tenants who pay their rentals. The situation is regarded as very grave through-out Ireland, and it is receiving the serious atten-

WILL NOT GO.

It is eath the British Mediterranean fleet will not now proceed to Turkish waters.

DAAD.

Prof. James Clerk Maxwell, writer and lecturer on natural sciences, is dead, aged 48.

NEW LINE OF OCEAN STEAMBRS.

In consequence of the recent extensive expansion of trade between the United States and British ports, it has been found necessary to increase the shipping facilities between the two countries. A new line of steamers has been established between Newcastle and Baitimore. The steamer Gresham departed to-day with a inil cargo of pig-iron, and others will follow in rebular succession hereafter.

THE GROSSER-KURPURST.

FALKSTONE, Nov. 3.—The boilers of the steamer whose engines work the powerful air putous required to fill the Grosser-Kurfurst have broken down, and the steamer has been towed to Dover. If the boilers are not repaired in time to catch the tide Monday the attempt to raise the ship will be postponed a fortnight.

ght.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

London Vime, Oct. 22.

se returns, issued yesterday, state that in
Britain the area returned as under cultihas increased 121,000 acres since 1878,
by 264,000 acres since 1877, the total inin the ten years since 1809 being no less
.637,000 acres, or about the same area as
thole of Devonshire. Of this increase,
more than two-thirds, or 1,134,000 acres,
England, 233,000 acres in Wales, and
0 acres in Scotland; but Mr. Giffen rein that a great part of this increase

screage must be taken to be caused by more correct returns. At the same time, a considera-ble portion is really land which is being gradu-ally reclaimed from mountain, moor, or bog. In Ireland the cultivated area shows a slight decrease of 9,000 acres, the decrease in 1878 having been 82,000 acres, and in 1877 nearly

It is interesting to note that the area under wheat in Great Britain in 1879 was 2,890,000 acres, being a decrease of 338,000 acres from the previous year, or more than 11 per cent. In Ireland there was a fractional increase for the year, and the total area in the United Kingdom was 3,050,000 acres, which shows a decrease of 323,000 acres, or nearly 10 per cent from 1878. The wheat crop in the United Kingdom, Mr. Giffen adds, has now decreased by nearly a million of acres, or a fourth of its area, since 1869, when 3,982,000 acres were under wheat. The decrease in Great Britain alone is from

The decrease in Great Britain alone is from 3,688,000 to 2,890,000 acres, or 798,000 acres. Barley has partly taken the place of wheat, being this year sown on 2,932,000 acres, an increase of 209,000 acres and nearly 8 per cent over 1878, and the largest area sown with that caps since the agricultural returns were first commenced, in 1867.

Oats now cover 3,998,000 acres in the United Kingdom, a decrease of 126,000 acres, or 3 per cent, from 1878. This crop (says the report) has declined steadily in area during the last ten years, having amounted to an acreage of nearly four and a half millions in 1869. The decrease has been almost exclusively in Ireland. The large importations of maize of late years have doubtless competed very largely with the oat loubtless competed very largely with the oat

doubtless competed very largely with the oat crop, thus tending to diminish the breadth sown.

The acreage of green crops in Great Britain was 3,554,000, an increase of 63,000 acres, showing little change, however, from the average of the last six years. Clover and rotation grasses show a very considerable decrease, amounting to 100,000 acres in Great Britain, while there is an increase of 255,000 acres in land laid down in permanent pasture. Orchards have again increased in extent, occupying now 175,000 acres, as compared with 165,000 acres in 1878. "There would appear," says Mr. Giffen, "to be still occasion for much more land to be used for orchards, as the demand for fruit increases and the imports from abroad have increased in ten years from a half a million sterling in value to a million and three-quarters." Market gardens have increased, and in many places the demand for fresh vegetables for the neighboring towns, and the facilities afforded by the rallways for bringing produce to London have led many farmers to devote a small portion of their land to vegetables and bush fruit.

In live stock there is a small increase in the number of agricultural borses in Great Britain and a larger one in brood-mares and unbroken horses. The effect of the high prices of recent years is shown by an increase of nearly 50 per cent since 1870, when brood-mares and young horses numbered 301,000 in Great Britain, as compared with 448,000 at the present time. The imports of horses from abroad have somewhat declined of late, having been 30,000 in 1877, 26,000 in 1878, and 13,000 in the first eight mouths of 1879. Milch cows in Great Britain have increased in number by 2 per cent, and young cattle by 7 per cent, but cattle of 3 years of age or less are 5 per cent less, so that the total number of sheep as shows a small increase from last year, but not enough to counterbalance the falling-off in lambs, amounting to 866,000 in Great Britain. With few exceptions, the reports on the lambing season are very unfavorable, and in Scotl

caused a diminution of sheep as well. The number of sheep and lambs in Great Britain is now almost the same as in 1877—namely, 28,-157,000 as against 28,161,000, and the numbers have been less only in two years since 1867—namely, in 1871 and 1872. In Ireland the returns of cattle show a small increase and of sheep a small decrease, cattle numbering 4,067,-000 and sheep 4,017,000. Pigs in Great Britain are fewer in number by nearly 16 per cent; the competition of American bacon is reported to have reduced the price of pork and bacon, and a species of typhoid is also noticed by some collectors, especially in the South of England, as accounting for a part of the decrease. There is also a proportionate reduction in the number of pigs in Ireland.

From the Anstralian accounts it appears that more than 2,500,000 acres of land in Australia were under wheat in the last harvest,—1878-78,—being more than twice the area under wheat eight years ago, and withis 500,000 acres of the wheat-acreage of the United Kingdom. The produce, however, in the present year was little more than 26,000,000 bushels, or about ten bushels per acre, the largest wheat-growing colony (South Australia) having an average yield of little more than seven bushels per acre, while New Zealand averaged nearly twenty-three bushels and New South Wales fourteen and three-fourths bushels per acre.

Barley's not an important crop in Australia, and was grown on only 80,000 acres of land, producing 1,600,000 bushels, or twenty-three bushels and nearly 12,000,000 bushels, or twenty-three bushels per acre and the maize crop, which is grown to any great extent only in New South Wales and Queensland, was 186,000 acres, and yielded nearly 12,000,000 bushels, or twenty-five bushels per acre. Potatos were planted on 88,000 acres, and yielded 290,000 tons, or more than three tons per acre.

The extent and produce of the vineyards in Australia have shown little increase-during the last ten years, the vines having this year been planted on 14,000 acres, and 1,617,000 ga

present time. Pigs in Australia were \$15,000 in number.

As rezards the United States, the latest returns state the acreage under wheat this year as \$2,836,000, an increase of 2 per cent over last year's figures. Maize covered \$3,085,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent; barley, 1,733,000, a decrease of 5 per cent; rye, 1,551,000, a decrease of 5 per cent; and oats, 12,638,000, a decrease of 4 per cent.

The returns of the yield of these crops are not vet obtained, but the reports received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington state that the wheat and maize crops are excellent, and likely to equal the yield of last year, when their products amounted respectively to 407,-000,000 bushels and 1,346,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat per acre in the United States in the four years ended 1878 is stated to have been less than 11 bushels in 1875, 10 bushels in 1876, 1334 bushels in 1877, and rather less than 13 bushels in 1878; the acreage of wheat in 1875 having been 26,383,000, as compared with 32,836,-000 in the present year. The returns of live stock for 1879 bave not vet been received, but in 1878 there were nearly 11,000,000 borses, 33,250,-000 cattle, 38,000,000 sheep, and 34,750,000 pigs.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—Count Zichy, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey, has suddenly returned to Constantinople. The suddenness of his return seems to indicate that it is connected with the present crisis. In view of the disposition of Austria, Count Zichy's intervention can only be for the purpose of assisting the energetic efforts now making to compel Turkey to fulfill her promises of reform. It is believed in political circles that the British action will lead to the return to power of Khariddin Pasha or to the assumption of the Pramier-THE CRISIS. din Pasha or to the assumption of the Premier-ship by Mahomed Nedim Pasha, according as the Sultan may determine to yield to Great Britain or seek Russian assistance against that Power.

Polace is said to be sedulously propagating a false rumor that Sir Austin Layard, the British Ambassador, used menacing language to the Sultan, in order to obtain for an Englishman the command of Turkish troops in Kurdistan

Sir Austen Layard, British Minister, semi-Sir Austen Layard, British Minister, semiofficially suggested to the Ports the appointment of Baker Pasha as Governor of the Province of Erzeroum. Sawas Pasha, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, declared it was impossible to
comply with this proposal; but Baker Pasha
might be appointed English commander of the
gendarmerie in Armenia.

Sir Austen has not yet presented any formal
note to the Ports concerning the execution of
the reforms. It is stated bis demands have not

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—Count Zichy has arrived. He is charged to give formal assur-ances to the Sultan of the friendly feelings of ustris towards Turkey. It is believed Said Pasha, Grand Vizier, and Mahmoud Wedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior, have tendered heir resignations.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The appearance of the English squadron in Syrian waters is likely to be succeeded by the dispatch of German and Austrian vessels of war to the Eastern Mediterra-

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Andriux has tendered his esignation as Prefect of the Police, because he considers he is insufficiently supported by the Government. President Grevy endesvored to issuade him from such a course.

SNOW-STORM The Barlin express train was delayed over an nour last night between Grenoble and Lyons, France, by a snow-storm.

AN APPRAL Humbert will appeal to the Council of State against the annullment, by the Prefecture of the Seine, of his election as a member of the

Municipal Council of Paris. Gambetta has officially taken possession of the Palais Royal. The general belief is that the assembly will not meet before December.

The Spanish Ambassador in Paris is making reparations to give a splendid fete in celebraion of the marriage of the King. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES. London, Nov. 5 .- Some Paris evening paper state there are apprehensions on the Bourse of serious difficulties respecting the settlement of

operations in the securities of companies lately formed by the financier Pullippart. AFGHANISTAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The National Zeitung ac cuses Russia of complicity in the latest troubles in Afghanistan. The papers found in Cabul, it says, disclosed the fact that Russian influence i ctive in Afghanistan against England, and some papers seriously compromise the Government at St. Petersburg.

Rumors of an estrangement between Germany and France are unfounded. The two Governments continue to be on the best of

THE CZAR'S OPINION. A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes that when Gen. Kaufmann was at Livadia he presented to the Czar the impossibility of preparing a new Central-Asian expedition without cash and supplies. He received the significant an swer that it was, perhaps, better not to proceed

RUSSIA IN APCHANISTAN. A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes the on a preposal being made to furnish Abdul Rhamm Khan, the pretender to the Archan throne, with money for the purpose of in-trigung among the Afghan Chiefs, an absolute reusal was given to such a proceeding during the

BELGIUM.

POOR CARLOTTA.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The most startling and emarkable change has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, and her speedy and perfect restoration is now believed to be not only probable, but almost certain, to take place. She now converses lucidly and intelligently. Her memory has returned, and she discusses logically and clearly of her present surroundings and future prospects. She is now engaged in transcribing ber diary of the disastrous series of events in Mexico which culminated in her Royal husband's death and the dethronement of her own reason. Her story is told in the most graphic manner, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the period. 'Her condition now plainly indicates that the long night of oblivior and insanity which has enveloped her is nearly at an end, and that the unfortunate lady whose sad story has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world will soon be restored to reason and to the society of which she was so conspicuous an ornament.

RAILWAY SCHEME. It is reported that a plan is being elaborated for the purchase of all the railways in Belgium by the State and for the concentration of the whole railway service in the hands of the Gov

MEXICO.

POLITICAL MATTERS. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 21.—President Dia: has declared he will not favor any particular candidate to Yucatan, to insure to the opposi tion party a free election. The Revolutionists in Durango have been

defeated and dispersed.

Minister Foster was at Guadalajara on the 10th, and left on the 6th for Colima. Gen. Grant is expected to visit Mexico thi winter. It is reported the only English company oper

ating on the railroad between Vera Cruz and the Capital owe \$3.000,000, and that the Su-preme Court has been induced to order an mmediate settlement. Advices have been received to the effect that

he French Government will soon renew its relations with Mexico. Tagle, Minister of the Interior, and Gonzales Minister of War, will retire from the Cabinet. Their successors are not named. This is movement to break up Presidential intrigues

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA. London, Nov. 5 .- It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Vatican is seriously con templating the reorganization and increase of American Bishoprics, in compliance with recent suggestions of Cardinal McCloskey. The Pope will hold a consistory on the 5th of December when some action in the matter will doubtless

INCREASE OF AMERICAN BISHOPRICS. Rome, Nov. 4.—It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Vatican is seriously contemplating the reorganization and increase of American Bishoprics, in compilance with the recent suggestions of Cardinal McCloskey. The Pope will hold a consistory on the 15th of December, when some action in the matter will

doubtless be taken.

It is alleged here in generally well-informed ircles that Prince Bismarck has written a letter to the Papal Secretary of State, in which the bone is expressed of an essential modification if not the total abolition of the May laws. This story, however, is received with many grains of

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.
BERLIS, NOV. 5.—The Duke of Brunswick being desirous of securing the succession of the Duchy to the Duke of Cumberland, intends to appoint him co-Regent. The consent of the Imperial Government of Germany will be neces-sary to the Duke of Cumberland assuming the

WARNED. In consequence of Minister Von Putt Kam-mer's imprudent observations in public, the Emperor has cautioned him against further in-

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THEIR RELATIONS.

LONDON, NOT. 5.—The peculiar condition of the relations between Germany and Russia are still a subject of much discussion in governmental and diplomatic circles. While the feeling between the two Governments is still by no means cordial, there is little doubt that a better understanding has been reached, and that the frieudly sentiment between the two Empires is increasing. The German Ambassador at St.

Petersburg has recently had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff relative to the formal comnd particularly the large force of cavalry Satisfactory explanations were made, and the apprehensions of the German Government dis-

THE HUASCAB.

LONDON, Nov. &-A Valparaiso dispate dated Oct. 12, received by way of Ligbon, says: The captured Pernyian turreted ram Huascar has been towed here, and will be refitted and nanned by a Chilian crew. The Chilian Government has ordered Juneral honors to the late Rear Admiral Grau, who commanded the

CUBA. PUTTING DOWN THE INSURGENTS.
HAVANA, Nov. 5.—It is officially reported that Capt.-Gen. Blanco left the district of Manzanille

The jurisdiction of Lastumas is reported completely quieted by the surreader of 100 insurzents, half of whom were mounted.

ompletely pacified, and his forces are now our

suing the insurgents in Bayamo and Jiquan

RUSSIA. THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 5 -Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg of the reappearance of the plague, which is not widespread, but it is ufficiently serious to demand preventive meas ures. EMBARRASSMENT.

St. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5 .- A report that the British fleet will proceed to the Gulf of Smyrns

has caused embarrassment here.
THE CENTRAL ASIAN EXPEDITION. Moscow, Nov. 5 .- Mr. Baker reports that o the 20th of October the main portion of the Akhal-Tekke detachment returned to Tchikis-

CASUALTIES.

SEVERELY INJURED.

MENDOTA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Dr. Corbus was calle ate this afternoon to attend to a man who wa ound in the outskirts of the city in an inser ible condition, and beameared with blood, re ulting from severe scalp injuries, and a depres sulting from severe scalp injuries, and a depression of the skull, caused by his wagon running over his head and tearing the skin from ear to ear back over the forehead. On being brought to town he was recognized as Francis Mullin, of Maytown, Lee County, a wealthy farmer, who came here to-day, like thousands of others, to see Grant. It is thought that, in going home, he fell from his wagon, loaded with hard coal, and the wheels passed over him. His injuries are of a frightful nature, and the Doctor is of the opinion he cannot survive.

COLLISION. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5 .- A freight train and an rugine of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad colided this morning at East Toledo. Four cars were smashed into splinters, and the bulk of their remains was piled up in a great hesp on the track, but pieces of iron, nuts, bolts, and shattered planks were scattered to a distance of seventy feet. The engine was considerably damaged. The track was cleared. No one was

FATALLY SCALDED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Samuel W. Cutting. employed at Slocum's straw goods manufactory, on the South Side, fell into a vat of boiling water, containing a strong solution of potash, es erday, and was so terribly scalded that he died to-day. Cutting was a man of family, living on the South Side, and 35 years of age.

HORRIBLE. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov. 5.—Charles Dyke, at he Hamlin Mill, fell upon a saw, and his body was sawed in two lengthwise. He leaves a wife

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.
FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 5.—Samuel Hendrick sen and wife, while driving across the railway fatally injured.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—At the fair today, in the 2:22 class, for a purse of \$1,000, six beats were trotted. Emma B., Lew Scott, and Capt. Emmons took a heat each, Wedgewood won two, and Lew Scott and C. M. May tied for the first place in the third heat. Time, 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:25, 2:27. For the 2:45 race, purse of \$800, the following is the summary:

In the pacing race for a purse of \$1,500, Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, and Lucy started. They were sent off to a fine start in the order named. Tom led at the quarter, Rowdy Boy a good second, and Lucy two lengths behind. Un

good second, and Lucy two lengths behind. On the back-stretch Rowdy Boy lapped Tom, and they had a good race to the three-quarter pole, where Rowdy Boy led, and Lucy, passing Tom on the home-stretch, made a hot race to the wire, the Boy crossing half a length in front, Tom third. Time, 2:19.

In the second heat Rowdy Boy led at the quarter, Tom second, Lucy five lengths behind. At the half Tom passed Rowdy Boy, and broke badly, falling back to third place. In this order they reached the home-stretch, where Lucy was forced along under the whip, and made a close finish, with Rowdy Boy half a length ahead at the wire, Tom last. Time, 2:18%.

In the third heat, Tom rushed away with a tremendous burst, and took the pole at the turn. Lucy and Rowdy Boy lapped as they turned into the back-stretch. At the three-quarter pole Lucy was leading Rowdy Boy by a length, and was rapidly overhauling Tom. Amid great excitement they came down the home-stretch side by side, Lucy winning the heat by a head in 2:18.

Ourkness compelled the postponement of the head in 2:18. Darkness compelled the postponement of the

THE OAR. TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Hanlan expresses a will-ingness to row Courtney, and will cover the latter's \$500 as soon as it is put up.

Bismarch's Neuralgia;

London Telegraph, Oct. 21.

Certain paragraphs that have lately appeared in the Berlin semi-official papers convey to us the information that Prince Bismarck, during his late brief sojourn in the German capital, was suffering severely from neuralgia. Every movement he made, more especially those involved in the indispensable exercise of going up and down stairs, caused him, it is said, great pain and distress. He is reported to have remarked to a friend of his family who visited him on the very morning of his departure for Varzin that he experience anguish, unremitting and of a highly acute character, in every limb, and that his only hope of relief from his torments was that he might be left in peace, for as long a period as possible, in his country residence. He could not, however, look forward to obtaining a furlough for any definit term, nor could he fix any prospective date for his return to the transaction of state business in the Capital. He seemed to apprehend that his sojourn in Pomerania would be frequently interrupted by summonses to Berlin, whitner it appears also probable that family affisirs will call him ere long, as the Countess Rantzau is in a fair way to bestow upon him the honors of grand-paternity. It is also rumored that his second son, Count Bill, who was appointed the other day to a post in the Government of Elesass-Lothringen, is about to contract an alliance with a fair young Prussian maiden attached to the Imperial Court. As Count Bill is a godson of the Emperor, the wedding will, of course, take place in Berlin, so that the nuptial ceremony may be honored by the oresence of his illustrious sponsor; and the Chancelior will be compelled to forego the repose which renders his stay at Varzin so beneficial to his health, in order to receive the venerable Emperor as a wedding guest in the ex-Radziwill Palace on the Wilhelms-Platz. / Bismarck's Neuralgia;

Russia are n governte the feelstill by no that a bet, and that to Empires door at St.

Marriage of an American Authoress to a British Nobleman.

New Forth World.

An Italian correspondent amounces that Miss Dudu Fletcher, the only daughter of the Rev.
J. C. Fletcher, the well-known author of some useful publications about Brazil, is to be married at Rome in the course of the present mouth to Lord Wentworth, the oldest and surviving son and heir of the Earl of Lovelsce, and the only

reviving grandson of Lord Byron. Mis-letcher's mother, a lady of rare intellectual lits, was the daughter of one of the mos-letinguished ministers of Geneva, in witzerland, and Miss Fletcher herself as won a name by her romance of Kismet." Lord Wentworth's older Switzerland, and Miss Fletcher herself has won a name by her romance of "Kismet." Lord Wentworth's older brother, Viscount Ockham, was a very eccentric and original person, who disappeared from London, and passed a long time as a working carpenter at Deptford, where he died in 1862. Lord Wentworth succeeded him in the peerage of Wentworth as the representative of their mother, Lady Byron, who became Lady Wentworth and a peeress in her own right in 1860 as the heiress of the Mibankes. Lord Wentworth, who was born in 1839, was married ten years ago to Miss Herlot, of Berwick, who died in 1878, leaving him one child, a daughter. His only sister, now Lady Anne Blunt, is well known as the author of a charming book of travels in the East. Their father, the Earl of Lovelnce, now in his 75th year, has been a widower since the death of Byron's daughter in 1852.

OBITUARY.

D. A. MAHONEY. DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 5.—Dennis A. Mah proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, died this morning at half-past 2 o'clock, from a lingering disease resulting from an affection of the stomdisease resulting from an affection of the stomach, which refused nourishment, and reduced him to a living skeleton. He was a native of Cork, Ireland; was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia; studied for the priest-hood, but never followed that profession; founded the Dubuque Herald in 1852. When filling the position of editor, his opposition to the Union seutiments caused his arrest for treason, and his incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington. His age is about 62 years.

WILLIAM GROVES.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. highly respected old citizen, died of men monia at an early hour this morning at his farm residence in Riley Township, seven miles north

REAR-ADMIRAL REYNOLDS Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, United States navy, died at died at his resid nee in this city to-day. His remains will be taken to Lancaster for burial, the funeral to take place Saturday next.

CANADA.

in Important Ecclesiastical Case Now Court—Arguments on the Validity of Cath olic Marriage—The Neat-Cattle Embargo. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—A very important case

one of a class which seems to be indigenous to this Province, where the relations between the Catholic Church and the State are of so momalous a character, came before Judge Papineau in the Practice Court to-day. The occasion was the presentation of a demurre by Mr. McLaren, Q. C., against several allegations of plaintiff; declaration in the case of Joseph Laramee, et al., against Dame Marguerite Evans. The action was brought by the father of the husband, and others, to annul a marriage alleged to have faken place on the 20th of May last, by the Rev. L. W. Beaudry, pastor of the French Protestant Church, Craig street, and the plaintiff makes the extraordinary request that this marriage be referred to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese to pass upon its validity. The action is brought by the Father Joseph Laramee, Sen., Contractor, and Dr. J. A. Laramee, brother of the hasband who has been appointed Curator to him since his marriage. The plaintiffs alleged that both parties were Catholics, but MacLaren said he would be able to disprove the allegation. When the case came to proof he argued that, Ecclesiastical proof he argued that, Ecclesiastical Courts having now no existence in this country, the matter was one for the jurisdiction of the civil courts exclusively. The learned counsel cited a number of decisions bearing on the question, and also referred to Mr. Girouard's treatise on "Marrisge," published in 1868, where it was maintained that a Catholic Bishop had a right to pronounce upon the validity of any sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, including that of marriage, but in the case of this marriage there is no ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, and, consequently, there was right to pronounce upon the valuety of any sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, iscluding that of marriage, but in the case of this marriage there is no ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, and, consequently, there was nothing for the Bishop to pronounce upon. Mr. Brown supported the contentions of plaintiffs. He argued that marriage being a Divine institution, it was wholly within ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the present marriage being between two Catholics, they were, in respect to it, subject to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church. Marriage being a sacrament, it was impossible for the civil authorities to pronounce upon it. Herein Canada, according to our laws, we had a Catholic marriage for Catholics, and only a clergyman of that Church had a right to celebrate marriage between parties belonging to it. His Honor took the case en delibre.

Southamption, Out., Nov. 5.—The schooner Argo, laden with cedar poles, for Chatham, when feaving this harbor to-night, raw on the rest south of Chantry Island. The amount of damage is not yet known. A tug will be sent to her assistance. Snowing hard to-night, wo on the rest south of Chantry Island. The amount of damage is not yet known. A tug will be sent to her assistance. Snowing hard to-night, carged ashore at Isthmus Bay, Georgian Bay, Sunday night last. She had experienced remarkably rough weather ever since leaving Buffalo, and on Sunday was caught in a blinding snow-storm, with the above result. When ashore, owing to the severity of the weather, the crew were obliged to leave the vessel, which is badly damaged. The weather is now moderating.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The Government at Ottawa know nothing officially about the statement made in a press dispatch that the United States Secretary of the Treasury had placed an embarso on Canadian çattle.

Halifax, Nov. 5.—The cable steamer Farady has laid a telegraph cable for the new French company between Brest and St. Pierre, and is now laying a cable between the latter place and Cap

Scotia courts, and involves the validity of the great seal of the province.

Costly Palntings—How Works of Art Appreciate in Money Value.

The Magazine of Art says: "Considerable less than a century has elapsed since Horsee Walpole said that Sir Joshua Reynolds in his old age had become avaricious because he asked 1.000 guineas for the picture of the "Three Ladies of Waldergrave." Formerly his prices had been lower,—only 200 guineas for a whole length portrait, 100 guineas for a half length, and 70 guineas for a white length portrait, 100 guineas for a half length, and 70 guineas for a "kit-cat." It is needless to say that no one would part with the portraits for such a figure now. In 1774, for instance, Lord Carystort gave Sir Joshua 50 guineas for the "Strawberry Giri," which Lord Hertford pad £2,205 for at Samnel Rogers' sale in 1856. The great name of Gainsborough reminds us of still more conspicuous instances of the same kind. The celebrated "Duchess of Devonshire"—we need not for our present purpose cuter into the controversy as to whether it was really his—was bought by Wynn Ellis for £65, and was resold, as every one knows, to Messra Agnew for 10,000 guineas. After this extraordinary illustration of the fortune found in a work of art, which was worth as many pounds as it was originally sold for pounies, others less startling seem to lose something of their point. Yet it ought not to go unmentioned here that Greuze's famons "Broken Pitcher," which must now be worth several thousands of pounds, was painted by the artist (who, by the way, died in poverty) for something like £150,—the sum it resized at the Marquis de Vern's sale in 1785; and that the "Chess Players," which Muller sold for 75 guineas in 1843 (and did not think his labor of only two days ill-requited), fetched thirty years later £4,153. Over the water-color drawings of David Cox, even those, perhaps, which were rejected from the Academy, comparative fortunes have been lightly won.

When Mr. Vokins gave him £20 for "The Hayfield" in 1850, the

"Hayfield" with two other sketches by David Cex for 110 guineas to Mr. Cumming, who resold them to Mr. Quiliter for 1,250 guineas, and the total sum realized for the three at his sale was no less than £6,047 10s. Of Turner's water-colors the same story should be told; and, should the "Vesuvius Calm" and the "Vesuvius Angry," for each of which Turner got 15 guineas, and which Mr. Ruskin secured some time ago for 550 guineas, ever come into the market, it will be curious to note how enormously their value has been increased.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

How They Compare with Short-Horns

To the Editor of The Tribune. BEECHER, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 3 .- Your "Rural Jr." correspondent, in speaking of the cattle at the State Fair, says he was ready to concede the beauty of the Hereford cattle, also their value, but that it was an uphill work to get the farm ers to adopt a thing that was not fashionable. Mrs. Hewett, who is breeding these cattle, replied to him, making certain statements in ref-erence to their value. To this "Rural Jr." says: "We believe that people have been talked to death on that subject, and we have no desire to become a martyr."

Another advocate of the Short-Horn interest saw fit, a short time since, to make an attack upon the Herefords and write up the Short-Horns; and, when called to account, says: "I will not enter upon a partisan controversy."

It is somewhat singular that these Short-Horn dvocates are so adverse to becoming martyri and partisans. When "Rural Jr." comes fore your readers with the assertion that there is no place for the Hereford, and then refuses to defend his assertion, he is not in his right place as a regular correspondent of THE CHICAGO

TRIBUNE. "Rural Jr.'s" neighbor, Prof. Morrow, in writing of the Herefords at the Royal Show held at London, England, in July last, says: "The best animal in the show, from a beef standpoint, is, without much doubt, the 3-year-old Hereford cow Leonora. She is a marvel of fainess, but is very smooth and compact. Such wealth of flesh in back, loin, and crops, I have never seen; yet she is well along with her sec-

ond calf." Note the points the Professor makes: Back, oin, and crops,—the best in the best places. Again: "The first prize Hereford bull is nuch like Mr. Miller's Success."

Prof. Morrow will hardly be called the advo-cate of Herefords. These things were said by cate of Herefords. These things were said by him as the correspondent and associate editor of the National Live-Stock Journal.

Again: the English correspondent of this journal says of this prize bull: "But there was a notable addition to the bull class (Herefords) in Mr. Aaron Rogers' Grateful,—the animal that took the champion prize as the best bull in the yard at the Oxford, Bath, and West, last year, over the headfof; the Short-Horn bull Sir Arthur Ingram. And, while the Short-Horn bull, one year older, is rapidly going down hill, the Hereford is positively improving. His only fault appears to be a defective outside flank and thigh; but his middle piece and forehand are something extraordinary even for a Hereford."

This testimony is not from Hefeford advocates, but from editors and trusted correspondents of the leading live-stock journal of America.

Again: in support of Prof. M., this corre-

Again: in support of Prof. M., this correspondent says of the cow Leonora: "Mrs. Sarah Edwards' cow Leonora, which took the championshio at Oxford as the best female in all the breeds, was, of course, champion, with the buil Grateful. In the Hereford division at Kilburn (London), breed was not pitted against breed, nor is it the practice to do so at the Royal; but, had it been so, these two animals must have won again."

Will "Rural Jr." undertake to ignore this testimony, and, for fear of becoming "a martyr." refuse to meet Mrs. Hewett's facts!

Again: "Rural Jr." says. "Admitting the Herefords are hardier, easier kept, command a higher price, make better beef, etc.; but, if true, a discriminating public has been slow to make the discovery. Short-Horns take the lead in England, as they do in this country; and the only wonder is, that, with so many advantages and superior qualities, the Herefords have not long ago driven them (the Short-Horns) out of the market."

It is a matter of daity report, and has been for 100 years, that, in the London market, the Herefords have brought a higher price per pound than the Short-Horns; and it is admitted that they are hardier and easier kept. And, to

pound than the Short-Horns; and it is admitted that they are bardier and easier kept. And, to those who are not familiar with the means taken by the Short-Horn breeders and advocates, it is a wonder that the Herefords have not driven the Short-Horns out of the market; for they will make beef at 25 per cent less cost; and, when made, it is worth, in any market, where they are known, 10 per cent more money. But this same correspondent that I have quoted gives the key. He says: "Short-Horn influence is strong in the councils of Agricultural Societies, and the Oxford deteat will not be liable to be allowed to occur a second time."

This is the key to Short-Horn popularity in England and America. They control the Agricultural Societies, and make the classification, which discriminates in favor of the Short-Horns as against the Herefo ds.

This same Society, in preparing the premiumlet for this show (which was declared to be international in character), went out of its usual course and gave the Short-Horns higher premiums than they did to Herefords, when it had been the custom to place them on an equality. This action, be it remembered, was taken when last year the Herefords had won the champion prize for the best male and best female of any breed in the show at Oxford.

The Mark-Lane Express—the leading authority in England on live-stock matters—said of the two breeds, Herefords and Short-Horns, as they appeared at Oxford, before the Bath and West of England Society, in June, 1878, as follows:

"The first class paraded before the judges

West of England Society, in June, 1878, as follows:

"The first class paraded before the judges was that of the old Short-Horn bulls, many of which have been described over and over again in these columns. As they walked round we recognized old acquaintances, and fancied that Short-Horn bulls, like men, do not always improve with age; as they get older, they get plainer, some of them. Sir Arthur Ingram's coat was rather thicker than at this time last year, and suited him better; the coid season has made considerable difference to the clothes in which show animals appear this summer, and in the case of Sir Arthur Ingram's something more to take hold of. The old bull begins to show his weak places with more painful distinctness; but his style, scale, depth of quarters, and great length generally make him an easy victor over those of his class with which he is in the habit of competing. So it was this time, and he was put first, taking also the champion prize of £10 given by the Oxford Agricultural Society for the best Short-Horn animals which put in an appearance there were only a very small minority of really first-rate Short-Horns, and the competition was, therefore, in reality very weak.

"The Short-Horn cows were, as usual, a very poor class. It is a creament there were only a very oner class. It is a creament there.

which put in an appearance there were only a very small minority of really first-rate Short-Horns, and the competition was, therefore, in reality very weak.

"The Short-Horn cows were, as usual, a very poor class. It is a strange thing that none of the fanciers can send anything in the shape of a decent old cow to a show. When such a thing does occur it may be made note of, but, like Capt. Cuttle's quotations, they are very difficult to find. We consider the Short-Horn cow class to be a diagrace to the breed, and therefore to the breeders. We are quite unable to discover the 'grandeur,' and the 'superb character,' and the 'magnificent character' of these old crocks which some of the Short-Horn fanciers appear to have the faculty of discerning, and do not hesitate to record them as being just a rough lot of cows; if their blood is of the bluest, their carcasses are the ugliest, and not worth anything beyond contractor's price when they come at last to the shambles. We cannot help thinking that to a really unprejudiced mind there must be evidence of a something quite outside Agriculture, and quite uscless to the reat-paying farmer, in this "Short-Horn fancy." We are sensible of the improvement that has been already effected in the rank and file of our cattle throughout the country by the use of this Short-Horn blood; we do not wish to detract one iota from its legitimate merits, but simply to point out wherein it becomes a matter for the ridicule of non-believers. We see prizes awarded systematically to animals which are not calculated to improve the production either of meator mik in their descendants; and we are toid that there is some marvelous power and virtue gored up in their veins, and that, although their bodies—the casket—are uusightly, their blood, the jewel, is oure, potent, and almost priceless. Well, we simply do not believe it as they put it. We are perfectly well aware that any "terrible inbred" weed—a wreth to look at, but having an unexceptionable pedigree—will, if matched with mongrel-bred stock

ers' Hereford bull Graceful,—if was all to no purpose; the rest could not get away from the Hereford, whose wonderful rib and forehand was too much for the Short-Hora, and a show of hands showed an overwhelming majority for the Hereford. There is no doubt that had the Short-Horn judges been of sufficient numerical strength they would not only have prevented this Hereford triumph, but also that which followed when the best femals horbed animal had to decide upon, for it went sadly against the grain to award even such a helifer as Mrs. Sarah Edwards' Leonors the championship over the Short-Horn Diana; but championship over the Short-Horn Dians; but it had to be done, and we think there were faw outsiders who were not thoroughly satisfied. These champion awards were an unquestionable streak of lean for 'the fancy,' and we may

occur again if they can possibly help it. This, coming after Paris, is about as much as they will be able to bear with patience. We should be glad to see sweepstakes-judging of this kind occur more frequently."

This stock, which the Mark-Lane Express refers to, was for the most part before the Roval, in July, 1878.

With these facts on record, can "Rural Jr." dismiss the subject in the flippant manner which he assumes!

This issue is made: that the Hereford his the advantage of economy of production and value of product.

Mr. C. M. Culbertson, one of the leading beef and pork packers of Chicago,—who three years sluce was a believer in the Short-Horns, and was stocking a 2,400 acre farm with them,—when the Herefords were brought to his notice, examined the cattle and their history, and, becoming satisfied of their merits, bought of me some twelve head, and has since bought of other breeders in this country, and has just received a berd from England, of the choice of England's herds, and is breeding 150 high-grade Short-Horn cows. Another breeder and feeder of Short-Horn cattle has just bought a Hereford buil to put upon a herd of thoroughbred Short-Horn cows. Another gentleman, in Missouri, bought a Hereford buil of me at \$40, to put upon a thoroughbred herd of Short-Horn cows.

"Rural Jr." says: "It is upoill work to get farmers to adopt a thing that is not fashionable." The Short-Horn breeders have followed fashion until they have lost quality and substance.

The English correspondent of the National Live-Stock Journal says on this point: "Aiter admitting to the very utmost the merits and usefulness of the Short-Horn breed of cattle, when one comes to compare the animals with therefords, Devons, Scots, Sussex, and even Welsh cattle, it is impossible not to see that a great deal of the prestige of the breed has depended on a fancy and a mania, supported by the nobility and landed gentry, now that they are trinar of it, and have less money to spare on hobbies of any kind, 'fashion' is rapidly dying out."

I hav

BROOKLYN, Nov. 5.-Ann Atkinson, ared 21, should be result to death in the jail last evening. She had been arrested an hour before for drunkenness. The victim, though married, did not live with her husband on account of her dissipated habits. She once before attempted suf-

pated habits. She once before attempted surcide with poison.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Joseph R. Bowman, fish-dealer, to-day shot Mrs. J. H. Hays and ber niece, Annie Carr, inflicting slight wounds. Be then blew his own brains out. Cause, refusal of Miss Carr to marry him.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The Gastic's special from Urbana says Dr. W. F. Leahy, a prominent hysician of that place, was found dead in his office at 1 o'clock to-day from suicide by taking atrychnine. He had been intemperate, but had not been drinking the last three months.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

HALIPAX, N.S., Nov. 5.—The recent gale was one of the most violent ever experienced at Magdalen Island. Vessels were driven asbore, stock drowned, and dwellings wrecked. At White Haven a dozen of vessels went ashore.

Bosron, Nov. 5.—A achooner went ashore at Cape Elizabeth, and all hands were lost.

ON 'CHA

The Bears Still the M

Where Are All th Be Sto

The Complaints of the The Provision

CHICA THE PRODUC were quiet vesterday, th bausted itself at last for settled back into some base which it exhibited when people thought that a busbel, and certainly cents during the current ness of the previous da appetite of local operator seemed to be but few or any department, except t of meat for shipment. in breadstuffs was dec provisions were steadier

little change in prices. THE PERLING quoted slow, with immer both for England and the and there was news rumors from others to t rumors from others to the advance in storage charge was about to take place, points of accumulation Atlantic. Baltimore harates to 136c per bushel fraid to have added sur Detroit is paying Ic a bus Toledo and Philadelphia violated in the advance, housemen are estopp to their storage charges, charging the maximum as charging the maximum a reason for the raising of r be simply a wish to force it y to move it out, and ma quantity that is still waiti come forward.

THE COUNTRY are reported to be full to to be how to take care of of 1879 as must yet be mo of first holders in order to of first holders in order to and accruing previous to a never been such a glut taining in any previous ye one place, but in all. The so that already notices are that none but certain kind crived for storage, and the edge of winter, when empty, or nearly so, in movement of the winter, tection the people of the high charges of the railro store and hold the propagons in spring. THE MARKET FOR DEC

of wheat opened at \$1.16 declined to \$1.18%, impro to \$1.14%, closed on 'Ct down to \$1.12% in the aft \$1.13, which was 1% centa curbstone trading of Tue little doing for any other ber. Spot No. 2 wheat was below December for carry Spot No. 3 was quiet at 'Change at about \$1.039, was in fair request at 1, cline, corresponding with spring.

was steady during the grabove to a cent below, an with little change, but de afternoon, closing at 41% month or in May. The change was a discount of about core. The reason for the of core now in been sold to present month, and moving it. Some of them to but back from the name to but back from the passet. moving it. Some of them to buy back from the part sold it in consequence. ?
corn lying behind are welf for December, when marrive. Parties who bold ing able to move it are They say that all the avail placed at their services wheat temporarily susper month can be sold for the that arrives here pext

month can be sold for the that arrives here bext in difference of 1½ cents the of wheat, and until yeste ence of 2 cents. They fu corn is wanted East, whe that the wheat being pile all winter, to the exclusion the corn, if it were by moved out speedily, make grain later in the winter. THE TRADING THE TRADING I seemed to be chiefly dep tion at the Stock Yards. but slowly notil the labo solution than at presen buy anything that cannot day to snother, and, in co tion here is materially c to be still further dimining and the employers of the understanding. This seem to be favorable for product; but, inasmudon't come here, would waiting and surge around to be elaughtered, the rematerial diminution m product, and so both pork, lard, and meats we until the course of event an indication as to which for them to operate.

MILWA

AN ACTIVE

MILWAUKER, Wis., No. ket developed consider precipitated by the fact lators were selling largel sponded until December a rally was inaugurated, which prices advanced which the deal closed. made at \$1.16, and a few from \$1.12% to \$1.12% from \$1.11% to \$1.12. the morning meeting was and other leading millers
Early during the regi
market exhibited signs of
selling down to \$1.149 stronger feeling soon prices advanced to \$1.1.3 vember quotation being was offered in consider with free sales, though to ing quotations of the B lows: Hard No. 1, \$1.14 No. 2 hard and plain, E No. 4, 943/c; rejected, 80 December, \$1.153/; Jan versation with Tun To a leading broker of that bottom prices for the present at least. go a trifle lower, but it:

that there has been an for flour for four days o Atlantic, and that ever has met with prompt miliers find themselves their hands, and as a

their hands, and as a it they are buying the De For one I anticipate hig the expressed opinion of it should be added the others on the floor of it maintain that wheas in touches 81 about the Is. This afternoon the manufer a feeling of weat. The price of December to \$1.18%, closing weak. The dealings in option quite large.

Royal last year, and Mr.

I, which was first at the
defeated. The cows were
before it is very selper of the cows were
before men will show a
t patchy, but are not
their more fashionable sisof the late Warren Evans
J. Lewis the second priza,
a number. Hungerford Arki not put in an appearance,
or in calf numbered only
an were such animals as it
ing to Oxford on purpose
wards, of Wintercott, took
ring H. B. Lutley the re
ilwards' Leonora is one of
als that have been shown for
last year as a yearling at
likely be first' wherever it
a prize given by the Oxfordociety was also awarded to
t female borned animal in
impion beffer Beatrice is
e, and took second to
be Royal last year, as it
furford. Mrs. Edwards may
in stock as that. If Leonora
tchess Short-Horo, a poem
outposed in her honor, and
al languages by this time,
that we have ever seen was
as this Hereford heifer. In
arah Edwards leads off again
of twenty-two months old,
i Morris' Empress was seehighly commended for a
id not care for her horos;
ancashire Lass, which was of twenty-wo months old, a Morris' Empress was sechigibly commended for a id not care for her horns; ancashise Lass, which was Liverpool, took the reserve, re one of the best classes in them were beautiful. Hungaylass was first, and W. second. The latter is not her shoulders. Then they could not help en honors, and actually two highly commended exity and Thomas' Lady 3d, a fit of unusual liberality, arkwright's Abigail. Mr. bok the reserve number, so g were left out in the cold, ogether were as good as e better; and the Hereford sfaction of taking the two if fact, they have scored well

Short-Horn animal in the as given by the Short-Horn there were but two,—Mr. Mr. Tindall,—and the veen Mr. Linton's Sir and Mr. Marsh's heifer and Mr. Marsh's heifer and Hr. Marsh's heifer as a better Short-Horn than a would be a bold man who utation on a caif, as it may ectations formed of it, but as they stood, simply on assessed at the time, we best, nor were we singular hen the whole conclave of e ring to decide which was ed animal in the yard, and n men were in a hopeless ed animal in the yard, and n men were in a hopeless in a manner that does not show-yard. In vain Mr. the strong points of Sir the weak once of Mr. Rog-Grareful,—if was all to no could not get away from hose worderful rib and much for the Short-Horn, a showed an overwhelming. orn judges been of sufficient they would not only lereford triumph, but also when the beat female decide upon, for it went in to award even such a Edward. Leoner the is about as much as they r with patience. We should pstakes-judging of this kind tily."
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and feeder of Short-Horn tht a Hereford buil to put coughbred Short-Horn cows. n, in Missouri, bought a se at \$400, to put upon a of Short-Horn cows.

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lly quoted from others and hat Short-Horn men must d to speak on this subject. T. L. MILLER.

ng the above, there comes tatement, made by M. de la relt not for the exceptional red in Provincial Shows, the would not be long in disaperds altogether."

gaining ground, not only on ter, but on the other as well, have taken the position, exexceptional encouragement tural Societies; they have ded from the State Agriculthois this kind of encouragehave the classification conor, they undertook to carry own selection. Carrying this id at the show of 1878 the feform the judging, as they de the classification. And to do fillinois stand alone in a for all breeds, and the judges to pass upon the eds.

T. 1. M.

SUICIDE.
5.—Ann Atkinson, aged 32, leath in the jail last evening. ted an hour before for drunken, though married, did not and on account of her dissipance before attempted sui-

Nov. 5.—Joseph E. Bowman, shot Mrs. J. H. Hays and her inflicting slight wounds. He brains out. Cause, refusal rry him.
v. 5.—The Gazetie's special Dr. W. F. Leaby, a prominent place, was found dead in his to day from suicide by taking ad been intemperate, but had the last three months.

WEATHER AT SEA.

Nov. 5.—The recent gale was violent ever experienced at Vessels were driven asboro, and dwellings wrecked. As gan of vessels went ashore.

—A schooner went ashore at all hands were lost.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Bears Still in Possession of the Market.

Where Are All the Breadstuffs to Be Stored?

The Complaints of the Corn-Shippers-The Provision Problem.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS were quiet yesterday, the "boom" having ex-hausted itself at last for the nonce. Wheat had settled back into something like the harmless phase which it exhibited a few months ago, when people thought that it was dear at 85 cents a bushel, and certainly would not go above 90 cents during the current crop year. The idleappetite of local operators for trade, and there seemed to be but few orders from outside in any department, except to buy a few small lots of meat for shipment. The tendency of prices in breadstuffs was decidedly downward, while little change in prices.

THE PEELING IN GRAIN was "bearish." The British markets were quoted slow, with immense quantities on passage both for England and the Continent of Europe, and there was news from some points and rumors from others to the effect that a general rumors from others to the effect that a general advance in storage charges was taking blace, or was about to take blace, at all the principal points of accumulation on this side of the Atlantic. Baltimore had already raised her rates to 1½c per bushel for ten days, and was said to have added another 1½c this week. Detroit is paying 1c a bushel for ten days, and Toledo and Philadelphia were reported to have joined in the advance. The Chicago warehousemen are estopped from adding to their storage charges, as they are already charging the maximum allowed by law. The reason for the raising of rates is understood to be simply a wish to force the owners of property to move it out, and make room for the vast quantity that is still waiting for the chance to come forward.

THE COUNTRY WAREHOUSES

are reported to be full to running over, especially of corn, and the great problem now seems to be how to take care of so much of the crops of 1879 as must yet be moved out of the hands of first holders in order to pay expenses current and accruing previous to next spring. There has pever been such a glut as the one now obtaining in any previous year. It is not alone at one place, but in all. The warehouses are filled so that aiready notices are issued to the effect that none but certain kinds of grain can be received for storage, and this just on the forward edge of winter, when the bins ought to be empty, or nearly so, in preparation for the movement of the winter, when the only protection the people of the West have against the high charges of the railroads is their ability to store and hold the property until navigation opens in spring.

THE MARKET POR DECEMBER DELIVERIES THE MARKET FOR DECEMBER DELIVERIES of wheat opened at \$1.14½, advanced to \$1.15, declined to \$1.18½, improved to \$1.14½, fell off to \$1.14½, closed on 'Change at \$1.14½, sold down to \$1.12½ in the afternoon, and closed at \$1.13, which was 1½ cents lower than the latest curbstone trading of Tuesday. There was very little doing for any other month than December. Spot No. 2 wheat was taken at 1½ cents below December for carrying into next month. Spot No. 3 was quiet and easier, closing on 'Change at about \$1.08½; and winter wheat was in fair request at 1½ cents to 2 cents decline, corresponding with the morning drop in spring.

selting down to \$1.14%, but a steady and stronger feeling soon pervaded the pit, and prices advanced to \$1.15% for the deal, the November quotation being \$1.12%. Cash wheat was offered in considerable quantity and met with free sales, though the transactions did not swell to a large amount in the aggregate. Closing quotations of the noon Board were as follows: Hard No. 1, \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 1 plain, \$1.18\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 4, \$94\(\frac{1}{2}\); rejected. S5c; November, \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\); December, \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\); January, \$1.16\(\frac{1}{2}\). In conversation with The Tribune correspondent a leading broker expressed the opinion that bottom prices have been reached, for the present at least. Said he: "Prices may selling down to \$1.14%, but a steady and for the present at least. Said he: "Prices may go a trifle lower, but it will be only a trifle. The break has been a healthy one. Dealers tell me that there has been an unprecedented demand for flour for four days or more, from across the Atlantic, and that every offer made by millers has met with prompt acceptance. Hence the millers find themselves with large contracts on their hands, and as a protection or safeguard they are buying the December option targely. For one I anticipate higher prices." This was the expressed opinion of one broker only, and it should be added that there are scores of others on the fidor of the Chamber who firmly maintain that wheat must go lower, until it touches \$1 about the lat of January.

This afternoon the market again ruled lower, under a feeling of weakness and indifference. The price of December dropped from \$1.15% to \$1.13%, closing weak at the latter figure.

The dealings in options for the entire day were guite large.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the break has been a healthy one. Dealers tell me

forty-eight hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were

AMUSEMENTS.

PAULDING, THE TRAGEDIAN. Frederick Paulding, the wealthy young gen-tleman with a mania for tragedy, has come to grief. It will be remembered that he—or rather his indulgent mother, for she furnished the cash—last spring hired the Lyceum, New York, where he broke loose as Hamlet, Claude Melnotte, Bertuccio, etc., sunk a lot of money and retired lamenting the lack of appreciation among playgoers and critics. That experience did not satisfy him, however, and, with the aid of his mother's purse, he, at the beginning of the season, organized a traveling troupe, designing to indict the patrons of the theatres of the rural districts. Mr. Harry Pearson, late of McVicker's, was engaged as one of the company at a good salary, promised by young Paulding's mother, Mrs. Dodge. Harry reached the city last night, emphatically "dead broke." It appears that emphatically "dead broke." It appears that since the troupe started on their travels the members thereof have scarcely seen a nickel. Mrs. Dodge accompanied the show as far as Erie, Pa. From the outset they had played to losing business. At that point Mrs. Dodge returned to New York, estensibly to obtain more money to encourage her son's hallucination. The troupe kept on, but no money came. Mrs. Dodge's theatrical experience had doubtless taught her a salutary lesson. Young Paulding and his company got as far as Newark, O., when a peremptory command came from his mother to disband the company. There they were without a son. Harry Pearson insisted upon his salary. He couldn't get it. Therefore he attached the baggage, all of which is now in the hands of the Sheriff of Newark. Harry intends to return and prosecute the case. and prosecute the case.

JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE. A cablegram in The TRIBUNE of Saturday last announced the death of this eminent comedian on Friday last at Sydenham. For nearly half a century John Baldwin Buckstone has been prominently before the English theatrical world as the leading exponent of the low comedy characters in modern comedy and farce, and as a prolific and successful dramatist. The New York Tribuse in a lengthy review of his life and his works, says that Buckstone came of an old country family, and was born at Hoxton, near London, in September, 1802. He was educated, to some extent, for the law, but he early indicated a preference for literature and the stage, and at the age of 19 he joined a theatrical company, and came out at Oakingbam, in Berkshire, England, as an actor of juvenile tragedy and walking gentleman. While with this troupe he made a hit as Gabriel, the drunken servant, in "The Children of the Wood," which part he acted at half-an-hour's notice. He afterwards joined what was called the Fewersham, Hastings, and Folkestone Circuit, and in that round of miscellaneous industry passed three laborious years. At this time he made the acquaintance of Edmund Kean, then in the meridian of his popularity, and by him was noticed with approval and sympathy, and treated with approval and sympathy, and treated with eucouraging kindness. He made his first appearance in London, at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Mr. Watkins Burrougns, Jan. 30, 1823, as Ramsey, the watchmaker, in "The Fortunes of Nigel." He is also mentioned as having appeared there as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice," by John Howard Payne. From the Surrey he went to the Adelphi (in 1828), and while at this house he attracted the notice and made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott,—to whom he was introduced by Daniel Terry, then one of the managers, who was intimate with Sir Walter, who prepared "Guy Mannering" for the stage, and who wrote, for the Quarierly, the critique that "killed off" John Keats. He presently divided his professional year between the Adelphi and the Haymarket,—giving the winter became lessee of the Haymarket, he cast his lot permanently with that theatre, and there he has remained, almost uninterruptedly, ever since. H prominently before the English theatrical world as the leading exponent of the low

Change at about \$1.08\c); and winter when was in tair request at 10\c) event to 0 each of a particle.

CONST

was steady during the greater part of the season at about outside prices, selling \(\frac{1}{2} \) event with ittile change, but decited \(\frac{1}{2} \) cent in the atternoon, closing at 44\c) cents for delivery this month or in May. The chief point in the corn was a discount of about 5 cents on becamber corn. The reason for this is that a great decrease of the corn of the corn

OUR CHURCH CHOIR IN CLEVE-The Chicago Church Choir Company sung in Cleveland last Monday evening. The Leader of

Cleveland last Monday evening. The Leader of the next day says:

A good deal of interest was aroused in this company of singers. They were amateurs, and amateurs could compare talents with them. The Opera-House had as critical an andience last evening as any performers could wish to appear before. The Chicago singers stood the ordeal and won their admiration. This, it must be understood, is saying a good deal. The applause at times was of the beartiest kind, and many of the solos were encored. Neither time nor space can be spared to speak in more than general terms of the presentation of the operatts. The features of first importance are a finely-conducted orcaestra, a magnificent chorus, and perfect harmony between voices and instruments,—three conditions which go a long way toward success. The chorus is not as large as that of some companies that have sung the piece, but it is probably the most effective of any. Its mustic is beautiful. When it is added that every roic in the cast is splendidly sung, the merits of the Company will be recognized at once. Josephine and Hebe are taken by Miss Eather Butler and hiss Ada Somers,—two very fine vocalists,—who alternate in those roics, and the latter will appear as Josephine this evening. Mr. J. E. McWade as Capitan, Mr. P. A. Bowen as Sir Joseph, Mr. Philip Fried as Ralph, Mr. August Liverman as Bob Becket, were all excellently sung parts, the basso of the latter being quite remarkable. The troupe will, no doubt, be extensively patronized during its stay, and the assertion is ventured that every audience will consider itself richly repaid for attending.

DRAMATIC NOTES. JOSEPH WHEELOCK has left the Madison Square Company. in New York, on Oct. 20. "JONATHAN," AT THE Paris Gymnase, will be succeeded by "Phryne."

EDMUND FALCONER'S (the dramatist) true name, it seems, was O'Rourke. MISS KATE GLASSFORD lately became the wife of Mr. T. G. Egberts, of the Criterion Company. AUGUSTIN DALY HAS NOW in preparation a new French comedy, entitled "Grandmamma." Miss Ellsworms: the English traric actress and manageress, died at Brighton, England, on Oct. 5.

Oct. 5.

"CUBA." A. C. GUNTER's new play, was produced at the Philadelphia Chestnut on Monday evening. THE TRAVELING SEASON of F. C. Bangs will close with the present engagement at the Phila-

delphis Arch.

Miss Helena Houghton has become Mrs. Andrew Lauer, and has temporarily retired from the stage.

Miss Henrietta Irving, late of Hamlin's, will shortly begin an engagement at Pope's Theatre, St. Louis.

"Rhadt Money," a new comic drama in three acts, by F. C. Burnand, was produced at the London Gaiety Oct. 27.

The OLD Real-Estate game is started in condelphia Arch.

THE OLD REAL-ESTATE game is started in con-nection with the Neilson farewell tour. This time she has purchased several blocks in Chi-cago. So they say in Boston. SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNTING to \$35,000 have already been booked for seats at the London Gatety during the engagement of Sara Bernbardt and the French company next season.

and the French company next season.

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen. Banks, has made her debut at Brookilne, Mass., as an actress in an amiateur company. She intends to so on the professional stage. The General was once an actor.

According to the critics of Providence, "An Iron Will," Steele Mackaye's new drama, produced by the Madison Square Theatre Company at Low's Opera House, in that city, last Monday, appears to have been a success.

Miss Marroy Fuera late of Hamilin's, is not

Miss Marion Fiske, late of Hamlin's, is not to be trifled with, as Miss Emms Hoffman learned when, on Sunday night behind the scenes, the little soubret struck the latter over the eye with a gas-pipe. Cause, jealousy. IN A CIRCUS AT PARIS, Ill., a suddenly crazed young ladv ran into the ring, embraced the clown, and declared that he must become her husband. The audience said that it was the first original joke that they had heard in a circus ring for more than twenty-five years.

THE BOSTON POLICE Commissioners, in whom is vested the power of licensing shows in that city, have decided to permit no performances by children. The case at issue was that of a juvenile "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. A Massachusetts statute authorizes such a pro-

MUSICAL NOTES. THE FIRST REUNION of the Beethoven Society occurs this evening at the Methodist Church

THE ALICE OATES Company is reported by

this week's Mirror to have gone to pieces in Mobile. CARL FORMES, the noted basse, recently appeared as Falsially, in the "Merry Wives," at a benefit performance in 'Frisco, MR. L. A. PHELPS, late tenor of the Carlotta Patil troupe, has been sued by Mr. Chizzola, the manager, for \$1,000 damages for breaking contract.

Mr. Carlberg Has abandoned the project MR. CARLEBERG. HAS ROBBIODED the Frogers of giving a series of symphony concerts in Chickering Hall, New York, this season, and so announces in a circular. There was a failure of the expected subscriptions. Some Regulators caught a horse-thief in Colorado the other day, and gave him his choice of hanging or joining a new "Pinafore" company. The man looked up with an expression of calm resignation on his face, and without hesitation pointed to his neck. "They pardoned him for his good taste, much to his surprise.

THE "CHEAP" SEASON of Her Majesty's Opera begon in London on the 18th ult. with a performance of "Aida," and with Mme. Marie Roze in the title-role, Signor Frapolli as Rhadames and Signor Pantaleoni as Amonastro. The opera, according to the Telegraph, was not fully rehearsed, and a warning was given by that journal that "if neglect of due preparation be continued the consequences are sure to be serious."

Serious."

THE STRAKOSCH TROUPE seems to have made a success in Cheinnati on Monday evening last with "Il Troyatore." The Commercial says: "The presentation of 'Il Troyatore' at the Grand Opera-House last evening may be fairly counted a success. The very large and reflued audience present liked the rendering of the lyric play, if recalls after each act, three prolonged encores, and plentiful applause at the end of nearly all the prominent numbers, may be taken as any criterion."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribum CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The last week's Waco (Tex.) Examiner and Pairon, just received, con-tains a list of seventeen murderers in that State, all of whom are now under sentence of death, and also a list of the names of the victims. Looking at the Lone-Star State from the Illinois

booking at the Lone-Star State from the lilinois standpoint, one cannot well shut out the thought that Texas is a good State to migrate from.

Dangerous Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—It has occurred to the price that those of our city officer who have writer that those of our city officers who have such matters in charge should at once look to the safety of sidewalks along the route of the procession which will parade our thoroughfares on the 12th inst. in honor of our distinguished visitor, Gen. Grant. On the day in question thousands of people will be packed all along the line of march, and, unless proper precau-tions are exercised, some of our insecure sidewalks will go down with their human burdens,

walks will go down with their human burdens, and it will be the painful duty of the papers next day to chronicle the loss of life and limb. I would call particular attention to that strip of sidewalk on the east side of Dearborn street, south of Monroe street to the alley. The strip in question is of the filmsiest construction imaginable, the boards, many of them, nothing but common three-quarter inch stuff, being laid lengthwise, their ends just barely touching any support. Under any heavy pressure this sidewalk in question will be almost certain to go down, and with consequences that can readily be imagined. An accident at such a time would mar all the pleasures of the occasion, and turn our hour of rejoicing into one of lamentation. I trust that no such accident may occur, but that the proper authorities will see at once that this death-trap is annihilated. If, however, they do not do their duty, I trust that you will sound the note of warning through your columns, which may perhaps have the effect of preventing many in their anxiety to see our honored guest from rushing into what seems to me certain peril.

rushing into what seems to me certain peril.
L. W. ARNOLD.

Street Railroads.

Street-Railroads.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The writer, having made some inquiries as to the management of street-railways in Chicago, would submit the

street-railways in Chicago, would submit the following for publication:

First—There is no better paying stock in the city, or perhaps in the whole country, than Chicago City Railway stock.

Second—The Company could well afford to pay their employes adequate wages, for the Good Book says the "laborer is worthy of his hire."

hire."
Third—The rules of the Company are, upon engaging conductors, to require them to make a deposit of \$51, and to give A 1 city reference, consequently the candidate for conductor must be a little more than the average,—in other words, a middling "good" man.

Fourth—Now, as to the compensation for such grade of men. Ought they not to receive a salvary which would afford them a livelihood for

grade of men. Ought they not to receive a salary which would afford them a livelihood for their families! The public answer is, "Yes." Well, the real pay of a conductor is according to what "run" he is on, as they are paid by the trip, and, after working from twelve to eighteen hours per day (Sundays not excepted), they average about \$1.50 per diem. So much for the compensation of a man who is supposed to be honest, and expected to wear good clothes, and work for the interest of his employer.

Fitth—The officers and stockholders of the Chicago City Railway, when they receive their dividends, and go to their respective homes, and are comfortably und colly engaged reading The Theory at their firesides, might give this item a little attention, and think how the very men who are in a measure instrumental in adding to their comfort and wealth are at that very moment engaged for sixteen hours for the pitiful sum of \$1.50, and will also continue to

think that they will advance their pay to a sufficient sum to enable said employes to provide for their families and seep them honest, and make them feel as though they were paid for working long hours, and standing our on the platform, in a cold November might, doing their duty. It is a fact that the conductor on the street-railway at present sectives the smallest remuneration for the amount of work done of any employe in Chicago. Trusting this will appear in THE TRIBUNE, as it is in the interest of many, I am,

A FRIEND OF THE EMPLOYE.

A favorite cough remedy. For colds, sore throat-asthms, catarrh, and other diseases of the broatchial those no more useful sricle can be found than the well-known: "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES I NORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as established below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday: On Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 123
Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Droggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madion-st., near Westeru-av.

JOHN P. LEK'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and
Harrison. Harrison.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-4t.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st. between Laballe and Wells.

PERSONAL PERSONAL—MAGGIE: MANY THANKS FOR May's return. Shall devote all my attention to her, and educate to the best of my sidlity. Hope you may be happy. I know this was a great sacrifice to you. God bless your future life. S.

BOARDING AND LODGING. Morth Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOUNTH DOOR FROM THE ordige—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$5.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—
234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—
250 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—
250 DEARBORN-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—
250 DOUGLAS-AV—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

159 DOUGLAS-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sia., four blocks south of Palmer House—
Board and room per day, 81.50 to 82 per week, from
\$6 to \$10; aiso furnished rooms rented without beard.

PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Translents, \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$4. Transients, \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$4.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT Opposite the Palmer House—\$1.50 per day, \$6 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4.

DOARD-BY TWO GENTS, WITH A LARGE, D well-furnished room, and not and cold water; or the South Side, convenient to steam cars, between Twenty-second and Thirty-minth-sts. Address L 60, Tribune office. Twenty-second and Thirty-ainth-se. Address L 60, Tribune office.

DOARD—BY A LADY TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE In exchange for instruction in English branches or in the kindergarten. Address E 73, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND 3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS ON parior or second floor, on South Side, in a private family, for three adults and shild it years old. References exchanged. Address E 77, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN.

DOARD—AND ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Tribune office.

DOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN—AND WIFE IN A family where there are no other boarders; in good locality and pleasant family: Episcopalian or Freslyterian preferred. References exchanged. Address L 16, Tribune office.

A LL CRITICS ADMIT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE famous DECKER BROS. PIANO. For sale only STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. DEWARE OF BOGUS DECKER P[ANOS! BUY
only the GENUINE DECKER BEOS., for sale only
by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CALL ON STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE
thry days.

thirty days.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THE LARGE AND elegant stock of Decker Bros. and Mathashek Planos at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st. Pianos at STORY & CAMPS, 188 and 180 State-at.

HUNDREDS OF MATHUSHEKS SOLD BY STORY & CAMP, seleagents, 188 and 180 State-at., Chicago, and 912 and 914 Office-st., St. Louis.

NO PIANO SO POPULAR AS THE CELEBRATED MATHUSHEK, for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-at.

NEW UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, OF standard makes, sold on \$10 monthly payments. Five years warranty given. 188 lithous-at.

ONLY \$30 FOR A HANDSOME \$250 FARLOR ORGANICATIONS, 285 and 207 State-at. PEMEMBER NAME AND NUMBER OF THE BEST blace in Chicago to buy a plano or organ. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

T HOSE ELEGANT DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT are attracting much attention at STORY & CAMP'S 188 and 190 State-st.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OLD AND BARE foreign and United States coins; single pieces or whole collection. Address 691, Tibbune effice.

BEDBUGS AND COCKEO ACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (varranted). Externization for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-16. Room 8. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS
594 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods; block
and tiles of special pattern to order.

and tiles of special pattern to order.

FURS | A good set of furs, \$3.
FURS | Nice set French seal, \$5.
FURS | Seautiful seal set, \$7.
FURS | Seylish genuine mink set, \$15.
FURS | Selegant real seal set, \$20.
FURS | Alaka muff and bon, \$2.
FURS | Splendid mink set only \$20.
LITERATIONS AND REPAIRS,
First-class, at Lowest Prices,
MARTIN'S
BLACK BEAR FUR STORE,
265 and 267 State-st.

MAISS JEWETT AND BEGHAM | 1.7 For the class of the control of the contr

M ISS JEWETT AND BRIGHAM, LATE OF NEW
York, will cut, fit, and stitch suits for \$2. Perfect
fit warranted. 75 East Madison-st., Room 40. WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA tions for cheap second-hand billiard and pool tables. Parties having such for sale address the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 State-at

J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 state-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF
Gress K 76 Tribune office.

WANTED—A BLACK AND TAN PUP, OR
YOUNG dog. No fancy-priced pups need apply.
Address J. H. VANE, care Cisment & Sayer, Mirwaukee-av.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.
Address, with lowest cash price. K 95, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATED A stely—S200 will buy the highbred and fast-trotting horse Little Dan, so not Paniel Lambers, he by Vermont Hero, dam the dam of Rayna, owned by Robert Bonner, of New York. Little Dan is 6 years old, 154 hands high, very handsome and stylish, fears nothing; has been driven by Mrs. Vanderbilt. He showed a mile, when 5 years old. In 2:31, at Montpeller, Vi.; was then purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt for his own use, and was his favorite horse to drive on the road. He is warranted now to trot a mile in 2:30 sure. I will give ten days trial to a purchaser. He can be seen, until sold, at barn 2028 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF GOOD WORK HOKSES, 6 and 7 years of age; work well either single or double. Also, a very handsome and fast young bay horse, 6 years of age; and one wishing to buy him can drive bim and astisfy themselves what he is. When purchased a little over a year say be showed much better than 2:40 to wagon, and I really believe be can do much better now; he is shoutly built, is afteen hands high, and without spot or Niemish. The above horses are warranted in every particular, and, if required, will give a satisfactory five-days trial. They are private property, and sold for no fasult, only because owner is leaving for Colorsdo. Apoly at No. 24 Thirteenthsto, between Michigan-av. and lake, northeast corner. LOR SALE—CHEAP—3 CAB-LOADS OF HORSES of all grades; some good heavy and some fine drivers; some fine riding and driving ponies; 30 open and top buggles, and all kinds of harness, at 70 South Canal-st. LIORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM. 19 MILES from city, in first-class manner; terms low; satisfaction guaranteed. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, III.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low pricest casy terms.

50 CASH BUYS A HANDSOME, NEW RAW 550 stilk parior sult of seven pieces, well made, good style. MARTIN'S, 255 and 267 State-st. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL RE PAID FOR CAST-OFF A clothing at I. GELDER'S, 804 State-at. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1881.

A L CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothiag. carpeta, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL. 548 State-at.

STURAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE Suggies, etc., reheapest and best in city; advances a 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARHY, 160 W. Monroe AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA, COFFEE and baking-powder to families; goods guaranteed outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5001, St. Louis. CLAIBVOYANTS. CONSULT THE ONLY REMABLE ORACLE, MRS PRANKS, 170 West Madison-st. Fee, 50 cents. WATCHES AND JEWELBY.

WANTED-TO BUY A PAIR OF DIAMOND EAR rings, white stone, weight about 14 karat each; state lowest cash price. Address & Sc. Tribune. BOOKS. 500 VOLUMES BOOKS RECEIVED; A VALUA bie private library of standard works. Dow stairs at MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—BY ORIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sta.

Three good brick dwellings on Outle-st., near Washington.

Taxi25 on South Sangamon-st., near Washington, with good frame building.

Two good stone-fronts on Washington-st., near Throop, and several on Throop-st., near Washington.

An English-basement brick, 10 Contro-sv., \$2,750: one-half cash, balance on time.

13 South May-st., an elegant frame residence, with barn; if sold before the 15th can be had at a great bargain: will take house and lot as pare pay, balance time.

41 North Carpenter-st., good house and lot, \$2,200.

gain: will tare house and lot as part pay, balance time.

41 North Carpenter-st., good house and lot, \$2,200.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER

Washington and Halsted-sia.:

MADISON-STUSINESS PRUPERTY.

MADISON-STUSINESS PRUPERTY.

MALISTED-ST.,

BLUE ISLAND-AV.,

INDIANA-ST.,

BLUE ISLAND-AV.,

LAKE & RANDOLPH-STS.

Acre property from \$300 to \$5,000 per serse.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH

10t, North Oakier-st., \$2,100.

20 lots at Kenwood, two blocks from station, 6750

per lot.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE OWNER OF A

house on Park-av. (West Side is pressed for cash
and will sell at a sacrifice. Apply for particulars to

HOLMES & BRO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 75,128, ON WASH
ington-st., half mile cast of Central Park, \$2,750;
also 35 acres west of city at a bargain. J. H. KEELER,
105 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE, LARGE

106, good house and barn also several pieces of
unimproved, desirable and cheap. H. M. SHER
WOOD, 70 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotelat Ls Grange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, 10 centa. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-48. Room 4. POR SALE-BARGAIN, 40 ACRES ON LAKE hore, in one of the best suburban villages, located near depot; can be suburban villages, located land lies high and rolling. For particulars apply to HOLMES & BEO., 86 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-REAL ESTATE ON DREXEL BOULE-vard. Must be cheap for cash. Owners call on WALTER M. JACKSON, Room 19, 106 and 108 Fifth-av. WANTED-BRICK HOUSES ON WEST SIDE, worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. Have each customers who are locking for bargains. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Haisted-eta.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE BROWN-STONE residence, furnished, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st.; a one of the finest houses in Chicago, and well situated for a first-class bearding-house security will be required for payment of rent and proper care of furniture. Apply at 178 Desrborn-st. GAB-NETT & THOMASSON, Agents. NETT & THOMASSON, Agents.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR DOUGLAS
Monument; owner will take payment in board; has
modern improvements. E 97, Tribune office.

TO TENT—1923 INDIANA-AV. FURNISHED, TO
small family. Take rent in board; two in family.

West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-\$13 PER MONTH-ELRGANT COTtage, 16 Filmore-st. Also, fine two-story brick house, 442 Irving-place. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT-2-STORY S-ROOM HOUSE, IN GOOD order; bath; hot water; good lot; \$25, 10-room brick, east front, Orchard, near Sophia-21, \$25. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, large bara, lot 75x137, on Wentworth-av., on block south of station and boulevard. FRED GROSS MANN, 111 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE FLATS OF FOUR AND is rooms in Lombard Building. Third-av., between Jackson and Yan Buren-sta, suitable for small families. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building. O RENT-TO GENTLEMEN, NICELY FURNISH ed front room; also single room. 472 Wabash-ay
TO RENT-NO. 26 TWENTY-FIFTH-87., FURnished;7 rooms; bath. Paved street. TO RENT-S GOOD ROOMS NEAR FORTY-THIRD st., to small family; very low to parties who will furnish 3 other rooms in part pay. Address L 5, Iribune office.

TO RENT-FOUR FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHER or unfurnished, in new block, 525 West Madison st. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st. TO RENT - PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT corner room well furnished for one or two gentlemen, all first-class. 41 Carpenter, near Washington-st. TO RENT-UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. AP-ply at No. 147 Park-av.
TO RENT-4 ROOMS. WITH HOT AND COLD water, unturnished. No. 702 West Monroe-st.

To RENT-TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHEI rooms for light housekeeping; no children; \$5 and \$8. Apply at 132 Throop-st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Indiana-st., near State. TO RENT-324 INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH-SUIT of two front rooms, furnished. House new; con-

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-POUR PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE
for light housekeeping: first floor. Address L 11,
Tribuno office.

TO HENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-BY GOODRICH & STOKES, 259 WEST Madison-st., three brick s'ores. 223 West Indiana-st., near Curtis; rent. 325 per month; also, large store, 513 West Madison-st., \$23 per month.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE BUILDING KNOWN AS EMPIRE
Mill, on the southeast dorser of Sixteenth-at,
and Wentworth-was a fouring-mill, or the milling
machinery will be amoved and the building rents
with engine and boiler for manufacturing purposes, for
one or more years, at low rate. WALTER MATTOCKS.
40 Desirborn-st. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-LARGE ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT

stam power suitable for bindery, printing, or
manufacturing. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st.,
in rear.

WANTED-TO BENT-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES
a heated single room, with or without fire, on
the North Side. Address Le, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A FAMILY OF FOUR
adults and two children, a comfortably furnished
house at a moderate ront, below Twelfth-street, and on
south Side preferred. Rent paid in advance. Address
L 13, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A YOUNG LADY, EM-ployed during the day, would like a room within fifteen minutes' walk of State and Madison-sts. L 12, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY GENT AND WIFE.

Permanent if mutually suited. South Side, east of State-st., north of Twenty-fifth. Address L 8, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-AN UNFURNISHED ROOM
In vicinity of indiana-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.
for gent; also, stable room for horse. Address Lib.
Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BENT-A FURNISHED 8 OR 10
room house near a depot on Illinois Central Hallway, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park.

W room house near a depot on Illinois Central Hailway, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park.

W ANTED-TO BENT-AT ONCE. A NICKLY-furnished house of about eight rooms; private family; good care taken; North Side, east of Clark-st., preferred. C. F. ADAMS, 150 South LaSalle-st.

PINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS MINING CLAIM TO PLACE with some good company. Owner will take greater part of his pay in stock. Live Oak Mining Bureau, 105 Madison-st.

A NY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

NY SUM TU LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

ANY SUM TU LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. W. H. GROWERS MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Roomas and 6, 120 Easaloidh-st. Established 1854.

A PY AMOUNT OF MOARY TO LOAN OF FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CLASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-OMOSY to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every descripton at GOLDS LIP'S Loan and Builton Office Hoensod, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1855.

LOANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL. In planos, and other good securities, in sums to sait. 182 Dearborn-st. Booms 17 and 18.

LOANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL. In planos, and other good securities, in sums to sait. 182 Dearborn-st. Booms 17 and 18.

LOANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL. Only amount, without removal. Rooms 19 and 20, 100 Washington-st., over Freston & Kean's Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IM-

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IM-proved city property at lowest current rates, J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st. & J. M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-81.

WANTED-A CAPITALIST WITH \$25,00 TO \$240,000 for legitimate manuf scturing business; a surety gives of 25 per cent on investment and share of profits. Investigation solicited. H 77, Tribune.

\$7,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY property. 7 and 8 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner South Clark and Jackson-81s.

\$50,000 TO LOAN AT LOW BATES IN 100 MIN 100

PARTNER WANTED-HAVING LEASED THE building No. 38 East Handolpa-st., and opened a first class restauras; bar, etc., I desire a partner with a small capital. F. KUHTZ, 38 East Handolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH \$2,000 or more, in a particular branch of packinghouse business; can show up clearly a good thing. Address I, 14. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$200 TO TAKE 16 interest in a small wholessic business that will be yetry large returns on money invested. Address K 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS SUMMER OF THE WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS SUMMER OF THE WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS SUMMER OF THE WANTED—WITH SIQUED HAVE THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

WANTED-MALE MELP. Mockkeepers, Clorks, &c.

WANTED-SALENMEN, BOOKKEFFEIS, ME chanics, clorks, &c., to dil positions in city and country. If merchants, manufacturers, and others will send to us well fill all your vecancies. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED-CORRESPONDING CLERK IN A bank; must be a good semman and experienced.

Address K 69, Tribune office. WANTED-A THROUGHOUT BOOKKEEPER FOI three or four hours work per day. Application by letter. E 75, Tribune office. WANTED-A SWEDISH GROCERY CLERK. RE erance and experience required. ORIENTA TEA COMPANY. WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC, SOBER Young man as head clerk in a first-class how a summer-resort. Must have first-class references an ESON security, and be willing, politic, and obliging Address, with right name and where can be seen. Let

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TEND A CIGARstand, at southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sta.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS RETAIL BOOT AND
shoe salasman. Address, rating experience and
salary expected. Lis. Tribune office. WANTED FIRST-CLASS STEAM-FITTERS.
Apply to H. S. ZIEGLER, new Post-Office Build-WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS AND FURNACE men: steady work and good pay. BRAUN & BOOMER. SOI WASSEL-AV.
WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER AND ORNA-menter. 885 State-st. WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH AT 323 AND
204 Wassats-sty, at once.

WANTED—TWO HARNESSMAKERS TO WORK
on heavy work to go out in the country. Address A. F. HOSKA, Marinette, Wis.

WANTED—COAT AND PANT MAKER TO GO
to the country, Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT &
CO., from 10 to 11 a, m.

WANTED—TIN-ROOFERS AND CORNICE-MEN
for outside work. A KNISELY & CO., 73 and
14 West Mouros-st.

WANTED—CUSTOM TAILORS, APPLY TO A. J.
NUTTING & CO., 104 and 106 Madison-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PICTURE-FITTER

WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS JEWELER AND general worker, of good habits: to be well recommended. Apply to TABER BROS., Cairo, Illinois, or to New Haven Clock Company, 117 and 119 State-st., Chicago, for particulars.

WANTED-A GOOD PRACTICAL TINNER AT ... SI Clark-st., corner Lake.

WANTED-AT CROPT'S, 157 SOUTH CLARE-ST., first-class cost-makers, good wages, steady work, and prompt pay. Also one smart perfand boy.

WANTED-3 HOUSE-PAINTERS AT 638 EMER-aid-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. WANTED-A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS, LIVE Vis fellows (no drones wanted); highest wages paid. Call after 12 o'clock to-morrow at 79 East Randolph-st., second floor. WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED CLOAK-CUT-roe-st. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 244 and 246 Mon-

Coachinen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF .

nice team. Address L 2, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A LUMBER wagon. Southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sta Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 25 sawmill and pinery hands, to leave 10-day: free faret.50 for stone quarries and rolling-mills; 50 for city. ARGELL & CO., 10 South Cangle St.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABURERS POR C. & N. E. Railway; a winter's work and free fare; 100 good choppers, 10 farm hands, 50 for city work; plenty of work. CHHISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-W.

WANTED—10 STONEMASONS; THOSE WHO can lay brick preferred; wages, \$2.50 per day; also 15 experienced quarry hands at \$2 per day. Apply to MoHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR company work in Southern lows: 200 for the South for grading, tracklaying, spiting, etc., and 100 for the pineries: also, we can turnish various employments in the city. Free transportation to all works by applying to McHuGH & CO., 88 South Canal-st. WANTED-200 LABOHERS FOR IOWA AND Dillinois, winter's work: highest wages paid; 50 for pineries; 25 quarrymen: troe faro; 10 farm hands J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West handolph-st.

Manted ARLIABLE BOY OF is YEARS AS assistant in cashier's office of a larce retail-house on West Side. Must live with parents write a fair hand, and faure correctly. Wages 64 per week for first six months. Also four boys for errants. Address it own hand-writing, giving age and residence, K 1, Tribune office. WANTED-STREET MEN, AUCTIONERR, PED-diers, and canvassers, male or female, to give me a call and buy their supplies for less tnan they can be obtained elsewhere. I am headquarters for good goods and low prices. Oatslogue free. C. M. LIN-INGION, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

goods and low prices. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGION, 45 and 47 Jackson-81. Chicago.

V ANTED — BOOR CANVASSERS — MEN AND
Woomen—Good pay to those of ability and reliable.
Give full address, stating experience, etc. Address K
88. Tribune office.

W ANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED COALminers, Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER
T. AMES CO. 137 LASsalic-81.

W ANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING
solicitor on a daily newspaper. Address, with
full particulars, L 15, Tribune office.

W ANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW
book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; best autorwhip, handsomely bound and illustrated. It pleases
everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-82, Chicago.

W ANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING
Novelty Company, 188 State-84, up-stairs. W ANTED-A STRONG, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY.

WANTED-A STRONG, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY.

WANTED-A STRONG, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY. WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY,
Give ack, references, and expectations. Address
L7, Tribune office.

WANTED—35 CASH-BOYS. APPLY AT REAR
entrance, at 7:30 a. m. No soplications can be
made after 9 a. m. MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123
State-st.

made after 9 a. m. MANDEL BROS., 121 and 133
State-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD MEN TO SELL GRANT DECOrations. Call to-day before 11 a. m. at 116
Washington-st. corner Clark, Exchange Building.

WANTED—AGENTS. \$1 SAMPLE PASTEST
selling article extant sent free to those who mean
bustness, and the best money-making scheme in America guaranteed men with small capitation bows: no
postals. Send stamp for pamphlet and papers. Merrill
Manufacturing Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR LONGFELLOW'S COMplete works: the finest book ever issued. HOUGHTON. (OSGOOD & CO., 36 Mailson-st., 23. B. Crocker,
Jr., Manager.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA,
coffee, etc., to families: middle profits saved:
tamp for sealed terms. S. M. KENNEDY, 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ON INSTALLments Protestant and Catholic Bibles in English
and German, the complete works of Blokens, Shaksapeare, Byron and Moore, Lorsing and Spencer's U. S.
History, Webster's Dictionary, and other standard
books, albuma, etc. BAIRD & DILLON, 415 West
Madison-st.

Madison-st.

Wanted-A GOOD STEADY MAN WHO HAS had some experience in handling ovsters, making boxes, and general work around the store; also a good smart boy. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A GUNDETENT GIRL TO DO GENWANTED-A GUNDETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMman in a small family to do light housework and
plain sewing; washing light; neighborhood, Twentysecond-st. and indiana-av.; wages 35 per week. Addreak 8-94, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL/HOUSEWORK
In small family fey miles from city. Call at 135
Clark-st., corner of Madison, over drug store, Room 1.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENwest Washington-st.

WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO
general housework at 249 Dearborn-av. Apply
at Chestaut-st. door.

WANTED-A GIRL (NOT IRISH) AS COOK AND
iannaress in a small family. Address, with references. K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENcreaces K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 424 WEST WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 434 WEST V giri to do general housework. Apply at 19 North Ada-st.

WANTED-PASTRY COOK-ONE TO ASSIST IN cooking. Call at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabsah-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL IMMEDIATZ-lp, for general housewerk, at 1394 Indiana-av, lp, for general housewerk, at 1394 Indiana-av, Bring city references.

WANTED-MOPENS FOR LIGHT HOUSE-work; one for the country. Wages, \$2 per week. 78 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-WORK IN A private family. Apply at 1,010 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A STRONG WILLING GIRL-ONE that understands cooking, washing, and froning-to do general housework in a small house with all modern improvements: two in the family; good wages; do not apply unless you can fill the bill. 47 South Paoria-st.

ern improvements; two can fill the bill. 47 South Peorls et.

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WANTED-PRIVALE H WANTED-S EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO WIRI evergreens for decorations. Apply at Room 1 Tribune Building this morning at 8 o'clock.

WANTED-LADY COPTIST TO ADDRESS 2 OF anyeloges; will pay 33 for the job to legisly writer. Address 8 81, Tribune office. WANTED-GIRLS ON BOYS, QUICK AND USE to folding papers, at 15e East Madison-st. B. D. LUDDEN & CO. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkoopers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—UFFICE WORK OF ANY kind, or as collector, by an experienced and capable man; permanency more desirable than malary. References are cleas, Address D.S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BYA MAN OF S. HAVing ten years' experience in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in the dity, as salesman, shipping or
receiving clerk in the wholesale grocery to as who
commands a good trade, and not atraid to work, with
best of city reference. Address L 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF
21, well experienced in the retail grocery business,
to attend store and drive delivery wagon; well aspossible on the South Side. Best of dily reference,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF
21, well experienced in the retail grocery business,
to attend store and drive delivery wagon; well aspossible on the South Side. Best of dily reference,
SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GROCERT
Store; has had ten years' experience. First-class
city reference. K 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK. BY student of College of Pharmacy. R 99, Tribune.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO LEARN TO Clerk in a dry-goods store. Call for a week at 1200 STICATION WANTED IN AN OFFICE; RIPER-Second bookkeeper, quick and accurate. First-class reference. Address L 17. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN INTRILLIGENT proferred. T.A., care of A. Enrich, so Madison-ex.
SITUATION WANTED-AS ENGINEER, WATCH74, Tribune office.

74, Tribune office.

CORCHINGEN, TORMSTOFFS, &CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AND WIPS, HE
S as coachman, she as cook and laundress; both competent. Best of reference given. Address K G, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN
os coachman and gardener, and useful wife would
do general housework if required; both are young and
have the best of references; have one girl e years old.
K 96, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A WELL-RECOMD mended coachman, strictly temperate and agreeable. None but those worthy of a faithful servant
need apply. Address K as, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD BUSINESS
mas (now employed on salary traveling); would not ravel. Best of references. Address, stating business in full. No. 740 Michigan sv. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO housework or second work. Call as 1871 Arnold-s.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. BEST of reference. Call at 120 Ohlo-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS COOK or general work. Good references. Call at 20 Ohlo-st. 345 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second work. A stranger in the city. Call in rear of 177 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a small private family. Call at 673 West Fourteenth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK.
WANH, and Iron in a small family; South Side preferred. Address K SO, Tribuno office.
SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN PRIVATE
family; good references given. Call at 515 West
Twelfth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDING GI of general housework or second work. 1311 Be terfield-st, near Twenty-sixth. terfield-st, near Twenty-sixth.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO cook wash, and fron. 87 Ray-av. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a private family. Please call Thursday at 485 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT of grirs for general housework, or one for second work, or would go separate. Best of references given. Pay, from \$3 to \$4. Call at 430 West Erie-st. down-tain.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN as cook, None but first-class families need apply. Apply at 111 South Lincoln-st., basement door. Apply at III South Lincoln-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL

From Wisconsin in a small family or for second
work. Address 523 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE OR
boarding house as cook or laundress. 525 South
Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, BELIABLE.

Competent girl for cooking or general work in alco
private family. Reference. 143 Iwentesha.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, BELIABLE.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GOOK
and laundress by a Canadian girl. 500 highi
KBR-8V. gal-57.

STUDATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD, STRONG,
Willing girls for general housework. Apply at 795
Cottage Grore-av., south of Thirty-seventh-8. Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-seventh-ft.

SITUATION WANTED-IN PRIVATE PAMILY BY
a respectable girl to do second work. 304 Cottage
Grove-av. Grove-av.

CITUATION WANTED—FOR A NIOS CAPABLE
girl with reference from the best families to cook,
etc. 145 Twentieth-st.

Namedress in private family. 182 Righteenth-et., npstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIBL TO
do second work. Please call at 181 Sedgwick-et.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETE IT OF
girl. Call at 141 Townsend-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETE IT GIRL
for kitchen-work or general housework. Apply
at 775 Wabash-ev., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NOBWEGIAN.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NOBWEGIAN.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NOBWEGIAN.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG WOMAN
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
Nurse or second girl. Best of city reference.
Please call or address 58 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
Nurse or second girl. Best of city reference.

Please call or address 58 Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
SITUATIONS WANTED—SITUATIONS WANTED

CITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG LADY AS Crashler and bookkeeper; she is fully qualified for the position. Apply and refer to cashler at C. P. Kellogg & Co's... Monroe and Franklin-sts.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FRENCH LADY TO teach the language and sew in a private family. Apply at 1519 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WHO HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS
conducted at Chicago an extensive budness
throughout the West in a specialty, is familiar with the
appliances for pushing sale, desires to handle some firstclass article adapted to general use. Address L 4 7770une office.

class article adapted to general use. Address L. a. Tribune office.

TOR SALE—88,000—ALL THE FURNITURE AND Averything complete in 90-room hotel, the best location in city, doing a scheadid transiers business and right at depot. This is the best chance offe, who trade was to gentleman or lady to host chance offe, the first statement in Obicaspo, and allicon-st., fixtures, and the statements in Obicaspo, and allicon-st., fixtures, and the furniture alone cost Sit, 200. Call and get particulars. You can got a bargain.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT CHKAP—A BREWERT with complete fixtures, hogsheads, kegs, ion, tools, etc. Capacity, 72 barrals per day, in running order, in Naperelle, 30 miles from Chicago, III. Apply OA. S. TRUDE, Room S. 116 Hast Randolph-st.

FUR SALE—CIGAR STORE, SMALL STOCK OF goods, cheap, on account of departure. 256 Morsh Cark. St.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND SALOOS, 2 MARGA. PUR SALE—CIGAR STORE, SMALL STOCK OF goods, cheap, on account of departure. 259 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND SALOON, 2 MARGA-ret-st., corner Fourteenth will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at store. WILLIAM TOBIN.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS REST-AURANT, FEEDing 300 to 400 daily: all complete, 5220. A. E. COYERT, 75 East Madison-st., Room 50.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE AT A GREAT ascrifice, with building, borses, carriages, harness, robes and fittings, with a flooridates business. The gives for cart of purchase money. Apply at Boom 6a. No. 136 Washington-st.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR STARTING BUSINESS.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR STARTING BUSINESS.

NOTES, junction Cottage Grove and Vincennears, to rent. Occupants 600 houses pass before reaching cars or stores.

TO RENT—THE GODEN HOUSE, CORNER WASH-figston and Franklin-Ma.; 52 rooms and laundery, diangs, room, office, etc., etc., with immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Unitoo Building.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A RETAIL-GBO-cory, business on the North or South fide, or will have a partner with equal capital and open and acceptabilished. Triflers need not apply. Address P. O. Box 247.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILLING to invest from \$500 to \$1,000 in the medicine business touriness paying large per cent and parity established. Triflers need not apply. Address \$2.000 AR Gault House, city. Send real mans and address, or will not be noticed.

BOARDING-HOUSE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, I. full of boarders, at sacrides. 7. Book and stationery store. A Raison, well-saying. 4. Homes on Clybours—as Raison, well-saying. 4. Homes on Clybours—as Raison, well-saying. 4. Homes on South Clark-st.

LOST AND POURD.

LOST AND POURS, LOST-A 100-DOLLAR BILL, BETWEEN TRIE teenth and Sixteenth-sts., on Wabash-av., by Mis Ward, of 601 Wabash-av. Any one returning same will receive a reward of \$15. STRAYED—LARGE DARK-BROWN HORSE, TWO
White hind feet: Bo shoes on hind feet. Bring him
to 29 Harmon-court, and aget revent.

\$\(\) \text{FRWARD—LOST—BULL-SLUT: WHITE AND brindle. Bring to \$\(\) State-st. (In sters), and receive reward.

FOR SALE.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR ERAN, 178 CLARK-ST., CRICAGO of tation free, personally or by latter, or male and founded discusses. Corre warranted illustrated book extant; Ass pages, beautiful

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. H. M. PARKS, of Boston, is at the Gardner

JAMES WATSON, of Pittsburg, is at the Sher W. W. CROOKS, of Van Wert, O., is at the

J. WALLACE CHILDS, of Kansas City, is at the

D. D. W. CARVER, of the Dubuque Herald, is BULL, OF RACINE, Wis., is among the

JOHN C. NEW, ex-Treasurer of the United ates, is a guest of the Pacific. MRS. SENATOR ANGUS CAMERON, of La Cro

LIETT. NEWTON, of the Sixteenth Infantry, on Riley, is domiciled at the Palmer. THADDEUS C. POUND, M. C., of Chippewa alls. Wis., is registered at the Tremont.

MR. PERRY H. SMITH, who has been ill since return from Leadville, was improving yester-

THE SUS-TREASURY paid out \$35,000 in gold esterday, \$5,000 in silver, and redeemed \$4,000 majiver.

THE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION were to have net at the Sherman House last evening, but, acking a quorum, adjourned for one month. THE TOTAL RECEIPTS of the Internal Revenue fice yesterday were \$35,993.78, of which \$23, 7 was for spirits, \$3,425.75 for tobacco, and ,653.75 for beer.

fuonas J. Portar, General Superintendant the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, de S. T. Smith, General Superintendent of the assas Pacific Railroad, are at the Pacific. FRANK R. MYERS, General Ticket and Pas-senger Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Discarce Railroad, has taken up his quarters for he winter, with his family, at the Tremont.

das. Rossert appeared in the Criminal Court sterday morning to answer to the charge of noting Mr. Theodore Weber. The defense re not ready for trial, and the case was put er until to-day at 10 a.m.

THE REV. W. B. APPLICE, of Yorkshire, En-tend, last night delivered a very effective lecture in temperance to a large audience, composed lostly of Scandinavians, at Svea Hall, corner of bicago svenue and Larrabee street.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by fanesse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE dilding), was, at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 7; 72 m., 18; 3 p. m., 41. Barmeter at 8 a. m., 29.59; 8 p. m., 29.59. THE GRADUATES of the Highland Military cademy of Worcester, Mass., heid their annual engine at the Palmer House yesterday afteroon. A banquet followed, which was thorugally enjoyed by the swenty-five members

Following were the dutiable goods reved at the Custom-Houte yesterday: Vergho, hi ur & Co., 1 case china ware, 5 cases toys, ect.; errie & Co., 10 tons pig-iron; Cohn, Wamdd & Co., 5 cases wine; Armour & Co., 1 case whinery. Collections, \$2,602.

MR. D. L. MOODY will preach in the Chicago renue Church Sunday, Nov. 16. The house il be ticketed. Members of the church and agregation will receive tickets next Sunday, e public during the following days. Early tice will be given where to apply.

LARGE NUMBERS of chickens are now dying of cholers in this city and the Northwest generally. It is stated that a sure cure for this disease is obtained by letting the fowls drink only of rater to which has been added a small quantity of Fowler's solution of arsenic,—ten to twenty

D. W. HITCHOOCK, General Agent of the Chi-go, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, St. Joseph, O.; L. A. Emerson, Superintendent of the metator and the Chicago & North-testern Railroad; and H. R. McCullough, Gen-al Freight Agent of the Winona & St. Peter diread, are at the Tremont.

THE SOUTH-END SHOOTING CLUB held a reg-lar meeting at the Sherman House last even-us. An election of officers was held resulting a follows: President, D. D. Gore; Vice-Presi-cut, J. Eich; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. doodman. After the transaction of some arther routine business the Club adjourned for

on a long bunt on the plains are registered at the number of the Nimrods are R. A.
John Tavlor, C. S. Maurice, R. A.
A. W. Steadman, John Steadman, Willtevenson, C. E. Woodhead, R. B. Yates,
lyington, R. A. Abbott, and J. W. Means.

JAMES QUIGLEY, a laborer employed on the ew Court-House, while helping to shift a derick yesterday forenoon, had his left foot badly rushed, and also one of his flugers, by the derick slipping off a plank upon which it rested. doctor who attended him thinks the fluger bould be amputated. Quigley is a married han, 38 years of age, and lives with his family No. 378 Thirteenth street.

The following telegram came yesterday:
"Mound City, Ill., Nov. 5.—Culver, Page, Hoyne
& Co., Cheago: Great destitution here. Call
daily papers' and Board of Trade's attention to
it. Do all you can in the churches for us next
Sunday. Mound City was among the first to,
contribute when Chicago, like us, was in the
ashes. Dan Hogan, for Committee. Indorsed by
W. T. Whitmore."

The Chickamauga Board of Inquier has again indefinitly postponed its sessions. Gen. Sheridan is still confined to his house with a severe cold, which is of such a character that if he intends to take part in the grand demonstration he must refrain from going out into the air for some days to come. Brig.-Gen. Crook left last night for Omaba, and the Recorder of the Board is left alone with his musty papers.

THE FACULTY of the Women's Medical Col-ings held a special meeting at the Sherman House last evening, with Dr. W. H. Byford in the chair. Reports were read by the Secretary showing an increased attendance at the lectures, and a generally improved condition of affairs. The members of the Faculty present discussed at length the question of raising the standard of admission, but the decision was defarred, and the meeting adjourned subject to call.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MESTING of the board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless was held yesterday at the lome. After the regular routine business the eccretar; read a report of Exposition receipts, thica, including the annual subscriptions of libbard & Spencer, \$75; Hale, Cleveland & lonnell, \$30; Mrs. H. H. Porter, \$25; and Mrs. L. A. Carpenter \$10, netted the Home \$1,170. Iter reminding the ladies of Thanksgiving, which will occur before the next meeting, the loand adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORTS WERE received at military sadquarters yesterday, dated at Fort Bayard, tov. 3, to the effect that Morrow's command is its war to that rost to refit. Col. Morrow rove Victoria's band into Mexico, and had a sarp fight the night of Oct. 27 at a point twelve itles east of Corralitas, in Mexico. The troops ider Morrow lost two men killed and two nunded. The command was without water twenty-four hours. Victoria is reported to we been reinforced by Muscalero and Hoo's and in Chibuahua.

hand in Chibushus.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was held last evening at the Grand-Pacific Hotel, Gen. Rutus Ingalls is the chair. An informal talk on the subject of treatner Gen. Grant to a regular-army lunch on the occasion of his visit here was indulged in at some length without any defialt conclusion being reached. Gen. I. N. Stiles, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Clarke, Gen. William Myers, Lieut. B. H. Campbell, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Maj. Henry A. Huntington, and the Hon. E. R. Washburne were elected members of the Order. The meeting then adjourned for one month.

The FOLLOWING CIRCULAR regarding the pur-

time then adjourned for one month.

HE FOLLOWING ORBULAR regarding the purse of United States bonds for the National time-Fund was received at the Sub-Treasury:

HE Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives so that broposals will be received at the so the Assistant Treasurer of the United as at New York, until noon of Saturday, Sth inst., for the sale to the Government of millions of dollars of any of the 5 per cent rest-bearing bonds of the United States, at the time the bids will be opened and awards ared: the bonds purchased to be applied to Sinking-Fund, as provided in Sec. 3,604 of Revised Statutes of the United States."

street.

It is understood that Zachariah Chandler, the late Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was in favor of Chicago for the next Republican National Convention. Mr. James P. Root, member of the National Committee for Illinois, has written to the several other members, tendering Chicago for the Convention, and, after alluding to this city as a great railroad centre, with ample hotel accommodations, and with an Exposition Building capable of admitting every one, concluded by asying: "There is an appropriateness in the selection, because here Mr. Chandler, our late Chairman, performed his last political service."

selection, because here Mr. Chandler, our late Chairman, performed his last political service."

If Chicago isn't the original home of the war eagle, it is of the "great American poli-parrot." The representative of this tribe in Chicago belongs to Mr. Alvin Hulbert, proprietor of the Sherman House, and abides in that gentleman's private residence on Park avenus, two-and-half miles from the hotel. Connecting these two places is a telephone. The parrot's perchis directly beside this instrument, and she is in the habit of holding "social meetings" of her own, ordering supplies for the household, asking questions, etc., after the manner of the people about her. "Hallo!" she shrieks until she recognizes Mr. Hulbert's voice. "Well, what's wanted!" She proceeds with the order, "Who is it!" She calls "All right, good-by-send up the bread; now don't forget." She sings three distinct songs, and "warbles" "Shoo Fly!" without missing a note, and accents every word pismly. She calls every member of the family by name,—seven being the list. Mrs. Hulbert's step is so familiar to her that she recognizes it in the darkness. When Mr. Hulbert comes from the hotel at midnight she bids him welcome, and continues her injunctions until he retires. She insists upon calling him in the morning and informing him it is time to arise and go about his daily affairs. This remarkably intelligent bird has been in Mr. Hulbert's family two years, and was 6 months old when adopted. Just hew much attached they have all become to her can be estimated by the fact that Mr. Hulbert would refuse \$1,000 for this household pet.

The Freteritiv of Unity Church held its

The Fratersity of Unity Church held its regular meeting at the church last evening, and there was quite a large attendance. After the transaction of some routine business, the Rev. Mr. Alger, by invitation, read a paper on "The School of Life." The paper, he said, was part of an old lecture, which was the best he had at hand, the most of his manuscripts being locked up and inaccessible. He took the position in what he read that life was simply a school in which we were being educated for graduation in DR. ALGER. what he read that life was simply a School in which we were being educated for graduation in the invisible world. We were being educated according to our fancies, and in various ways, and God was the head of the great school-bouse of the universe. Death bowed the graduates out in the end with such honors or disgraces as they had won. Our desires were some of the teachers in the great seminary—the world. Id as were teachers, but labor, perhaps, was among the greatest of teachers. Experience, too, was a wise teacher, and the most incessant and constant of them all. The speaker elaborated these points at some length, holding that society was a mutual school, and that in turn we all became teachers. Some were pre-eminently fitted for that office, than which there was none higher or more lordly. In conclusion, he contended that it was our duty to be teachers one of another, and to press on in the great school, tended that it was our duty to be teachers one of another, and to press on in the great school, filling our lives with interest and sweetness, and that our aim should be to do all the good we could. His language throughout was beautiful, his logic terse and pointed, and he was highly complimented, not only in the applause he elicited, but by the marked attention paid the reading and many congratulations afterward bestowed on him.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTER is called for Sat

THE RECEIPTS of the Water Department for October were \$44.697.

THE TREASURER'S receipts for October were

THE CITY TREASURER yesterday received \$3,068 from the Water Department, and \$1,044 THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER WAS Vesterday

instructed by the Mayor to add a name to his pay-roil, and he will obey orders to-day by appointing some one. THE MORTALITY REPORT for October shows

Building Permits were issued yesterday to R. Stopo to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 357 Division street, to cost \$3,000; and to C. C. Thompson to erect a two-story dwelling. Michigan avenue, near Thirty-third street, to cost \$25,000.

THERE WAS NOTHING NEW in the Moeckel investigation yesterday, and there is not likely to be for some days. The "experts" were plodding away with the books, and Mr. Waller was patiently waiting for some one to come around and explain the irregularities alleged to exist.

around and explain the irregularities alleged to exist.

THE PROBABILITIES ARE that the Mayor will veto the recent order of the Council proposing to extend the water supply outside the city along Milwankee avenue. He would not say what he intended to do, but, since the order was passed over the protest of Commissioner Waller, and in direct opposition to the opinion of the Law Department, he can scarcely do otherwise than interpose his veto.

W. M. STANTON, an employe in the Controller's office, yesterday met with an accident which might have been serious. He had an eraser in his hand, which, as he was passing through a door, was driven into his breast by the door closing upon him and coming in contact with it. A wound about an inch deep was inflicted, and the blood flowed freely. Dr. De Wolf attended him, and he will be around again in a few days.

The following were the condemnations yester-day: At No. 8 West Jackson Street Market, one slunk calf and one sheep; at Nos. 3 and 4, two bruised hams; at Nos. 13 and 14, one quarter of bruised beef; and at Nos. 15 and 16, two slunk calves. At the Stock-Yards fourteen diseased hogs were condemned; at Malley's slaughter-house, 350 pounds of bruised beef; at Shoenemann's, six and a balf quarters of bruised beef, and at Turner, one carcass of diseased meat.

THE PACKERS.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES. The proprietors of the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards reported little change is affairs regarding their workmen yesterday. Some of them had been notified that a raise would be expected, while others had received no notifica-tion as yet. Among the latter were B. P.

tion as yet. Among the latter were B. P. Hutchinson and Armour & Co. They stated that, according to the advertisement of the Union in the daily papers, the men had asked for a raise of 25 cents a day over the prices paid last year, and they were getting that now, while seme were getting as much as 50 cents more. The roustabouts were the only ones who did not get as much, and they were easy to be obtained.

Mr. Chapin, of the firm of Chapin & Cudahy, said that if they had any extra good laborers they might possibly raise their pay and keep them, and let the rest go. They would not be controlled by the Union in the matter, however.

them, and let the rest go. They would not be controlled by the Union in the matter, however.

MESSES DAVIES & ATKINSON,

who were reported to have acceded to the demand of their workmen last Monday, stated that they raised the prices of labor of their own accord on the lat of November, as had always been their custom each year. They did this before they knew anything about the action of the Union. They conduct business upon a little different principle from the other houses, being Englishmen. They have a limited capacity, but de an active business the year around. They have some men that have been in their employ for a number of years, and the best of feeling is said to exist between masters and men. The latter, they think, are all satisfied; at any rate, no complaint has been heard from them. Their plan is to work a gain slauightering in all its branches, and, instead of each man having a separate duty to perform, all work around generally; sometimes a man who is getting paid for skilled labor doing common laborer's work. So this house can acarcely be taken as a standard.

The whole thing appears to be surrowed down to a fight on the part of the employes to increase the wages of common laborers, as the skilled men are all getting more than they received last year.

Yesterday was the time when the demand was to be made, but the men worked quietly in their places all dar.

beld a mass-meeting the night before last, in which it was resolved to adhere to the determination to strike unless their damands for an increase were complied with. The President of the Scamen's Union is said to have entered into active co-operation with the Butchers' Union scrive co-operation with the Butchers' Union active co-opera

men appeared yesterday to be confident that fowler Bros. and Armour & Co. would accede the demand, but it is extremely doubtful whether they can count upon the latter. It was tated yesterday that no formal demand would be made by the men until they quit in the evenag, but most of the packers had been previusly notified in an indirect manner. The packers all appeared to feel perfectly easy as to the issalt, and were indifferent about talking upon he subject.

the subject.
A visit to the Stock-Yards last evening resulted in obtaining the information that a demand had been made during the day on the packers, and that all had acceded

EXCEPT HUTCHINSON AND RICKER.

EXCEPT BUTCHINSON AND RICKER.

Later on, some men stated that the answer of Armour & Co. was not altogether satisfactory; that they said they "would do what was right." According to the increase, as near as could be ascertaiged, the raise of 25 cents a day only affects the laborers.

The Butchers' Union held a rousing meeting at No. 1506 South Haisted street again last evening, at which names were added to the rolls and speeches were made. Another meeting will be held there to-night, and another one Sunday afternoon. The meetings are all secret. It is extremely difficult to get reliable information from any of the men, as they are full of suspicion, and they wantonly mislead any person who asks for news. They were bitter in their denunciation of Mr. Hutchinson last night. They said they saked him for a raise, and he told them that any who were not satisfied might come around and get their pay this morning. They say they will compel him to come to their terms, as he cannot get men to work in his packing-house. The proprietors of the different noises maintain that there is no money in packing now, anyhow, and intimate that they would as soon shut up for a while as not. They also say it is not true that hogs are cheaper and pork dearer than last year, as the men have claimed, but that the faces are the other way. They rafer to the records as proof of the assertion.

THE STETTAUERS.

The seeker for information regarding the ailure of the Stettauer Brothers yesterday was obliged to content himself with rumors, and few of these wore the garb of probability, although some of them came from what was onsidered as good authority.

A reporter paid a visit to the house of the irm, at the corner of Madison and Franklin streets, but only succeeded in getting as far as the door, where he was met by a tall, goodlooking man, with a long black beard slightly tinged with gray. Through the partly-opened door The Tribune reporter saw a crowd of men, a number of whom he recognized as em-ployes of the firm. "You are a reporter, I believe?" said the door-

"I am. Can I see Mr. Rosenfeld?"
"Mr. Rosenfeld desired me to say to all you gentlemen that to morrow he would try to tell you something, but to day it is utterly im-

possible."

"Who are all those men that I see inside?"

"Oh, they are salesmen and clerks."

"What are they doing?"

"We are waiting for orders. We don't know what we are going to do yet."

"Are you the business manager?"

"Never mind; I am one of 'em."

"Have any more creditors put in an appearance?"

"No, there have been none around since yesterday."
The reporter met a business-man on the street shortly after, whom he thought knew some-thing about the Stettauer boys, and their hab-its. He accordingly button-holed the gentle-man, and did not release him until he had rumped him dry. "WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE STETTAUER
PAILURE!" was the first question.

was the first question.

"I never was more surprised in my life than I was when I first heard of it," was the reply.

"Do you think that speculation had anything to do with bringing it about?"

"No, I don't believe so. I'll tell you—I think that it was lack of capital more than anything else. They got a big amount of credit on a very small capital. Rosenfeld is their fatherin-law, and everybody knew it, and they knew that he was rich. I think they will have a hard time settling with their creditors, too, on that account." "Yes. Rosenfeld, I understand, had a good

tes. Rosenield, I understand, had a good deal of money in the firm, and, after carrying them through the panic until a short time ago, when every article in their store had appreciated in value, he suddenly drew out and left them alone. That looks a little singular."
"Well, he didn't have much money in there. "Well, he didn't have much money in there. They only used his name to get credit on. They had a small capital stock to start with: David had \$75,000, Charles had about \$60,000, and the other one had about the same amount. That was all they had. And I will tell you another thing that I know to another thing that I know to be true. I think it was last summer, Mrs. Rosenfeld borrowed \$60.000 from the Michael Reese estate, from Rosenberg, who was one of the executors, and gave it to the boys. She was a preferred creditor. This I know to be a fact."

ANOTHER PROMINENT GENTLEMAN, in commenting upon the matter, said the Stettauers were smart young business men, and he thought there must be agmething out of the way. It had been rumored that they speculated and lost on marrins. They were on the short side of grain. This, he thought, had been going on for a long time. He believed that this might be true to some extent, from the fact that Rosenfeld drew his money out so suddenly. Said he, "The old man was sharp enough to get his money out quick enough when he saw how things were going. The Stettawers haven't got a piece of silk or a rag in their store that hasn't appreciated in value since they bought it, and trade has been good. What else but speculation could have gotten them into trouble and caused their friends to go back on them? If they nad wanted \$50,000 or \$100,000, don't you suppose that Rosenfeld would have put up rather than let them go down? They say the Stettauers lost \$400,000 by putting up margins on the Board of Trade, but I don't believe it." . ANOTHER PROMINENT GENTLEMAN,

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees met in the village office Tuesday evening. Present, Trustees Crocker, Parkhurst, Williams. Crain, Stewart. The report of the Treasurer was received and referred to the Finance Committee; that of the Superintendent of the Water-Works was placed on file. The Finance Committee also made a

Trustee Crocker offered a resolution, which was carried, providing for the improvement of Central Park. The President of the Board was instructed to issue warrants of \$250 each to defray the expense of park improvements and of grading and otherwise improving Michigan avenue from Davis to Church

proving Michigan avenue from Davis to Church street, Jadson avenue from Clark street to University place, and University place from Judson avenue to Hinman avenue.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned.

The installation of the Rev. A. J. Scott as pastor of the First Congregational Church will occur in the church this evening at fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock. The results of the meeting which will be held at 2 p. m. will first be read, when the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preach the ordination sermon. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. E. F. Williams, the Rev. E. P. Wheeler, and the Rev. Arthur Little.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Club will be held in the Town Hall this evening for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of other important busin ess.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—Some time since the Lackey Zouaves, of Chicago, applied to the militia authorities for permission to unite with militia authorities for permission to unite with the Illinois National Guards and to be attached to the Third Regiment in place of a company recently disbanded. This application has been returned by Adji.-Gen. Hilliard disapproved, for the reason that no vacancy exists in the quota allowed by law which is not already promised. The indorsement adds that it is useless to apply to have a city company attached

to a company regiment.

Company F, Ninth Battalion, at Crescent.

Iriquois County, has been disbanded on account of disorderly conduct, and the enlisted men dis-

and this summary method of dealing with offenders ought to have a salutary effect promoting the discipline of the National Gu

LOCAL CRIME.

THE DICKINSON CASE.

The case of Wills P. Dickinson, the real estate broker charged with embezzling \$1,500 trust funds, was called before Justice Brown yesterday afternoon. Cot. Eldridge appeared for the defense, while Col. Shirley represented

H. A. Watson, the plaintiff, took the stand and testified as to the details of the trade of his property at Olney for the Calumet avenue property. In order to clear the incumbrance of \$1,500 on the Olney property, he had engaged the defendant to negotiate a loan on the vacant lot No. 9 Calumet avenue. Although the defendant had attended to the details of the trade, it had been done with the understanding that ne commission should be paid him. He had agreed, however, to pay the defendant a commission of By per cent on the \$1,500, with a further remuneration of \$25 for his services in examining the title. Although the defendant had succeeded in raising the loan of \$1,500 in August, he had dedected by the control of \$1,500 in Although the delendant had succeeded in raising the loan of \$1.500 in August, he had declared as late as three weeks are that he had not secured the money, owing to a defect in the title. The understanding had been that the defendant should, after raising the loan, pay \$800 interest on some notes due, \$519 to Knopf, the Circuit Court Clerk at Oiney, and the balance to him,—the plaintiff,—less the 2½ per cent commission on the loan. He had received only \$299 from the defendant, and had heard from both Walker and Knopf that the \$1,189 was still unpaid. On cross-examination Watson stated that he had not agreed to pay Dickinson any expenses which he might incur, or allow any further commission than the 2½ per cent on the \$1,500. The letters of Walker and Knopf affirming the non-receipt of any minoney, and the various episties of Dickinson relating to the trade, were offered in evidence. The plaintiff further stated that he had not at any time-commissioned Dickinson to set as his agent, and had never received any account of expenses against him. He acknowledged that Knopf had received a draft of \$300 from the defendant, but the draft had been lost. account of expenses against him. He acknowledged that Knopf had received a draft of \$5

account of expenses against him. He acknowledged that Knopf had received a draft of \$300 from the defendant, but the draft had been lost in transmission through the mails.

Mrs. H. A. Watson then took the stand. She stated that she had commissioned the defendant to secure the \$1,500 loan, and had signed the necessary papers and left them in the defendant's charge about the latter part of August. When Mr. Dickinson came to Olney it was not at her request, and she had made no provision for his expenses. She had borrowed amounts at various times of the defendant, aggregating several hundred dollars. The defendant had said nothing to her about securing the loan, although he had promised to attend to it several times. He had, however, advanced to both her and her husband money amounting to about \$500. The cross-examination developed the fact that he had secured the loan of \$1,500. She had agreed to pay him 2½ per cent on the loan, and to pay all expenses attendant upon the examination and perfecting of the title. She had never authorized the defendant to act as her agent in the trade. He was only her agent in the loan matter. She had understood that the defendant give his services in the matter of the trade free gratis, for the purpose of making his \$37.50 commission on the \$1,500 loan. The defense presented a paper authorizing Mr. Dickinson to act as to the manner of disbursing the \$1,500, which was stated by the witness to be in her handwriting. Witness could not say whether any expenses of telegrams, recording, or other fees had been paid by defendant or not.

G. B. Mason, who made the loan of \$1,500 to Dickinson, was then put on the stand. The loan was made on the 1st of August, \$750 being paid at that time, the other \$750 being given to the defendant in September. His testimony

paid at that time, the other \$750 being given to the defendant in September. His testimony was only important in establishing the date of Dickinson's receipt of the money. After hearing the last witness, the case was continued to this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE JUSTICES. RUDOLPH VOCKE was arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday, charged with embezzling the sum of \$36 from M. Mueller & Co., cigar manufacturers. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$200.

JUSTICE WALSH: Charles Williams, larcent of a horse and buggy, together with a stove from W. C. Metzner, hardware dealer, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Denis Hayes, larceny, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Murray, held on his own testimony in \$300 to the Criminal Court for stripping clothes off a line, for which an owner is wanted; Lizzie Mandigo, larceny of a dress from Mrs. Delon, to the 6th. Justice Wallace: Frank Brodie, cutting John Canty, to the 15th: Fred Mayo, alias "Gash," burglary of Ulick Bourke's furniture store at No. 100 West Madison street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; W. F. Ferris, larceny of \$25 worth of isinglass from the store of Frank Sturges at Nos. 10, 12, and 14 Lake street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Robert Murray, larceny of an old overcoat from E. Abrahams, of No. 199 Clark street, \$100 to the Criminal Court; John M. Harris, colored, larceny of \$120 cash and a check for \$20 from Mrs. F. A. Berry, of No. 1017 Wabash avenue, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Rufus Frison, a colored man, charged with stealing a quantity of harness, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Arthur Banyon, burglary of A. Hevog's cigar store at the corner of Haisted and Van Buren streets, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Michael Quinn and W. C. Pierce, larceny of a coat from in front of a store at No. 183 Clark street, \$100 each to the Criminal Court.

MISCELLANEOUS. R. W. TANSILL & Co. yesterday got a letter from Deadwood, dated Oct. 30, informing them that the man Allabaugh, who has been drawing drafts on them and others so heavily of late. was in the jail at that place.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS past Capt. Ebersold, of the Armory, has been lying at his home in the West Division dangerously ill. His many friends will be pleased to bear that yesterday his condition was greatly improved, and within a week or ten days he will doubtless be about THE POLICE at the West Madison Street Sta-

tion are growing sympathetic over a handsome young woman named Lizzie Mandigo, who has been locked up there for several days past been locked up there for several days past for various petry thefts, such as a pair of kid gloves and two rings from one of her female acquaintances, and a dress from a good family living at Peoria in this State, and that she has been living here as the mistress of Ed Stanley, alleged to be a reporter on one of the afternoon papers. The thefts are certainly trivial ones, but the sympathetic dodge does not appear to be taking well.

MINOBARRESTS: JACOB HOWARD. One of several negroes who assaulted Joseph Verona at the MINORARRESTS: JACOB HOWARD. One of several negroes who assaulted Joseph Verona at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of stealing from him an overcoat: Henry M. Tracy, alias Jackford, and Patrick Kelley, a pair of thieves who were captured yesterday in the West Division as they were stealing brooms and clothing from in front of stores; Charles Chambers, larceny of \$15 from Emma Bartlett; Henry Steinman, living at No. 40 West Indiana street, who, when caught in Nelson Blomsted's grocery next door, excused himself on the ground that he had mistaken the door for his own.

door for his own.

At 1 o'GLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING Frederick Smith, of No. 15% Silver street, was knocked down at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets by an unknown highwayman, who robbed him of a silver watch and chain. Smith's cries for help brought to the rescue Officers Scott and Coffman, of the West Twelfth Street Station. The thief was sighted at the corner of Green and Harrison streets, and a shot from Officer Scott's revolver soon brought him to a stand. The officer upon com mag up to him put away his revolver, and seized him, by the cost collar, but the highwayman as quick as a flash slipped out of his coat and darted off. The officers pursued and fired three more shots at him, but they do not know whether they had any effect. The coat left behind by the thief is one of fine black diagonal cioth, lined with black farmer's satin. It is thought to have been stolen, and an owner is wanted.

Last evening Detectives Aldrich and Kipley

less to apply to have a city company attached to a company regiment.

Company F, Ninth Battalion, at Crescent. Iriquois County, has been disbanded on account of disorderly conduct, and the enlisted men discharged.

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard says, in his order of disbandment, that "there are organizations in many sections of the State which would deem it an honor to be admitted into the National Guard of this State, and would, while attached thereto, obey all rules, and nave thus secured the sympathy and support of the people. F Company, Ninth Battalion, as as organized body, has in these respects utterly failed, and, as it appears that they are a located, they are horself of the companied of the sympathy and support of the people. F Company, Ninth Battalion, as as organized body, has in these respects utterly failed, and, as it appears that they are a located, they are horself of the chain was he people of Crescent occurred on election night,

was endeavoring to rob his companion. Quinn had a pass, such as are issued to clergymen, and said he had been here only a few days, but in that short time had lost his watch, a value containing his clothing, and \$45 in cash. It looked as if he had lost his character also, but the officers were inclined to throw a mantle of charity about the full story of his misfortunes. Later in the evening it was ascertained that Quinn had been taken to Mrs. Herrick's bagnio by some man whose name is thus far unknown, and who sold a horse and buggy to Bob White, hack-driver, for the ridiculously small sum of \$17. He claimed to have received the rig from a man at Rockford for whom he had worked.

Election-day brought in only a few bel-

Rockford for whom he had worked.

Election-day hrought in only a few belligerents, and a few trivial cases of illegal voting. E. C. Dawson, the poor, weak-minded negro who was going to turn the solid vote of the colored people to the Democratic party, put in his face at the Armory vesterday morning, and, upon a charge of disorderly conduct at the polls, was held in bonds to the 7th. James Sherraid, 22 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Walsh for falsely swearing to an affidavit at the Fourth Precinct of the Tweifth Ward, and upon a charge of perjury was held in \$300 to the 7th. The complainant is Levi Dell, an ex-policeman. John Londergan, the man who attempted to vote upon the affidavit thus made out falsely was also arraigned, but there was nothing criminal in attempting to vote, and he was discharged. Londergan was challenged at the poils, and than awore to an affidavit that he lived at No. 859 West Madison street, which was found to be a vacant lot.

THE RAILROADS.

THE HANNIRAL & ST. JOE. The result of the annual election of the Han-nibal & St. Joe Railroad is still being discussed in railroad circles here. The correct list of Di-William Dowd, M. P. Bush, Julius Hallgarten, Enoch Pratt, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Elihu sult is believed to be a compromise between Mr. Dowd, the President of the road, and Mr. Gould, and, while the arrangement is no doub satisfactory to the present management, it is no less a victory for Jay Gould, who will hereafter have a voice in the management of the property Of the new Directors but two-Jay Gould and Russell Sage-are said to be Gould men, and the others Dowd men. Yet the fact cannot b

denied that there are some others on the Board who are friendly to Gould, and will aid him in his schemes. Gould, it is claimed, does not own a share of stock in the Hannibal & St. Joe, but managed to get the proxies of a number of shares, and thus carried his point without making any sacrifice himself. The Hannibal & St. Joe is a valuable feeder both to the Websh and the sacrifice himself. The Hannibal & St. Joe is a valuable feeder both to the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with which it connects at Quincy and Hannibal. But neither Gould nor the Burlington people cared to invest heavily in this property, valuable as it is to them, so long as it is saddled with such heavy debts, or else the fight between the two parties for the control of the road would have been more bitter.

There was an error in yesterday's article which stated that Gould wanted to use this line to Moberly. It occurred through confounding

There was an error in yesterday's article which stated that Gould wanted to use this line to Moberly. It occurred through confounding this road with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The Hannibal & St. Joe does not run to Moberly, but direct to St. Joseph and the other Missouri River points. Gould's object in getting a voice in the Directory of the Hannibal & St. Joe is, in the first place, to secure a good connection for the Wabsab at Hannibal and Quincy, and in the second place to stop the active competition between this line and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northera, which has been unusually active heretofore. It is not believed, however, that Gould's influence in the Board will be sufficient to disrupt the harmony between the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Dowd interest has always been favorable to the Burlington, and can hardly afford now to go back on it, as such a course would be disastrous to the interests of the Hannibal & St. Joe. The business of the road will no doubt be divided between the Wabsah and the Burlington & Quincy, which will be the only wise course to pursue. will be the only wise course to pursue

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION The Detroit Free Press states that the Mich igan Central has arranged with Thomas Hall, of Meridan, Conn., to place his electric block signal system at Jackson Station. Mr Hall has completed a survey of the line at that point and will immediately begin work upon favorable for out-door work will have the system fully laid down and in operation by the close of December. It will cover the main line east of the cut at Deyr's Crossing, the air-line junction east of the station, and the Grand River Valley Junction and the main line west of the station. The system consists in the employment of signals operated by electricity which show the open or closed condition of the main track. The signals are double—"danger" and "safety"—and moved by electric attachments automatically operated by the passing trains. Besides the visible signals there are bell connections which notify the switch-tenders of the movement of trains or engines over the particular section with which they are concerned. Signals at proper intervals divide the track late sections. The signals closing a section prevent the movement of trains upon that section until the "open" signal is given. It is impossible to give the "open" signal until the obstructing train has passed the section. The Michigan Central is the first Western railroad to introduce it. If it works satisfactorily at Jackson, the electric block signals will be placed at other stations on the line. system fully laid down and in operation by the

QUICK WORK.

Perrabura, Pa., Nov. & Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day Superintendent E. K. Hindman, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, telegraphed from Pinkerton Tunnel that the track over the mountain had been connected at 11:30, since which time the road has been opened for business. It is just eight days since the grading for the track was commenced, grading for the track was commenced, and the total length of substantial first-class railway completed in that time is 9,200 feet, nearly two miles. This clever feat of railroad building was accomplished under the personal supervision of Mr. Hindman. The woodwork in the tunnel is about consumed, but, as it will be a heavy job to remove the debris, several months must clapse before it will be ready for use.

THE JOLIET & VALPARAISO.

JOLIST, Ill., Nov. 5.—The engineer corps of the Joliet & Valparaiso Railway Company are about to make a survey from a point on their line nine miles son heast of Joliet, in the Township of Manhattan, running direct west to Morris, in Grundy County, and there connect-ing with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

SOLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Cincinnati,
Wabash & Michigan Railroad was sold under a decree of foreclosure to-day at Wabash, Ind., J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, O., being the pur-

ITEMS. THE EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS OVER the Eastern lines from this city during the past week, unde the east-bound pooling arrangement, were as follows: Michigan Central, 13,173 tons; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 11,389 tons; Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 10,963 tons; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 6,051 tons; Balti-more & Ohio, 3,482 tons. THE FREIGHT TRAFFIC on the Pennsylvania Railroad is so immense that every available loco

motive in the possession of the Company is now in service, and many that had been sent to the shops for repairs have been hurriedly fixed up trains pass over the road daily. trains pass over the road daily.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD is greatly embarrassed on account of the low stage of water in the Detroit River at the Grosse Isle crossing. The transfer-boat at that point is able to carry but one or two tracks of cars at a time, making the transfer of freight very slow. The water has fallen in an extraordinary manner, and, unless there is a rise soon, there is great danger of a freight blockade.

danger of a freight blockade.

The Indiana Polis Journal states that the project to build a double-track railway from Chicago to New York, with branches to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland, to cost \$100,000,000, to carry freight at three-eighths of a ceot per ton per mile, and passengers from Chicago to New York for \$5 cases, is still talked of, and it is said that, with canable and honest management, the road may be made to pay from 10 to 30 per cent on its cost. The Journal man adds: "Supposing the project succeeds, how long before the transpers and shippers would be growling should the narties who build the road realize 10 or 30 per cent on their investment?" It would have been more pertinent and semille had the Journal man reasoned

is follows: Supposing the project succession long before Vanderbilt or Gould word but they now charge on business over thoads? The gobbling up of the Union Pacific ay Gould, which was built with Governmenoney, shows that the latter supposition more to the point than the former.

more to the point than the former.

Mr. H. H. McCartnet, of Villisca, ia., has written to The Tribune asking what disposition has been made of the Des Moines, Winterset & Southern Raiiroad, which has been operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and which was advertised to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage Oct. 23, 1879. The road was sold on the day advertised, and was purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for the sum of \$520,379. This property is embraced in the lease of the several lines owned by the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Railroad and

ago next Monday. The Governor will shortly issue his proclam The Governor will shortly issue his precuma-tion calling for the payment of about \$250,000 of the State debt. The exact amount is not yet known, but the proclamation will call for all the debt on which the State has the option of paymert. Some of the bonds are not due until 1880 and 1881, and these, of course, cannot be called in. The call will, however, reduce the State debt considerably below \$500,000.

CAN'T BE THERE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Col. Holloway who went to Galena yesterday, telegraphs that Grant can't be here on the 20th, nor can he go to Washington. He will return to Galena from Chicago, and, about the 20th of December, come here, and thence to Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Washington. He will then go South, and may go to Cuba and Mexico.

RECEIVER APPOINTED. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5 .- A Receiver has been appointed for the Louisiana department of the Life-Association of America.

Love thy neighbor as thyself, and when you see one with a bad cough advise him to buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

A guarantee as good as a Government with every watch or chain sold by Hamilton, Shourds & Co. Mr. Henry Stonck, Meadville, Pa., cured of bad case of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oll.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts. The election of Dawson's confectionery as best in Chicago is unanimous.

Indigestion, dyscepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES. MUYES-RAMSAY-On Nov. 3, by the Rev. W. Meloy, D. D., at his residence, Mr. David Moyes Miss Jane Ramsay, all of this city.

DEATHS.

INNES-Nov. 5, Mary Ann Innes, wife of William Innes, of this city, aged 35.

Montreal and New York papers please copy.
McKOWN-May L.. only daughter of James B. and
Margaret McKown. aged 4-years and 7 months.
Funeral from the residence of parents, 310 Orchardst. to-day, at 2 p. m.

St. Louis and Marshall, Mo., and Troy, N. Y..
papers please copy. papers please copy.

HILLS—Willie, the beloved son of William H. and Sarah Hills, aced 8 years 11 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 443 West phio-se. Thursday, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock a. m., by parents of Rosellil Commetery.

BECKFORD—At San Jose, Cal., Oct. 22, Daniel R. Beckford, aged 51 years, brother of George W. Beckford, of this city. ord, of this city.

TAYLOR—At 350 Thirteenth-place, Nov. 5, Esther
L. Taylor, wife of Charles S. Taylor.

Funeral Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock a. m., from residence

MURPHY—Nev. 5, of membranous croup. Mary Margaret Murph, youngest child of Margaret and the late Aid. David Surphy.

10 April Hurphy.

11 Octook m., by carriages to Calvary Market st., at 12 Octook m., by carriages to Calvary R—Nellie, beloved daughter of George and e Payne, aged I year 4 months and 6 days. I Friday, Oct. 7, from her late residence, 202 ... by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

A BLOCKADE THAT SHOULD BE RAISED. A BLOCKADE THAT SHOULD BE RAISED. The egress from the system of waste material through the natural channels should be rendered free without loss of time when a blockade is produced by an attack of constipation, a disorder which, if it becomes chronic, is productive of serious bodily mischlef. Jaundice, severe headaches, nausea, dyspepsia, the usual concomitants of the malady mentioned, all indicate that the bodily functions are materially interfered with. Hostetter's Bitters is particularly efficacions in cases of this sort, and renders the habit of body perfectly regular. It is a medicine greatly to be preferred to drastic cathartics, which are well calculated to drench, but unhapplity also to weaken the intestines. We say unhapplity, since such medicines are the favorite resource of many ill-advised persons, who resort to them upon the most trivial occasion, and greatly to their discomfort and injury.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE SIXTEENTH WARD GREMAN AUXILIARY Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at Blelme's Hall, No. Sc Clybourn-av. The members of the regular Republican Club are capecially invited to be present to rejoice with the German Club over the glorious Republican victories achieved last Tuckday. THE FIRST PRECINCT REPUBLICAN CLUB OF Table Fourth Ward will hold its regular meeting at Faulkner's Hail, corner of Twenty-minth and State-sta., at 7:30 to-night. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Republican Club of the Eighth Ward thi

PRE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold their regular meeting at Lochner's Hall, 636 Milwaukee-av., this evening at 8 o'clock. A BMT OF THE JAMES—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Army of the James this evening a so clock at the Grand Pacific. As all details for the Grant feativities, so far as this Army is concerned must be arranged at this meeting, it is important that all former members attend.

HORSE-SHOERS—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the boss shoers of this city on Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, in hall at corner of Clark and Washington-sta. All boss-shoers are cordially invited to attend as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Per order. S. F. ENGLISH, Secretary. HANNAH WHITEALL SMITH WILL CONDUCT
Hanother Bible reading under the auspices of the
Woman's Christiau Temperance Union at 3 p. m. today, in Lower Farwell Hall, and this evening in Grace
M. E. Church. M. E. Church.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMberland will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel this
evening, in Hoom 4, to perfect their plans for the reception to Gen. Grant.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OV THE CHIcago Branch ov the Speling Reform Association
will be held in the club-room ov the Paimer Hous this
evening at 8 o'cloc.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO-mac meet at the Appellate Court room this even-ing to make arrangements for receiving Gen. Grant.

THE REUNION OF THE PUPILS OF THE SPRING-field High-School, which was to have taken place at the Paimer House Friday evening, will, instead, on the same evening, be held at the residence of Mr. B.M. Shaffner, 1083 Prarie-av.

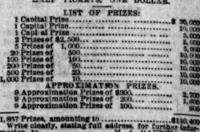
BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



LOUISIANA DRAWING.

THE LOUISIANA

The scheme has steadily been as follows:
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000,
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.



AUCTION BALES. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER

ITALIAN

POSITIVELY CLOSING SALE THIS DAY ONLY, at 11 a. m., and 2:30 p.m. 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Fine Groups, Statuettes, Basts, &c.

PLEBSHRIM, BARKER & CO. OIL PAINTINGS.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 6, 7, and 8, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day, AT STORES

85 and 87 RANDOLPH-ST. New and Elegant Collection from the N. Y. Art Gallery, with positive instructions to sell every Picture on the Catalogue.

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 9:39 a. m., We shall sell a full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware. Rockingham and Yellow Ware. Glassware, Lamos, Burnera, Chimmeya, Shades, sto., Brackets and Chan Jetliow. Turnitare. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GOILE & CO., Auctioneera.

SPECIAL

Friday, Nov. 7, 10 a. m.,

Catalogues Now Ready.

124 ELLIS-AV.,

NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., Thursday Morning, Nov. 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

We will sell the entire Purniture, consisting of Parior, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Car-pets, Stoves. Bed and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, Gas Fixtures of the house. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av. Elegant Furniture

Marble-Front Residence, 488 BELDEN-AV., cor. Huribut-st., AT AUCTION, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock a.m. Consisting of Fine Rep Parior Suit, Turkish Essy Chairs, Inlaid and M. T. Centre Tables, Fine Plano. Stool, and Cover, Large Gliz Mirror and Cornice. Book Case. Library Table, Lace Cursains and Lambrequins, Marble-top Stelsooard, M. T. Hall Tree. Crystal and Gold Chandeliers, Fine Velvet and Brussel's Carsets throughout the house. Marble-top Chamber Saits. Beds and Bedding, Flated ware, Crockery, Glassware, Stores, &c., &c. This Furniture is almost new, and in spiesdid condition. Sale peremptory.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

At Our Regular Auction Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

We will offer fresh consignments of Women's, Misser, and Children's Philadelphia and New York Made Shoes. Also, fresh invoices of Men's and Women's Fancy Embroidered Slippers and Sandals, together with a guseral stock of fine and medium grade goods.

M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers. BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Room 60 Resper Block.

CHATTEL MORTOAGE SALE at 160 West Monrost, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 a. m. Will be sold without reserve, Elegant homehold Goods, Bedsteads, Buresus, Washstands, Brussels and Wool Carpeta, nearly new, Mattreases, Crockery, Glassware, one Mol 10 Double-Barrel Bresch-Loading Shot-Gun.

Sale peremptory.

W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

Chattel Mortgages foreclosed.

BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Room & Reaper Block. An Administrator's Sale at 787 West Hadison-st., On SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Elegant Household Furniture. I Chamber Set (cost \$500), one 8-piece Damask Farlor Suit, one Pier Mirror 10 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. and 30 yds of Velvet, Brussels, and ingrain Carpet, Hat Racka, Dining Chairs, Parior Easy Chaira. Sale peremptoff. W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer. Chattel mortgages foreclosed.

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD CAR be beautifully DYED. CLEANED and REPAIRED. CLEANED and REPAIRED. A trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COUR & Alc. LAIN. 90 Dearberra and 261 West Madison, an SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES



THE COUR

An Indictment Fou Henry Greenel It Is Based on the Old

Against Hi Judge Bledgett Decides the Favor of Mr. Voc

A Great Batch of Opinio late Court

The Clybourn Dower. Against the Wi Taxing a Railroad Ri

The Grand Jury in the U trict Court gave a very practic of what they had been doing hoge indictment yesterday Greenebaum, the West Pari President of the German Natio per of givers banking firms, ment covers some fifty or sixty
sap, and charges, with all
verbiage, that Mr. Greenebaum
smbezzied the funds of the be use and that of his particular The first count charges th um, as President of the Bank, on the 15th of Novem

\$20,000 made by Hart Brother The second count charges the second for \$20,000 from the note was worthless. It was shares of stock of the Ger and fifty shares of the Chicas pany, which were of no value The third count charges his slement of \$18,000 in mo substituting therefor his own secured by 100 shares of the Company and sixty-nine sha Staats-Zeitung Company. The fourth count charges sling. \$15,188.69 of money

Fifth count-In order to de bank.

Fifth count—In order to deco of the bank, be unlawfully m in cash-book "G," so as to she had on hand \$23,429, wherea only \$8,240.

Sixth count—Embezzing \$18 tuting therefor two drafts for by Henry Greenebaum & Co. Brothers & Co., which drafts Seventh count—Misapplicate causing to be drawn a draft on National Bank of New York Greenebaum Brothers & Co.

Eighth count—Misapplicate drawing a draft in favor of Greenebaum.

Ninth count—Assignment of 000 made by Thomas Hoyne which was made payable to th Greenebaum.

Greensbaum.

Tenth count—Embezziement propriating the proceeds of the Eleventh count—Misapplica Jending the same to Michael cured by a note of Michael cured by a note of Michael went, which note was worthing the count—Misapplica. Twelfth count—Alisapplicat lending the same to Michael agent, taking his note for the

lending the same to Michael agent, the note being worthle to secure the same.

Seventeenth count—Abstratunds of the bank two not Arnold, payable to the Germa One of these notes was for other for \$10,433, both note bank. He substituted for the note for \$20,860, executed by Prochsting, his attorney. The without authority, and hence Greenchaum well knew.

Eighteenth count—Misapple of the funds of the bank by and taking as security a note. and taking as security a note Arnold for \$10,433.

Nineteenth count—Misappl belonging to the bank by lend taking as security a note for by Franz Arnold, who was

by Franz Arnold, who was Greenebaum well knew.
Twentieth count—That He on the 10th of October, 1878, a liquidating committee appoint roller of the Currency of the wind up the affairs of the ban officer and agent of the bank, to injure the bank, etc., unit to Isaac Greenebaum his myhich notes belonged to the b Twenty-arst count—That he delivered to Isaac Greenebaum same as in the twentieth could impost the same as the previously in the phraseology. THE VOCKE (
The affairs of the defunct
ance Company were closed to more ago, and the Assigne discharged, but in April creditors, after baving exami accounts of the Assignee, cla scrious discrepancies, and fle Judge Blodgett asking that t

account for about \$34,000 he of which he had failed to sho

number of affidavits

number of affidavits we a statement of the amount claimed appropriated. Mr. Vocke answer and some thirty or fo the matter was argued at gre Judge Biodgett. Yesterday t very exhaustive opinion in the Mr. Vocke in all points, and atrong terms on Mechelke, the other parties who had been the the charges. other parties who had been the the charges.

The Judge, after giving a wof the case, said that, thou specific order for the payment compensation of \$7,500 to the was no room for doubt to for the Assignee contail for his services was dui Assignee, and that the che meeting and all who sour the subject had knowledge knowing the amount charged Assignee filed his final accoundischarged, and in Septembla affairs had been exas Register, they were approved. Register, they were approved charged as Assignee. The diff the creditors to think the \$7, sation was not accounted for the fact that the itemized acc or mislaid. As to the allows pensation to Assignees the J "It has been the practice many years nast—a practice."

under Sec. 5,100, and an all survice, rents, attorners' bursements, to submit his clance to the creditors' meeting the the Court as a matter of cottases, I have no doubt, we meeting has allowed the cland he has retained it from hands, no order of Court his record making such allowardly the more correct on a simple of the sum order for their allowed in the authority of the authority of the survivord, and may verbal state that a claim of this charact that a claim of this charact that a claim of this charact that a claim of this shown by the

DRAWING JISIANA d by the Legislature of the Charitable purposes in 1823 we years, to which consists that is piedged, with a cand-it has since added a reserve and Single Number 1 Starlbu-was fixed upon as the ragu-

med. seen as follows: filZs. \$30,000, TWO DOLLARS EACH. ONE DOLLARS TION PRIZES. s of \$300. s of 200.

address, for further infor-M. A. DAUPHIN, a 692 New Orleans, La. Bib Broadway, New York, of the public is called to the er of the Tickets for each a soid, and consequently all beautiful and the soid, and drawa, as with an soid, and drawa, new though are under the ant of GENS, G. T. BEAU-EARLY. N SALES. INI. BASEMER & LIAN

TATUARY LOSING SALE, 11 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., Randolph-st.

tuettes, Busts, &c. NTINGS. DAYS MORE.

d Saturday, Nov. 6, 7, and 2 p. m. each day, ANDOLPH-ST.

t Collection from sell every Picture on the SREIM, BARKER & CO. DRE & CO.,

6, at 9:39 a. m., Glassware ment of English and American and Yellow Ware

CIAI v. 7, 10 a. m.,

Now Ready. ORE & CO., Auctioneer OMEROY & CO.

LIS-AV., -SEVENTH-ST. orning, Nov. 6.

CLOCK. niture, consisting of Parlog at Kitchen Furniture, Car iding, Crockery, Glassward

FROY & CO., Auct're., 78 and 80 Randolph-st ADDIN & CO.,

Furniture at Residence.

cor. Hurlbut-st. at 10 o'clock a.m. DIN & CO., Auctioneers. DERS & CO.,

VDSHOES. at 10 o'clock a. m., ments of Women's, Misses', a and New York Made Shoes. n's and Women's Fancy Em-dels, together with a general rrade goods. DERS & CO., Auctioneers. REHOUSE & CO..

SALE at 160 West Monroe 10 a. m. Will be sold with usehold Goods. Bedsteeds, russels and Wool Carpeta rockery, Glassware, one No-oading Shot-Gun. OREHOUSE, Auctioneer. EHOUSE & CO.,

e at 787 West Madis Elegant Household Furnissoo), one 8-piece Damask fr 10 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and 300 d ingrain Carpet, Hat Racka, Chairs. Sale peremptory, JOREHOUSE, Auctioneer. osed.

no be beautifully DYED, LEANED and REPAIRED. It riffing expense, and excessed C. O. D. COOK & Lei, Ally. So Dearborn at 261 West Madison-ta-, Chicago, & LOTNorth thest., St. Lean., Me. di. —Lailer Presents, Saquese, repaired and cleaned. LES

AIRBANKS' CALES CARDS.

NOTES & CARDS, Elegant Styles, Bloomers, Notice, Least Mo-ney, Stationery Bus Fine Engraving. S. D. Childs & Co.-74 WASHINGTON ST. DIES.

It Is Based on the Old Charges Made Against Him. Judge Bledgett Decides the Germania Case Favor of Mr. Vocke. A Great Batch of Opinions by the Appel-

late Court. The Clybourn Dower Case Decided Against the Widow.

THE COURTS.

Henry Greenebaum.

Taxing a Railroad Right of Way-Insurance Matters, Etc.

HENRY GREENEBAUM INDICTED.
The Grand Jury in the United States Disrict Court gave a very practical demonstration of what they had been doing by returning a bure indictment yesterday against Henry Greenebaum, the West Park Commissioner, President of the German National Bank, memper of divers banking firms, etc. The document covers some fifty or sixty pages of foolsand charges, with all possible legal verbiage, that Mr. Greenebaum misapplied and embezzied the funds of the bank for his own use and that of his particular friends. se and that of his particular friends.

The first count charges that Henry Greene-aun, as President of the Gernan National and, on the 15th of November, 1877, embez-

sled and abstracted from the bank a note fo 0 made by Hart Brothers. The second count charges the embezzlement of a note for \$20,000 from the same parties, and substituting therefor a note for \$25,350, which note was worthless. It was secured by 250 shares of stock of the German Savings Bank and fifty shares of the Chicago Cutlery Comwhich were of no value.

The third count charges him with the embezent of \$18,000 in money of the bank, and stituting therefor his own note for \$18,000, red by 100 shares of the Chicago Cutlery Company and sixty-nine shares of stock of the State-Zeitung Company.

The fourth count charges thm with emberating \$15,188.69 of money belonging to the

hatk.

If the count—In order to deceive the Directors of the bank, he unlawfully made a false entry in cash-book "G," so as to show that the bank had on hand \$23,429, whereas in truth it had ball on hand pays and pays only \$8,340.

Sixth count—Embezzing \$15,000, and substituting therefor two drafts for \$7,500 each mad by Henry Greenebaum & Co. on Greenebaum Biothers & Co., which drafts were worthless.

Misspalloration of \$5,000 by Misspalloration of \$5,000 by

Brothers & Co., which drafts were worthless.
Seventh count—Misapplication of \$5,000 by
cansing to be drawn a draft on the Metropolitan
National Bank of New York to the order of
Greenecaum Brothers & Co.
Eighth count—Misapplication of \$6,000 by
drawing a draft in favor of Greenebaum Brothers & Co., which was paid.
Night count—Assignment of a draft for \$90,600 made by Thomas Hoyne on W. B. Maclay,
which was made payable to the order of Henry
Greenebaum.

Greenebaum.

Tenth count—Embezzlement of \$20,000 by appropriating the proceeds of the above draft.

Eleventh count—Misapplication of \$884 by leading the same to Michael Greenebaum, secured by a note of Michael Greenebaum, as agent, which note was worthless.

Twelfth count—Misapplication of \$884 by leading the same to Michael Greenebaum, as agent, taking his note for the same, which was worthless.

orthless.
Thirteenth count—Misapplying \$989 by lendg the same to Michael Greenebaum, as agent,
sking his note therefor, such note being worthrourteenth count—Misapplying \$787 by lend-g the same to Michael Greenebaum, as agent, d receiving therefor his note, which was

worthless.

Fifteenth count—Misapplying \$884 by lending the same to Michael Greenebaum, as agent, the security therefor being Michael's note, which was worthless.

Sixteenth count—Misapplication of \$1,963 by lending the same to Michael Greenebaum, as agent, the note being worthless which was given

secure the same.

Seventeenth count—Abstracting from the funds of the bank two notes made by Franz Arnold, payable to the German National Bank. One of these notes was for \$10,433, and the other for \$10,433, both notes belonging to the bank. He substituted for these a judgment note for \$20,859, executed by Arnold by Charles Proebsting, his attorney. This note was made without authority, and hence was worthless, as freenebaum well knew.

Eighteenth count—Misapplication of \$10,433 of the funds of the bank by lending the same and taking as security a note made by Franz Arnold for \$10,433.

Nineteenth count—Misapplication of \$10,435 belonging to the bank by lending the same and taking as security a note for the same amount by Franz Arnold, who was then insolvent, as Greenebaum well knew.

by Franz Arnold, who was then insolvent, as direceebaum well knew.

Twentieth count—That Henry Greenebaum, on the 10th of October, 1873, as Secretary of a liquidating committee appointed by the Controller of the Currency of the United States to wind up the affairs of the bank, did, as such an officer and agent of the bank, and with intent to injure the bank, etc., unlawfully surrender to Isaac Greenebaum his notes for \$32,395, which notes belonged to the bank.

Twenty-first count—That he surrendered and delivered to Isaac Greenebaum divers notes, the same as in the twentieth count. This count is almost the same as the previous one, and differs

almost the same as the previous one, and differently in the phraseology. THE VOCKE CASE. The affairs of the defunct Germania Insur-ance Company were closed up three years and more ago, and the Assignee, William Vocke, discharged, but in April last some of the creditors, after having examined the books and accounts of the Assignee, claimed to find very serious discrepancies, and filed a petition before Judge Blodgett asking that the Assignee's discharge be set aside, and that he be compelled to account for about \$24,000 he had received and of which he had failed to show the disposal. A number of affidavits were filed giving a statement of the accounts and of the amount claimed to have been appropriated. Mr. Vocke then filed an

answer and some thirty or forty affidavits, and the matter was argued at great length before Judge Blodgett. Yesterday the Judge gave a very exhaustive opinion in the case, sustaining Mr. Vocke in all points, and animadverting in

wery exhaustive opinion in the case, sustaining Mr. Vocke in all points, and animadverting in strong terms on Mechelke, the accountant, and other parties who had been the chief movers in the charges.

The Judge, after giving a very full statement of the case, said that, though there was no specific order for the payment of the flual extra compensation of \$7,500 to the Assignee, there was no room for doubt that the account of the Assignee containing the items for his services was duly filed by the Assignee, and that the creditors attending the meeting and all who sought information on the subject had knowledge of or the means of knowing the amount charged by and paid to the Assignee filed his final account and asked to be discharged, and in September following, after his affairs had been examined into by the Register, they were approved and he was discharged as Assignee. The difficulty which caused the creditors to think the \$7,500 extra compensation was not accounted for was occasioned by the fact that the itemized account had been lost or mislaid. As to the allowance of extra compensation to Assignees the Judge said:

"It has been the practice of this Court for many years past—a practice which I consider in full accord with the spirit of the Bankrupt law—to require the Assignee, when he claimed larger compensation than his commissions under Sec. 5,100, and an allowance for clerk service, rents, attorneys' fees, and other distributements, to submit his claim for such allowance to the creditors' meeting, and if they were approved by the meeting they were allowed by the Court as a matter of course; and in many cases, I have no doubt, when the creditors' meeting they were allowed by the Court as a matter of course; and in many cases, I have no doubt, when the creditors' meeting they were allowed by the court as a matter of course; and in many cases, I have no doubt, when the money in his hands, no order of Court has been entered of record making such allowance. It is undoubtedly the more correct practice to bring

regard. On the 2d of August, 1878, Indictment Found Against

regard. On the 2d of August, 1876, the Assignee fited his final account and asked to be discharged from further duty as such Assignee; and on the 6th of the same mooth as order-was entered referring the accounts of the Assignee to the Register to audit and pass the same, and to examine and report to the Court whether due notice of the filing of the account and of the application of the Assignee for his discharge, had been given. And on the 19th day of December, 1876, the Register reported that he had examined said accounts and found them correct. and that due notice of the application of the Assignee for his discharge had been given. And on the 22d of October, 1877, the report of the Register was acted on by the Court, and the Assignee discharged."

When the Assignee filed his final reports notice was given that he would apply for a discharge, and all creditors were bound to take notice, and if they had any objections to make to let them be known to the Court at the time set for hearing. But no such objections were filed. Ample time was given, and then, after the approval of the accounts by the Register, the Court. It is a ratification by the Court of what the Assignee shows by his report he has done, and a constructive, if not an express, allowance of all the sums which his accounts show he has retained for his compensation and disbursement. If it appeared that the Assignee had concealed or withheld from the creditors or the Court any of his doings in that regard; if he had not fully advised all interested in his conduct of all the had retained for his compensation he had received for his services, perhaps so much force should not be given to what abnears of record. But the palpable fact appears that the Assignee spread upon the records of the Gourt an account of all he had retained for compensation and disbursements." And when shere was added to that the fact that all the mann and continued the palpable fact appears that the Assignee spread upon the records of the Gourt and the palpable fact appears that the

spread upon the records of the Gourt an account of all he had retained for compensation and disbursements." And when shere was added to that the fact that all the main and important items of the Assignee's account now complained of were submitted to the creditors' meetings and approved by them, it aeemed to leave no substantial ground for disturbing the order discharging the Assignee. Considering also the trouble in closing up the estate, the compensation was not excessive.

As to the items for taxes, the affidavits of the Register, and of Mr. Florsheim, the former Secretary, and the dividend sheets made out by the Register, clearly show them to have been paid. In conclusion, after referring to the charge of exorbitant fees paid to the Register, and holding the weight of evidence was against such supposition, the Judge remarked: "It is greatly to be regretted that the account filed by them was lost or missial from the flies at the time the examination into the doings of the Assignee was made by Mr. Mechelics, and upon which examiner in the charges in the petition were based. I can readily see how the absence of this account may have misled the examiner and those who relied unon his conclusions, and how they may have honestly thought there were transactions on the part of the Assignee which it was their duty to call to the attention of the Court.

"I have no doubt they acted in good faith, and really believed they had good ground to question the action of the Assignee. I think the Assignee should have been more careful, and attended at the proper time to the entry of orders explicitly allowing his compensation. It was, as I have already said, the proper practice to do so. This was held to be the law in the matter of the Merchants' Insurance Company. The rule to show cause will be discharged."

THE APPELLATE COURT. The Appellate Court met yesterday morning and announced their decisions in all the cases they have had under consideration. Opinions were filed in all cases reversed, but, with one exception (the Clybourn dower case), no opin-ions were given or filed in cases affirmed. The following is the list: 26. Chamberlain vs. Garrick; reversed and

emanded.
291. Hurdy vs. Ross; reversed and remanded.
318. Goss & Philips Manufacturing Company
s. People; reversed and remanded.
309. Derrickson vs. Krause; reversed and remanded. 289. Fame Insurance Company vs. Mann; re-

versed and remanded. 355. Kassing vs. Keoham; reversed and remunded. 377. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. People; reversed. 338. Russell vs. Payton; reversed and renanded. 29. King vs. Cook; reversed and remanded. 385. Graham vs. Mechan; reversed and re-

enied. 334. Troutman vs. Hill; same order.

A RAILROAD'S RIGHT OF WAY. Probably the most important case was that of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. The People ex rel. McCrea. This was an appeal from a judgment of the County Court against the Company for delinquent taxes for 1877. The land in controversy was a strip about 500 feet wide in the Town of Lake, extending from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street, and adjoining the main track, on which were situated a large number of side-tracks, switches, round-houses, and shops The land had been returned by the Company as "rallroad-track," and assessed as such by the Auditor of State in legal form. This valuation was included in the tax lists and taxed in the several counties, towns, villages, districts, and cities through which the line ran, and the taxes thereon have all been paid. The Town-Assessor of the Town of Lake. however, claimed the land was "other than railroad track" under the difinition given in the Revenue law, and was taxable by him according to Sec. 47 of that act. A judgment was given in his favor by the County Court, from which

to Sec. 47 of that act. A judgment was given in his favor by the County Court, from which the Company appealed.

Judge Bailey, in deciding the case, said:

The case thus presented involves a determination of the proper construction to be piaced upon the statute regulating the manner of listing and valuing railroad property. It cannot be denied that this statute in many of its provisions is obscure and of doubtful meaning, yet we think a careful consideration of its language will so far reconcile apparent discrepancies as to give a satisfactory answer to the questions raised by the present case. It is plain that the intention of the statute is to divide the real property of railroads into two distinct classes, one of which is denominated "railroad track" and the other "all real-estate other than that denominated railroad track." The first of these classes is defined as follows; "Such right of way, including the auperstructure of main, side, or second track or turnouts, and the station and improvements of the railroad company on such right of way, shall be held to be real estate for the purposes of taxation, and denominated "railroad taxek," and shall be so fisted and valued; and shall be described in the assessment thereof as a strip of land extending on each side of such railroad track, and embracing the same, together with ail the stations and improvements thereon," etc.

Sec. 46 defines and provides for the second

track, and embracing the same, together with all the stations and improvements thereon," etc.

Sec. 46 defines and provides for the second class as follows: "All real estate, including the stations and, other buildings and structures thereon other than that denominated 'railroad track' belonging to any railroad, should be listed as lands or lots, as the case may be, in the county, town, village, district, or city where the same are located."

It can scarcely be questioned that the land upon which the taxes in controversy were levied is a part of appellant's right of way within the meaning of said Sec. 42. The entire tract claimed by appellant as its right of way from Forty-sevent to Fifty-first streets, a distance of about half a mile, is of a uniform width of about 550 feet. The main track runs parallel with the east line of said track, and about fifty feet distant therefrom. The land upon which the taxes in question were levied comprises only that portion lying west of the main track. Almost every part of this land is traversed by side-tracks and turbouts, diverging from the main track and from each other, leading to and from the carshops and round-houses are erected on this land, but it does not for that reason cease to be a right of way. These structures are all necessary parts of one general system, by virtue of which the ordinary business of the railroad is carried on. They may be, and perhaps are, as essential to its operations as the track itself. Undoubtedly these structures may be erected elsewhere, but when on the right of way they become a part of it, and are subject to taxation as anch. Sec. 42 of the Kevenue law clearly warrants this view. The right of way is there made to in-

shall be listed and taxed in the several counties, towns, villages, districts, and cities in the proportion that the length of the main track in such county, town, village, district, or city bears to the whole length of the road in this State, excet, the value of the side or second track, and all turnouts, and all station-nouses, depots, machine-shops, or other buildings belonging to the road, which shall be taxed in the county, town, village, district, or city in which the same are located. It seems plain that this section has nothing to do with the listing and section has nothing to do with the listing and assessment,—that is, the ascertainment of the value of the property with which it deals. It merely furnishes the principle upon which the value of such property, when ascertained, may be distributed to the various municipalities entitled to the benefit of the same, and controis the action of the Auditor and Comby Clerk in the performance of the duties enjoined by Sec. 103. It can hardly be supposed to have any reference to the real estate other than that denominated "railroad track" provided for in Sec. 46, as that property by that section is placed on the estate other than that denominated "railroad track" provided for in Sec. 46, as that property by that section is placed on the same footing as other lands, and is directed to be listed where located. Any further legislation on that subject would be superfluous. Sec. 43 is occupied solely with the distribution of the value of the other class. It provides for distributing the value of side tracks, turnouts, station-houses, depots, machine-shops, or other buildings belonging to the road to the municipalities where the same are located, and the value of the residue of the "railroad track" to the various municipalities through which the road rons, in proportion to the length of the main track therein. But all of these structures manifestly, where situated on the right of way, are by Sec. 43, as well as Sec. 42, included in the designation "railroad track." The taxes levied upon the valuation blaced upon the property in question by the State Board of Equalization were the only legal taxes, and, the same having been paid, said property has borne its share of the public burdens. The assessment placed upon by the Assessor of the Town of Lake was without warrant of law, and is void. The judgment against said land for said taxes, rendered by the Court below, must be reversed.

THE CLYBOURN DOWER CASE.

Among the opinions of considerable general atterest also was the dower suit of Mary Clyourn vs. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. This bill was dismissed by the Superior Court, but on appeal the decree was reversed by the Appellate Court. On a rehearing, however, the latter Court reconsidered their former conclusion, and yesterday filed an opinion, written by Judge Bailey, affirming the decree of the Court below. The property in question was the depot grounds of the Railroad hearing, however, the latter Court reconsidered their former conclusion, and yesterday filed an opinion, written by Judge; Bailey, affirming the decree of the Court below. The property in question was the depot grounds of the Railroad Company to the Court below. The property in question was the depot grounds of the Railroad Company court of the Railroad Company on the corner of Canal and Madison streets. This was originally bought by Alex Cybourn vs. Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company vs. Frisbee; affirmed.

292. Randall vs. Goujet; affirmed.

292. Randall vs. Goujet; affirmed.

292. Randall vs. Goujet; affirmed.

292. Randall vs. Farwell; affirmed.

292. Randall vs. Dean; petition for rebearing denied. his contract of purchase to Garrett Bias, and by mesne subsequent conveyances it passed into the hands of the Company. Mrs. Clybourn oined in the deed to Bias, but, on account of nformality in the acknowledgment, her interest did not pass. The question in the case was as Judge Bailey remarked, whether Clybourn had such a legal or equitable estate in the land as would give his wife the right of dower therein. The patent was issued to Clybourn after the assignment of his interest to Bias, and no evidence was introduced to show when the notes were paid. The Court said the law was, a widow could only be endowed of an estate of inheritance. If the notes were paid. The Court said the law was, a widow could only be endowed of an estate of inheritance. If the husband was seized of an equitable escate merely, it must be such estate as would descend at his death to his heirs-at-iaw as real estate, instead of going to his personal representatives as a chattel interest or chose in action. In other words, it must be such equitable estate as would entitle the husband to be invested with the legal title. Where the husband held land under a contract of purchase, and transferred such contract before he had compiled with its terms, and before he was in a position to compile a conveyance to himself of the land by a bill for specific performance, the widow was not entitled to dower. If, however, the husband at the time of the transfer had a right to be invested with the legal title, and was in a position to compel the conveyance of such title to himself, the right of dower attached. In the present case, applying the above principles, it was manifest that if the petuloner's rights were to be determined solely by the by the terms of the certificate of purchase, no right of dower attached. By the terms of that instrument Clybourn was not entitled to a patent investing him with the legal title until the principal and interest of the purchase-money should be paid in full; and the record failed to show such payment prior to the conveyance to Blas. It was insisted, however, this, by force of the statute under which the School Commissioners obtained authority to sell the school lands on credit, the purchaser became, notwithstanding the terms of the certificate of purchase, entitled to a patent conveying to him the legal title the instant the sale was consummated. That statute for sale on credit on conditions, the purchaser giving a mortgage on the land and good personal security for the payment of the purchaser of the legal title. But even supposing the patent was to be issued at once, as had been held in People vs. Auditor 2 Scam., 507, yet the patent was to be forwarded to t

A STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHTS.

The case of the Goss & Philips Manufacturing Company vs. The People ex rel. J. R. Adams involved an important question as to the legality of sales of stock under execution. This was a petition for mandamus to compel the Goss & Phillips Company to issue to Adams a certificate for fifty shares of stock in such Company, he cisiming to be entitled thereto because one George E. Church was a stockholder owning such shares, and Adams, having judgment against him in the Superior Court, levied on the shares under execution, and bought them in at the Sheriff's sale. Judge McAllister delivered the opinion of the Appellate Court. The question in the case was whether the levy and sale were valid. There was no common-law authority for levying an execution on that poculiar kind of property,—he interest of a stockholder in the capital stock of a corpora-A STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHTS.

clude not merely the main and side-tracks and turgoots, but also the stations and improvements thereon. These all for purposes of faxation form one class and are consistent of the station of the statio

SOME LAW AS TO TRESPASS SUITS. SOME LAW AS TO TRESPASS SUITS. This was a suit to recover damages for taking plaintiff's property. It seems that T. E. Stacey, a Deputy Sheriff, in company with W. H. King, went to the house of Mrs. A. S. Cook to get possession under a writ of replevin of some personal property belonging to J. D. Kirchoff and wife, and mortgaged to King for \$337.50. Mrs. Kirchoff refused to give any information as to what property was hers, and the officer unknowingly seized some belonging to Mrs. Cook, and otherwest. knowingly seized some belonging to Mrs. Cook, and delivered it with the other property to King. The latter then concealed it, and refused to tell its whereabouts. Finally, a compromise was made by which Mrs. Cook paid the Kirchoff indebteduess, and the property was surrendered. She then began a suit in trespass Kirchoff indebteduess, and the property was surrendered. She'then began a suit in trespass and recovered a verdict for \$1,000, of which \$400 was remitted, and judgment entered for the remainder. The judgment was reversed on the ground that the instructions as to the liability of the Sheriff for the acts of his deputy were erroneous. There was no evidence that Stacey acted maliciously or recklesty, and hence elemplary damages could not be recovered as to him, and he was not liable for what King did after he got possession of the goods. Unless both defendants acted in concert, or the act of the party sought to be charged naturally and mecessarily produced the acts of the others, one defendant could not be held for the act of the other. The Supreme Court expressly held that to justify exemplary damages for a trespass to property it must be shown that the defendant was actuated by malice or a reckless disregard of the plaintiff's rights, and when two were sued, and one of them was not chargesble with malice or recklesness, exemplary damages could not be recovered against both. The fact that they had joined in a plea of not guilty did not change the rule. That rule applied with special force in the case of officers engaged in serving process. The instruction therefore that Stacey was fiable it he was present and assisted is the trespass, and his principal, Bradley, was liable even to the extent of exemplary damages,—to wit: that the trespass must be committed in a wanton or reckless manner. For that reason the judgment of the Court below must be reversed.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

The case of the Fame Insurance Company vs.

Joseph and Henry Mahn turned on an instruction given to the jury. The suit was brought to recover on a policy of insurance for \$1,000 on a factory where clothes-pins and broom-handles were made. The defense was that false representations were made in that it was not stated that shingles were also made at the factory, and the house for back rent, and had it sold becoming the purchaser herself. The that the true state of the title was not shown. The policy was taken out by Daniel J. Thomas, who operated the factory, but the loss, if any, was made parable to J. & H. Mann. It seems that one Taylor induced Thomas to take out a

who operated the factory, but the loss, if any, was made payable to J. & H. Mann. It seems that one Taylor induced Thomas to take out a policy, and forwarded his application to another broker, Eastman, who placed it in the Famb Insurance Company. Thomas paid the premium to Taylor, but there was no evidence Taylor paid it to Eastman. The nolicy was delivered to Thomas before the premium was paid. The claim was that Taylor was the Company's agent, and hence, as he had knowledge of the fact that the factory was used as a shingle manulactory, the Company must be held to have had knowledge. An instruenon was given to the effect that if Taylor solicited Thomas to insure, and Thomas got the policy from him and paid the premium to him after getting the policy hefore receiving the premium, and did not get it from any other source than the money paid by Thomas to Taylor, and if Thomas did not employ Taylor to apply to any company for insurance, but at the solicitation of Taylor dealt with Taylor as a party to lurnish him with insurance, then Taylor was to be regarded, as far as Thomas and the plaintiff were concerved, as the agent of the defendants; and if he knew or was informed, before sending on the application by Thomas, or any copy thereof, of the real facts as to the business and the ownership, and if shingles were made on the premises, and if Thomas was entitled to the property upon paying up the indebtedness on it to Mann, then the Company could not object that the business or ownership was not truly stated in the application or policy. Judge Bailey held that this instruction was erroneous in that it ignored the fact that before the execution of the policy. Taylor had received from Thomas his written application or losses and the policy. The real question was as to who first clothed Taylor with a badge of sgency? The case was one for the application of the familiar maxim that where one of two innocent persons must suffer irom the wrong or fraud of a third, he must suffer irom the wrong of such third person to com

DEFENSE TO A BILL OF EXCHANGE. In the case of C. M. Hardy vs. Henry A. Ross, the question was raised whether or not the the question was raised whether or not the drawer of a bill of exchange in a suit thereon by the drawer could defeat a recovery by showing want of consideration for his acceptance under the general issue. Hardy, as appeared from the evidence, accepted a bill of exchange for \$255.22 drawn on him by Ross. He afterward refused to pay it, and Ross brought stit. Hardy testified on the trial that be received no consideration for the acceptance, that it was made solely fied on the trial that be received no consideration for the acceptance, that it was made solely
for the accommodation of his peptew, and that
he immelf owed Ross nothing whatever. The
evidence was ruled out and judgment
entered against Hardy for the amount
claimed. The opinion yesterday was filed
by Judge McAllister. He said the very essence
of every contract was a valid and sufficient consideration, and promissory notes and bills of excange formed no exception to the general rule.
The difference between bills and notes ard
other simple contracts was, that, as to the
former, a consideration would be presumed,
while as to the latter, it must be affirmatively
proved. At commou law, the well-established
rule was, that, when the action was between the
immediate parties to a bill or note, it was com-

petent for the defendant to rebut the presumption of consideration, and show that none, in fact, existed; but the burden of proof lay on the defendant to rebut the presumption liked by implication of law. In all cases decred by the Supreme Court that distinction had been recognized, and there was no case which denied the right to inquire into the consideration of an acceptance as between the drawer and acceptor. Such being the law, then, testimony was admissible under the general issue as in other contracts to rebut the presumption of consideration. By the old common law, in force in Illinois, and which, before the new rules of pleading, was in England, the defendant in all actions on simple contracts other than bills and notes, and in actions between the immediate parties to the latter, was at liberty to show want of consideration under the plea of non-assumpsis. Sec. 9, Chap. 98, of the Revised Statutes of 1874, which declared it lawful in any action on a note, bond, bill, or other instrument in writing for the payment of money, etc., to be pleaded specially, and it was a well-known rule that statutes were not presumed to make any alteration in the common law further than the act expressly declared. But it had been expressly held by the Supreme Court that that statute did not apply in the general issue, and the failure of the Court below to admit it was error, for which the judgment would be reversed and the cause remanded.

SAYLES VS. MANN.

This was a bill in equive by Julia W. Sayles, wife of John E. Sayles, against O. L. Mann, Coroner, B. L. Sawyer, Deputy, and Mary Coroner, B. L. Sawver, Deputy, and Mary Leary, to restrain the exeution of a writ of retoreo habendo. A temporary injunction was granted, but afterward the bill was dismissed on demurrer flied, and the injunction dissolved. It seems that Mary Leary in 1878 recovered a judgment against John E. Sayles, and levied on the property in his house, which, in fact, belonged to his wife. The Sheriff did not take possession, but simply indorsed his pretended levy on the execution, and went away. Sayles then, unknown to his wife, sued out a writ of replevin in his own name, but the suit was afterwards dismissed for want of prosecution. A writ for the return of the property was then issued and attempted to be executed. Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Appellate Court, said the bare statement of the facts would seem to be the only argument needed to show that the decree dismissing compisinant's bill should be reversed. The judgment as against her was absolutely void, she never authorized her husband to act for her, never knew of his proceedings, and it would be a reproach to a court of equity to deny that it sould afford relief in such a case. Complainant had no adequate remedy at law, as the Sheriff had not made a legal levy so she could hold him, and both her husband and his attorney, Adcock, were irresponsible. As fraud was charged, a court of equity had jurisdiction of the case, and the decree of the Court below would therefore be reversed and the cause remanded. Leary, to restrain the exeution of a writ of re-

A QUESTION AS TO A TAX-TITLE The case of Angie P. Chamberlain vs. St. Clair Sutherland was a petition under the Burnt Record act to establish title, and a decree was rendered in the Court below finding in petitionrendered in the Court below inding in petition-er's favor, but holding her title was subject to a tax-deed in favor of defendant. The Appellate Court, Judge McAllister delivering the opinion, held that the burden of proof was on the defendant to show the legality of his tax-title. The evidence did not show the assessment or The evidence did not show the assessment or levy for the taxes, nor as to the process of the sale, as provided for in Sec. 17, Chap. 9, of the charter, and the tax-title therefore had not been proven to be valid. Again, the sale was made by the City Collector Aug. 14, 1871, more than a year after the Constitution of 1870 was adopted. It was an express provision of the new law that the power of the City Collector was abolished, and hence the sale by him was absolutely void. The case would therefore be reversed, with directions to enter a decree in favor of the petitioner confirming the title in her to the premises in question as prayed in the petition.

FORCIBLE DETAINER. on the house for back rent, and had it sold, becoming the purchaser herself. The tenants refusing to vacate, a forcibic detainer suit was brought. The Circuit Court gave her a verdict, which the Appellate Court reversed. Judge Balley said the suit could not be maintained, because the action of forcible detainer was maintainable only when the plaintiff sought to obtain possession of real property. If the house in question was personal property, the action would not lie. The only right of possession was that obtained under the judgment and sale in the distress proceedings. But a distress warrant could only be revised on the personal property of a tenant. It was only on the assumption that the house was a chattel that any rights could be elatined through that proceedsumption that the house was a chattel that any rights could be claimed through that proceeding. In fact, it was immaterial whether the bouse was to be deemed real or personal property. If the former, the distress proceedings were ineflectual in passing any title to the plaintiff; if the latter, possession could not be obtained through the present suit. A dwelling-house was prima-facie real property, and in the absence of any agreement changing its character it would be so held. There was nothing to show any agreement between the plaintiff and her tenant under which the house could be held as a coattel. It must then be presumed to be a part of the realty, and so not subject to the distress warrant. No facts appeared to establish a termination of the tenancy. On all sides, therefore, the suit would not be maintained, and the judgment of the Court below would have to be reversed.

LIABILITY OF A RAILROAD. Caspar Scheuring, the plaintiff in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Scheuring, decided yesterday by the Appellate Court, recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court for \$3,000 against the Company for damages resulting in the loss of a hand. He was an employe of the road, and, while engaged with other employes in lowering a dome by means of a plank, the plank broke and his hand was crushed. The Appellate Court, by Judge Wil-son, held that the well-known rule, that an emson, held that the well-known rule, that an employe could not recover for damages caused by a co-employe governed, in the prezent instance. The road was only bound to use such care and diligence as a pratent man would use, and hence the plaintiff had no action against the Company. Judgment reversed.

THE FIDELITY. V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Sav-ings Bank, filed his monthly report yesterday, which is as follows:

Balance at last report.

Rea: estate
Bonds and mortgages
Collateral loans
Interest
Rents
Bills receivable rior incumbrances Real estate
Insarance.
Recorder's fees.
Court costs
Legal expenses
General expenses.
Office expenses.
Savings deposit offsets
First dividend 1,191

Balance on hand \$27, 196

wasted Labor.

Wasted Labor.

Ouncinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

The able-bodied statistician will now go to work to calculate the rate of gain m his own county, and the amount that will be needed net year to let a Democratic President.

But some broperty owned by John Forsythe, but which some twenty-five years ago had been conveyed in trust to Peyton for the benefit of one Russell. The latter's heirs brought suit against field sence cooperate to be the fellows won't stop to allow him to catch up. They keep on gaining also.

Will Not Succeed.

New Pork Tribuse (Rev.).

The able-bodied statistician will now go to work to calculate the rate of gain m his own county, and the amount that will be needed net year to elect a Democratic President. But somehow the other fellows won't stop to allow him to catch up. They keep on gaining also.

Will Not Succeed.

New Pork Tribuse (Rev.).

The Northern Democratic plan for having the Solid South rise up in a body and demand the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the Presidency, in order to spike the chief Republican gun, is clearly not foing to be a success. The South declines to rise up in the manner of the South few Southern.

DIVORCES.

Alice R. Jackson filed a bill for divorce yesterday from Andrew A. Jackson on the ground of edulatory.

of edultery.

Mary Lanney filed a bill for separate main afary Lanney filed a bill for separate maintenance against Patrick Lanney, charging that be is in the habit of abusing her so severely that ane dare not live with him any longer, and has in fact been obliged to leave him, and; live separate and apart from him.

John A. Crippen charges his wife Katherine A. with desertion, adultery, and cruelty, and claims be ought to have a divorce.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Julia E. White from John W. White for cruelty; to Harriet A. Carter from Hirsm D. Carter for desertion, and Adelaide Warren from Frank L. Warren for drunkenness.

Judge Drummond went to Galena yesterday to welcome Gen. Grant.
Judge Biodgett is still engaged on the Protection Life-tissurance Company case.
Hugo Obstfelder, indicted for passing copper tokens, yesterday pleaded noile contendere, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.
An indictment was returned against Louis A. Hattaway, of the firm of Hathaway & Pincus, bankrupt tobacconists, who a charged with willfully making false schedules. Weaving out several items of property, containing of cigara, cigarets, and tobacco worth several thousand dollars, with intent to cheat and defrand his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY. John McKeough was resterday appointed Assignce of George V. De Forest.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignce of

Charles Hinckley. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of W. S. Ellis and of John B. Sullivan.
Assignees will be chosen for D. F. Sullivan,
J. A. Lasher, Freeman Campbell, and Ira L.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Levi Rosenfeld began a suit yesterday against John Hoffman and T. E. Stacey to recover fortynine bales of sheeting, valued at \$2,700.

William Ramoker and Daniel Dimnent sued
Mene Drolenga for \$2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hermann Klein & Co. began a suit for \$1,500 against Stettauer Brothers & Co.
Frank Waller commenced a suit in trespass
against the City of Chicago, claiming \$3,000

damages.

Cornelia J. Williams and Thomas Dent filed a bill against George H. Sisson, Omar Newman, George P. Bay, N. S. Bouton, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company to foreclose a trust-deed for \$17,147.50 on the S. W. M. of the S. E. M. of Sec. 35, 38, 13. PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Louis A. Doolittle, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Almena Doolittle, under bond of \$1,000. In the estate of Hervey Keville, deceased, letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to Daniel A. R. Steele, under bonds of \$3,000. in the estate of Walter N. Woodruff, deceased, an order was entered declaring the estate insolvent and directing that the administrator pay a dividend of 73% per cent on all allowed claims of Class 7.

THE CALL

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
THE APPELLATE COURT—38, 39, 40, 41, and 42. No. 37, Dittman vs. Clybourn, on trial. Jupan Gany-2, 639, 2, 648, 2, 655 to 2, 638, 2, 670 to 2, 677, and 2, 679 to 2, 684, inclusive. No

2.070 to 2.677, and 2.679 to 2.684, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDON JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 8.058, De Diemar vs. Sievers. on trial.

JUDON MOOBE—No court until to-morrow.

JUDON MOOBE—190 and 193 to 206, inclusive, except 195 and 200. No case on trial.

JUDON MOOBE—Set Case term No. 33%, South Park Commissioners vs. Dupleyy. No call of calendar. No. 131, Somp vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, on trial.

JUDON TULEY—6, 9, 10, 11. No case on hearing.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE BLOD-GETT-Abby W. Woodruff vs. Timothy Silver, SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-H. J. Koren vs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. J. Koren vs. Christopher Stange, \$4,750.—Austin Powder Company vs. Edwin Thomas, Jr., \$38,50.—Heary S. Beebe vs. Cogswell, Weber & Co., \$1,013.93.—Mary Beebe vs. Same, \$914.82.—Ole Larsen vs. Same, \$329.70.—L. H. Guernsey vs. Same, \$612.41.—Charlotte Bridgman vs. Same, \$2,131.94.—Myrs A. Wykoff vs. Same, \$1,065.97.—W. H. West vs. Same, \$2,131.94.

Judge Gary—J. T. Noye vs. Washington Libby, \$227.30.—Joyce Gordon vs. Thomas r. Phillips, \$216.—L. P. Sutter et al. vs. George Bernstein, \$126.14.—William Sprague et al. vs. J. C. McFarland and Issae M. Price, \$253.18.—Richard Michaelis vs. Carl Klings and Carl Finkeaseider, \$21.63.—Julius Roembeld vs. Christopher Stange, \$7,000.

CURRENT OPINION.

A War-Vestige. Canton (O.) Repository (Rep.), Brother Blackburn, the Brigadier majority is war-vestige."

Sammy and the Colonel.

New York World (Dem.).

They are not very intimately associated, but just tickle Pelton's nose and see if the old man don't sneeze. Democratic Bedrock,

Dayton Journal (Rsp.).
Hendricks wants to sweep away many of the past issues and plant the party firmly on the original Democratic rock,—opposition to the

The Old Man of the Sea. New Orleans Pimes (Dem.).
In truth, the turning point in the fate of the Democracy is upon the question of the possi-bility or impossibility of throwing Mr. Tilden

Can't Be Possible. Ohio State Journal.

The story that Yakoob Khan is an Ohio man is utterly disproved by the recent news from that country. He has determined to abdicate,-

Louisville Post (Dem.).

It is a great pity Senator Hill does not know how to hold his tongue as eloquently as he knows how to talk. To the Democratic party he is the Hill Difficulty.

Louisville Commercial.

It has come at last! Those fussy New-Englanders are growling because the Signal-Service cannot tell to a dot when a storm is coming. There are two remedies for them,—Tice and the goose-bone.

Attempted Suleide.

Washington (n. C.) Resublican (Rep.),

A man named R. G. Hudson deliberately attempted sulcide in Yazoo, Miss., through the always efficacious method of "an old family-feud." He announced himself as an Independent candidate for the Legislature in that county.

It Looks That Way.

Englate Express (Rep.).

"This thing," says Senstor Randall, passing his hand thoughtfully over his corrugated brow, "seems to have set in for the Republicans, and I don't see how we are going to stop it." Some persons have written volumes without saying as much as that.

An Accurate Calculation.

Victoburg (Miss.) Heroid (Ind. Dem.).

The silver-tongued orator of the Fifth District, Col. Hooker, is of the opinion that Staterights is the goose that will lay the golden egg for the South in the Inture. State-rights is the goose that laid seventeen hundred trillion shells and three million bayonets about fifteen year, ago. The South got the goose then, and she has no desire to get it again.

Missed His Opportunity.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Mr. Hendricks' organ in Indianapolis states that he will be a candidate next year for the Presidential nomination. But there is one difficulty in the way. While he has sat silent and applied to the control of the control of

culty in the way. While he has sat silent and sullen in his office, events have carried his party away from him. He missed his opportunity when, at St. Louis, he consented to be lieutenant to Mr. Tilden. He thus gave to his countrymen his gauge of himself.

True Democratic Principle.

Cincinnati Gasette (Res.).

Congressman Carliale, of Kentucky, says it was a mistake for the Democrats to admit Colorado in 1875, as she has gone Republican every year since, and is likely to do so again in 4830. Utab, on the other hind, Mr. Carlisle thinks, should be made a State at once, because "it has sent an unbroken line of Democratic Republican as a Torritory." Thus it appears that the true qualification of a Territory for admission to the Union is unswerving Democracy.

Hutchins and the "Bar"l."

Union is unswerving Democracy.

Hatchins and the "Bar'l."

Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the enterorising editor of the Democracy's central organ at Washington, the Post, looks upon Tilden as the coming man. He was in Columbus the day after the Ohio election, and said, to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enguirer, of the Presidentia bearing of the Democratic defeat: "It eliminates Ohio from the problem, and drives us all into Tilden's chicken-coop, just like so many young and beautiful spring-chickens. They as old Tilden can draw his check any day for \$2,000,000. It have a profound respect for anyman who can draw his check for \$2,000,000. His arm may be paisied a little, and, his eye cocked; but, if that hand can sign his name to a check of such magnitude, with a reasonable security that it will be paid on presentation, that man is entitled to the respect of the American people. Indeed, I think, if they would remove my under-clothing at this time, they'd find S. J. T. marked on my person somewhere."

Benedict Arnold, that man of bateful and ac-Benedict Arnold, that man of bateful and accursed memory, lived a century too early. Had he lived a hundred years later, he might have committed treason most hateful; he might have foresworn himself in National Councils, and drawn his sword against the country that taught him to use it; he might have plundered the National Treasury, robbed the Government of arsenals and stolen its navy-yards, fought for years against the flag that waved over his birth, and then—A taintel name? A traitor's doom? An accursed memory? A haunted, desolate life? O no, Lord love you, simple-minded young patriot,—nothing of the sort! He would come back and be elected to Congress; he would be a Senstor: he would run the Government; he would talk more loudly about the Constitution he attempted to destroy than the men who saved it; he would write books and defy public opinion; and the only thing about him to show that God hated him would be his blighted ere. If Benedict Arnold ever looks around this planet and sees how Jefferson Davis is getting along, it must make him feel that he was a martyr, and a deeply-injured man.

Southern Democratic Sentiment,
Obviona (Miss.) Southern Since (Dam.).
WAIT TILL THE Solid South prances up to the
colls in 1880!

THE RESULT IN ORIO has riveted the seams in the Solid South.

CAN LAMARISM lock fingers ascross the bloody Mississippi is a bigger State 'n old Massa-chusetts, in the captured Capitol. ENTRY HAVE NO USE for Jon

FOSTER IS THE Governor-elect of Ohio by grace of Wah Democratic damphoolery. AND THE CONFEDERATE Brigadiers continue to hold the captured Capitol. Whoo-oo-oop! AND THE GUARDS IN Gray will continue to nake laws for the Boys in Blue this winter. Whoo-oo-ray!

Whoo-oo-ray!

THE COMING CONGRESS must teach the Yankee traitors that this Union is not, never was, and never will be a nation.

LET THE COMPRDERATE Brigadiers pass the original Army bill this winter, and let them starre the "Nation" to death if the 8x7 dares to hint or whiner a veto.

Starve the "Nation" to death if the Sx? dares to hint or whisper a veto.

Will the Okolona States bear in mind that the proper way to write Nation is with a pig N?—Symour (Ind.) Republican.

Well? We always use a big N when we speak of the Nation of Mississippi.

The Confederate Brigadiers hold the purse-strings of the Federal Government; and they will be false to themselves, their country, and their God if they fail to bring the present infamous "Administration" to terms.

A Look at a six-cent United States postage-stamp is sufficient to give a patriot the nightmare. The diabolical phiz with which it is disfigured makes the felon faces in a rogue's gallery appear respectable to contrast.

The Yankkes may just as well learn at one time as another, that there will be no more peace and harmony in this country until they quit talking treason, and accept State Soverelgoty, with all that the term implies.

The result in Onio will be a warning to the

THE RESULT IN OHIO will be a warning to the South .- Rad. Ex. It will that!

It will warn her to permit no division in her

ranks;
It will warn her to fling your Yankoe olive-branches back in your teeth, whenever you offer them;
It will warn her to stand ready to resist impe-

it will ware her to stand ready to resist imperial aggression.

When the Yankees
Burn their battle-flags,
Pull down their Linkhors monuments,
Repeal their war-legislation,
And confess that they were wrong, wrong, and
forever wrong, and the South was right, right,
and forever right,
We may CONDESCEND to forgive and forget
their treason:

BUT NOT BEFORE. "How Long Have I to Live?"

"How Long Have I to Live?"

Horner's Baser.

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough, it is the belief of most persons that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life-assurance companies are aware of the crequious weaknesses of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well-authenticated tables in use among London assurance companies, showing the awarse length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office, and gather from their table the number of vears they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occurs, but this is a table of the average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman:

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of aver-ages, may reasonably be expected to extend.

Lincoln st, 2554 ft s of Harrison, e f. 48 x100 ft. dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to Mary P. Goodrich).
Thirty-fourth st, 135 6-10 ft e of Wabash av, n f. 19 6-10x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to James Nichols).

FINANCE AND TRADE

Government Bonds Dull--A Light er Currency Movement--The Stock Market.

The New York Stock Market Decidedly Weak and Irregular.

The Produce Markets Active--- Provisions Steadier-Hogs

Breadstuffs Rather Weak---A Decided Decline in Grain.

A Falling Off Reported in the New York Wheat Market,

FINANCIAL.

Local business in Government bonds was n Prices were firm. The 4s opened in York at 102% bid and 102% asked for large in 4s, and 102% bid and 102% asked for gistered. In Chicago the 4s were 102% and 102%@103 asked. The 4%s were 105 nd 106%, the 5s 102% and 102%, and the 6s 106

About the purchase of bonds for the Sinking and, the New York Evening Post says:

Of the 6 per cent United States bonds outstandgit is likely that the Government will thuy those sich can be obtained at the lowest price; there are the currency 6s are not considered in this anection, as they are selling at 122 to 1244. The ter 6 per cent bonds are those which mature in 50 and 1881. Of those which mature Dec. 1880, there are \$18.415,000, and of the selling at 122 to 1244. The ter of per cent bonds are those which mature Dec. 1880, there are \$18.415,000, and of the selling at 1891, and the s

has a block of over \$2,000,000.

There was little variation in foreign-exchange rates. The supply of bills is light. The posted rates for sterling were 481½ and 483½. Sterling grain bills were 487½. Actual rates in New York were 480@480¼ and 483½; in Chicago they were 480@480¼ and 483½; French grain bills were 528¾ for Paris bills. French provision bills were 520 for Antwerp and 520% for Bayre.

sive of specie, at the port of New York, se week ending Nov. I and since the begin-

Times of Oct. 22 says:

New York received \$1,017,000 in specie from

rders for currency, with receipts about equal to alpments. The diminution of the country deshipments. The diminution of the country de-mand for currency is only temporary, as the hog-crop has still to be moved. This is annually the cause of an immense outflow of currency from this city. New York exchange was in demand, on country orders for remittances to New York. The rate between banks was 60@75c per \$1,000 discount. Loans are not so active as they have been, but the demand for money is good. Rates time. Bank clearings were \$3,900,000.

Some small lots of Cook County 5s were sold

Money opened in Wall street at 1-6 of 1 per cent premium, and advanced to 1/2. Stocks were strong in the early dealings, especially for Erie, which went up to 41%, and later there was a break, which had not been fully made good by the close. Delaware & Hudson made a rapid run downward of 5, from 78½ to 78½, of which 2½ had been recovered in the final transactions. There were only a few stocks that showed gains. St. Paul preferred made ½, to 99½; Ohio & Mississippi ¾, to 27½; C., C., C. & I. ½, to 71; San Francisco ½, to 30½; the preferred 1½, to 57½; Ohio & Mississippi preferred ½, to 58. The rest of the list moved backward. Michigan Control deponed 1 to 000. no 37%; Ohio & Mississipii preferred 34, to 58. The rest of the list moved backward. Michigan Central dropped 1, to 93%, closing at 94%, a loss of %; Lake Shore declined from 100% to 90%, closing at 90%; Northwest common lost 1, to 90; Hilinois Central lost %, to 97%; Alton opened and closed at 98%; Louisville & Nashville lost 2%, to 75%; Union Pacific ½, to 90; Erie ¼, to 40%; the preferred ¼, to 64; Wabash 1¼, to 58%; St. Joe 1%, to 38%; the preferred 1, to 65; Delaware & Hudson 2%, to 76%; Lackawanna 1¼, to 86%; Jersey Central 1, to 77; Morris & Essex ¼, to 100¼; Kansas & Texas 1½, to 29½; Kansas City 1½, to 44½; the preferred ¼, to 58%; Iron Mountain 1, to 49; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ¾, to 17½; Atlantic & Pacific ½, to 42; Northern Pacific ½, to 35½; the preferred ¼, to 50%; Chesapeake & Ohio second preferred ½, to 16. Erie second 6s opened at 54%, advanced to 84%, receded to 84½, and closed at 84%. In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the chief interest centered in the Kansas & Texas issues, which advanced 4½ per cent, to 28%, for consolidated assented, and 1½ per cent, to 48%, for seconds; the latter subsequently reacted to 46%, and closed at 47%. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 85½ to 84%, and do funded 5s from 81% to 81%, in do funded 5s from 81% to 81%, in the second firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated assented to 98%; Morria & Essex consolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated assented to 98%; Morria & Essex consolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C, C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firsts to 106; C, C. C. & I. concolidated firs

on hand, with a view to placing the proceeds in time loans,

The New York Stock Exchange has been compelled by the increase of business to make arrangements for a new building. The property adjoining the Exchange, consisting of Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Broad street, and running through to Nos. 14, 16, and 18 New street, has just been purchased for the sum of \$375,000. This property includes the old Gold Room, of which the Exchange at present has a lease. There is a frontage on Broad and New streets of ninety feet each, with a depth running through of 170 feet. The price was very high, but, as the terms were the best that could be obtained, it was considered desirable to close the negotiations on that basis. It is probable a connecting arch will be thrown from the Exchange to the Gold Room in order to meet the pressing requirements of in order to meet the pressing requirements of business. What will be done thereafter will be

Exchange for \$15,000, two other seats have been sold,—one for \$14,000 and one for \$12,500. There is said to be another seat in the market for

Boston is to have a new Stock Board. The officers are: President, Homer Rice: Treasurer, Horace Farrington; Secretary, J. F. Williams. At this new Board business is to be done as at the Brokers' Board, with the exception that the public are to be admitted to do business through members of the Board. All classes of stocks are to be dealt in. New York stocks as well as those in Boston, including a large number which are not dealt in at the Brokers' Board; and the commissions to be charged will be some

what less.
The Pueblo & Arkabsas Valley Railroad earn ings for 1879 have been: Eight months' rental...\$183, 428.00 Eight months' rebate... 157, 194.00

It is expected that the earnings for the months of September and October will show a very large increase over last year, as the business done by

time.

The Horn Silver declares a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable the 15th instant. Gila declares a stock dividend of 20 per cent, payable

The capital stock of the Syndicate (Bodie District) has been increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,-000,000, with a view of listing it on the New

York Stock Exchange.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the coal trade is "booming," orders are plenty, prices are stendily advancing. A losing business has been turned into a profitable one. Coal operators are jubilant. Corporations which two months without giving a dollar and a half as security can now obtain money on pretty nearly their own terms, and throughout the entire anthra-cite trade there are no persons unhappy except those whose confidence was so great in the be-lief that ruin would follow the overproduction they sold their companies' coal for future delivery at September prices, or ventured their own fortupes upon the bazard of short sales of coal

Bid.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 ... *11236
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1894
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 ...
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899 ...
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 ... *113 . •1144

Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1892
Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1895
Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1895
Chicago Municipal 6s.
hicago West Town 7s.
licago West Town 5s.
licago Water Loan 6s
loago Lincola Park 7s.
loago South Park 7s.
loago South Park 7s.
loago South Park 7s.
loago Treasury Warrants (scrip).
Treasury Warrants (new) *And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS, WEST DIVISION RAILWAY 7 PER CENT CERTIF-ICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st.

> PRESTON, KEAN & CO.. BANKERS, 100 East Washington-st. Dealers in

ALL THE ISSUES OF U. S. BONDS. 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent Town, County, City, and Scho ther points.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.

WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS LOCAL SECURITIES and CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS

FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., 17 South-st., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. T. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. C. GRANVILLE BANMOND. 127 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. BANKERS AND BROKERS, to Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. FIRST NATIONAL BANK UP CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY 78.

GITY BONDS.

SOUTH PARK BONDS.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington 45.

Kew York. San Pranci pecial facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. ombers of the New York Stock Exchange, I classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Com

TINION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers

No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashler.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New York, Nov. 5 .- The stock market today was weak and irregular, owing mainly to

the disappointment at the continuance of the money stringency. On this ground the bears pressed sales. With regard to money the more ntelligent belief appears to be that as soon as the November interests get into circulation, and the immense sums tied up by the early payment of taxes are returned to the banks, money will become very easy. The continued daily arrivals of gold from Europe gives additional strength to this opinion. It is understood that a large short interest has been created in the stock market since the money stringency set in. There is a large borrowing demand for stocks. The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the fourth week in October in-

creased \$187,000. The carnings of the Chicago & Northwestern for the fourth week in October show an increase of \$138,000, and for the month of October an increase of \$362,000.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Rallway earned \$12,916 during the week ending October 21, or

484,244 more than last year.

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway for October were \$712,200, an increase of \$128,218 over the

ame month last year.
To the Western Associated Proce. New York, Nov. 5 .- Governments quiet and

barely steady.

Railroad bonds inactive, but generally firm.

state securities steady.

The stock market opened strong, and advanced 1/2 per cent, the latter, on Ohio & Mississippi preferred. Subsequently a weak feeling set in, which was followed by a decline of 1/65 per cent, the coal shares and Pacific Mail, Louisville & Nashville and Southwestern stocks leading the downward movement, which During the afternoon there was a recovery of 1/2 (@3% per cent, the latter Delaware & Hudson, but the market again became heavy toward the close, the lowest prices of the day being current in some instances in the final dealings, with an insettled and feverish feeling. losed at 28; preferred, 57.

The earnings of some of the railroad compa-Northwest, increase, \$882,000; St. Paul, increase, \$160,279; Iron Mountain, increase, \$129,126. crease. \$486,279; Iron Mountain, increase, \$129,126.

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road for the fourth week in October show a gain of \$33,000.

The earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company show an increase for the month of October of \$150,003.

Transactions, \$30,000 shares: 69,000 Erle, 13,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Wabash, 17,000 Northwest, 20,000 St. Paul, 19,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 5,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 15,000 St. Joes, 31,000 Ohios, 6,000 Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Kansas City & Northern, 24,000 Kansas & Texas, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, 6,000 Nashville, Chattanooza & St. Louis, 3,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 Iron Mountain, and 10,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

The steamships Frisia and Bothnia, from Europe, brought together \$1,017,000 in specis. Money stringent at 74, closing at 7; prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 480%; sight, 483.

Produce exports for the week, \$8,52,000

Produce exports for the week, \$8,523,000.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Consols for money, 97 18-16 M97%.
American securitles—Illinois Central, 1011/4;
Pennsylvania Central, 511/4; Reading, 331/4; Erie, 421/4; preferred, 67; seconds, 88.
United States bonds—New 5s, 1051/4; 41/4s, United States bonds—New 5s, 1051; 434s, 110; 4s, 10634; The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1024.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Rentes, 81f 45c.

London, Nov. 5.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £114,000.

Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £69,000 is for the United States.

MINING NEWS. SAN PRANCISCO. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5 .- The following are the closing stock quotations: BOSTON.

REAL ESTATE.

Natt st. 264 ft s of Sixieenth, e f. 72x 124 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Christian Meister to John Dahn)

av, n f. 19 6-10x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to James Nichols).

Tairty-fourth st, 116 ft e of Wabash av, n f. 19 6-10x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to James Nichols).

Thirty-fourth st, 155 2-10 ft e of Wabash av. n f, 19 6-10x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to James Nichols).

Thirty-fourth st, 155 2-10 ft e of Wabash av. n f, 19 6-10x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to James Nichols).

Bichigan av. near Nineteenth st, w f, 2335x158 ft, dated Oct. 5 (George T. Bissell to Minnie Horner).

West Polk st. 228 ft w of Western av. 8 f, 25x124/s ft, dated Nov. 4 (S. W. Rawson to Isaac W. Ellot).

Shober at. 140/s ft n of Division. e f, 244/x1034/s, 1034 ft, dated Nov. 4 (R. Boisch to Oblicago & Western Indian Railroad Company).

West Clybourn blace, 794/s ft w of Girard st, s f, 234/x118 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to C. Cushing).

Onkley av. 88 ft s of Park. w f, 35x80 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Lyman Baird to Jane L. Thomson).

Indiana av. 406 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 21 (M. C. and J. Buchánan to Oliver J. Stongh).

Twenty-ninth st, n e cor of Butler, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 22 (John L. Hancock to C. F. Skinner).

Stewert av, extending from Twenty-ninh to Thirty-first st, e f, with a depth of 50 ft, dated July 25 (Davis & Chapin to Chicago & Western Indians Railroad 50 ft, dated July 25 (Davis & Chapin to Chicago & Western Indiana Raliroad Company)... Church M. 162 ft n of Wisconsin st. w f. 24x123 ft, dated July 2 (M. Becker to J. Becker)...

24x125 ft, dated July 2 (M. Becker to J. Becker).

Sedgwick st, 25 ft's of Lincoln. w f, 48 ft to alley (with other property), dated April 10 fJ. E. and F. F. Mueller to Charlotte Ketz, Jr.).

Paulinas st. 1, 513 ft's of Blue Island av, e f, 40dx249 ft to Canal ''B, "dated Oct. 30 (Master in Chancery to Thomas L. Parker).

West Chicago av, s w corner Springdeld st. 5 5 100 acres, dated Oct. 27, 1875 (C. E. and N. Whitman to Isaac S. Long)

Fowlerst, 140 ft w of Wicker Park, in f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Nov. 4 (Fred Markus to Christoph Romanns).

Wanash av. 144 ft sof Congress st, e f, 48x165% ft, dated Nov. 5 (N. B. Rappleye to Avery J. Smith). OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

Pratt)...
Loomis st, same as above, dated Nov. 5
(Lorenzo Pratt to George H. Miller)...
Forty-ninth st, w of and near Stewart av,
n f. 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 5 (J. Vansteenberg to Calvin Wells).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

E STORY LINES	RECE	IPTS.	BHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	34, 205	82,595	20, 634	26, 215	
Wheat, bu	417,918	361,015	153, 575	100, 495	
Corn, bu	336, 993	388, 460	138,608	274,598	
Oats, bu	133, 473	-10E 710	76, 737	87, 349	
Rye, bu	27, 770	20,606	5,540	392	
Barley, bu	78, 673	66, 966	64, 118	52, 117	
Grass seed, lbs.	621, 983	23 (58)	811,557	228, 356	
Flax seed, lbs	1,540,930	754, 774	419,910	570, 300	
Broom corn. lbr	332, 640	352,000	118,946	194, 310	
C. meats, lbs	906, 130	112 910	6,987,585	3,640,970	
Beef, tos		S02.502	6	101	
Beef, bris	1	5	1, 150	897	
Pork, bris	10	73	1,500	7.892	
Lard, Ibs	1,905	6, 260		1,487,941	
Tallow, lbs	250, 605	62,860	183, 700	187, 480	
Butter, Iba	286,837	197, 550.	417, 283	185,001	
Dres'd h'gs, No		2			
Live hogs, No.	65, 718	- 55, 736	11,944	5,357	
Cattle, No	9,998	8, 176	2, 144	1,464	
Sheep, No	1,713	2,134		414	
Hides, lbs	436, 430	456, 625	433,870	636,150	
Highwines, bris	130		70	156	
Wool, 1bs	610,508	414,160	363, 152	491, 430	
Potatoes, bu	40, 995	39, 684	804	24,300	
Coal, tons	24,700	12,062	6,041	4,509	
Hay, tons	349	238	151	30	
Lumber, mft.,	11,446	17, 349	8,877	6,065	
Shingles, m	5,808	3,995	3,015	790	
Salt. bris	2,908	649	6, 130	6,417	
Poultry, lbs	1,100	1550			
Poultry, coops	5	2			
Eggs, pkgs	241	718	105	389	
Cheese, bxs	2,373	3,043	1,503	1,050	
G. apples, bris.	18, 4:25	18, 768	1,739	7,614	
Doden a both	4.484	2 444			

A Western men and the principle of the property of the propert wheat closed on Change at \$1.18%@1.19 for No. 2 red. Corn closed %c lower, at 41%c for November or May. Oats closed %@%c lower, at about 31%c for November, and at 34%c for May. Rye was 1c lower, at 73c spot, and 74c for De-cember. Barley declined 2@3c. No. 2 closing at about 81@81%, and extra 3 at 58@59c. Hogs were unchanged at \$3.55@3.75 for bacon grades, and at \$3.50@3.95 for heavy. Cattle were dull,

with sales at \$2.00@4.70.

Lake freights were moderately active and steady at about 7c for corn and 7%c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quoted at 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 63c on flour and

701/20 on lards and meats.

Dry goods continue to meet with a generous demand, and remain firm at fully late prices. The boot and shoe trade was reported active for the time of year, and prices were firmly sup-ported. Groceries continue active and most lines are strong. Sugars, teas, coffees, and rice lines are strong. Sugars, teas, coffees, and rice were specially firm. No price-changes were noted in the dried-fruit market. Fish were firm, with whitefish quoted 15c per 1/4-brl higher. Oils were generally firm. Neatsfoot advanced 3@5c, and turpentine declined 3c. Leather, bagging, tobacco, and coal were unchanged. The lumber market was again quoted firm under a brisk demand, with small offerings of cargoes. At the yards the filling of orders is hindered by the scarcity of cars. Drugs and hindered by the scarcity of cars. Drugs and chemicals were again quoted firm, and several articles advanced. Wool jumped up 2@4c per lb. The advance in England has checked importations from that country, and the American demand, which is fast reducing the stocks, which it is difficult to replace. The broom-corn, hav, and hide markets were steady, the latter being on the upturn. Seeds were firmer, except the lower qualities of clover, which ruled dull. Green fruits were in fair request, and apples in car-lots were reported firmer. Poultry was over-abundant, slow, and declining. Potatoes were dull and lower. The offerings were heavy, with abundant, slow, and declining. Potatoes were abundant, slow, and declining. Potatoes were dull and lower. The offerings were heavy, with an demand except from the city buvers, whose wants were comparatively small.

BREADSTUFFS.

wants were comparatively small.

It was reported yesterday that storage rates in Baltimore have been again advanced, being now 2½c for ten days on grain, and rumored that Toledo and Philadelphia warehouse charges

fficials.

Receipts for grain, dated yesterday, will carry into winter storage for 1/c less than those dated previously.
The Rock Island elevators will not benceforth

accept for storage the lower grades of wheat and corn, and it is expected that other houses will soon follow the example.

The following were among direct exports from this city during lest week on through bills of lading: 5,014 bris flour, 4,500 bu wheat, 350 pkgs pork, 10,908 boxes meats, 4,930 cases canned do, 19,111 pkgs lard, 100 bris beef, 6,030 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,550 bris tallow, 389,785 lbs seeds, 5,305 bris oatmeal, 500 bris corn-meal. The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1: 2,618,125 bris flour, 28,404,101 bu wheat, 54,446,929 bu corn, 14,874,899 bu oats, 2,107,445 bu rye, 3,903,781 bu barley, 47,580,363 lbs butter, 4,905,718 live bogs, 1,028,970 head of cattle, 89,184,088 lbs wool, 1,927,469 tons coal, 1,286,048

m feet lumber.
The following table shows the quantities of

The following shows the receipts and ship-ments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Shipped, 153,575 149,370 53,000 21,000 296,000 42,000 | Received | Received | A17, 918 | Milwaukee | 205, 765 | St. Louis | 40,000 | Toledo | 47,000 | New York | 558,000 | Baltimore | 94,000 | Philadelphia | 23,000 | .. 1, 380, 683 714. 045 Total five inland points aggre-

gated 711,000 bu, and shipments 377,000 bu.
The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 52,991 brls; wheat, 557,590 bu; corn, 161,940 bu; oats, 69,006 bu; corn-meal, 1,295 pkgs; rye, 5,148 bu; barley, 248,038 bu; malt, 19,310 bu; pork, 190 brls; beef, 65,740 brls; cut meats, 4,927 pkgs; lard, 2,032 tes; whisky, 1,465 brls. Exports for forty-eight hours-Flour, 19,000 bris; wheat, 296,000 bu; corn, 128,000 bu; oats, 1,000

Writes as follows in Dornbusch of Oct. 20:

The harvest of Europe, picked to pieces by statisticians, and anatomised by the thrashing machines, proves to be a skeleton of crops, and leanness stalks about the country. Across the sea on an area of wheat land larger than that of France, England, Belgium, Holland, Portural, and Italy.—larger than toat of all these importing countries.—the sacks of corn have been filled and counted up, and the land laughs with fatness. This is not a new sketch of the position, but was drawn and accepted as correct six weeks ago. The Old and New Worlds balance each other.

A quarter of wheat taken away, since that date, yet men's minds have been excited as with a fever, and intoxicated with the new wine of speculation. Notwithstanding all the money that merchants and brokers have put in their pocket, the basis of the grain trade has not changed,—then 55s to 60s was quoted as a reasonable price, and a further fluctuation of 5s was announced as likely.—forecasting what has really since happened,—but I also said, and now repeat. "the scale 55s to 60s should attract a sufficiency of bread-corn for the whole season." The situation is not desperate, nor even dangerous. The garrison is victualed for the assault of winter. The oulk of bread-corn afont the bulk that cannot well fail to arrive in English and French granaries before the end of January, is really enormous—over three millions of quarters, and this quantity added to the almost untouched harvest-stocks (allowing for the deficiency of the season) weighed in the balance of our wants is enough,—probably more than enough for actual consumption.

At the end of the year we shall know our port-

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and steadler, with little change in the average of prices. Lard was lower, on account of what seems to be a mistake in the Liverpool quotation. Hogs at the Stock-Yards were firmer, with packers holding off, and the production of stuff is being lessened by the uncertainty of packers with regard to the labor question. The trading yesterday seemed to be chiefly local, except small lots of ments sold to shippers.

Land—Declined about 7%c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Menday, and closed tame at 36, 40 (36, 42% for January, \$6, 17% (36, 20 for November, and \$6, 27% (36, 30 for December. Sales were reported of 250 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller January at \$6, 50 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller February at \$6, 50 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller February at \$6, 50 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller February at \$6, 50 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller February at \$6, 50 tos spot at \$6, 22%; 1, 250 tes seller February at \$10, 30 tos spot at \$6, 20 for no January, and closed to higher than Mouday afternoon, at \$10, 35 (30 tos spot at \$10, 90 tes seller February at \$10, 30 tes and December at \$9, 45%, 50, 50. Sales were reported of 375 bris (old) spot at \$10, 00; 2, 500 bris seller November closed nominal at \$0, 35 (9, 40; and December at \$9, 374 (20), 47%; 13, 250 bris seller November at \$9, 374 (20), 47%; 13, 250 bris seller February at \$10, 30 (20), 47%; 13, 250 bris seller February at \$10, 30 (20), 47%; 13, 250 bris seller Solventory at \$10, 42% (20), 47%; 13, 250 bris seller Solventory at \$10, 50 bris seller February at \$10, 50 bris seller February

Loose \$3.57\(\) \$5.20 \$5.35 Sp6t boxed . . 3.75 5.37\(\) 5.37\(\) 5.36 November boxed 3.70 5.25 5.25 5.35 December boxed 3.65 5.10 5.05 4.13 December, boxed. 3.65 | 5.10 | 5.05 | 5.15 |
Short ribs, seller, January, closed at \$4.90. Long clears quoted at \$5.10 | loose, and \$5.25-boxed: Cumberlands, 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)\@05\(\fra

It was reported yesterday that storage rates in Baltimore have been again advanced, being now 2½c for ten days on grain, and rumored that Toledo and Philadelphia warehouse charges are being advanced in sympathy. Baltimore reported corn 3c lower yesterday.

The official car-load of grain is now 24,000 lbs, which equals 400 bu wheat, about 480 bu corn and rye, 750 bu oats, 500 bu barley, and 125 bris winter wheat, arrive at \$6.002 for several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 or several \$6.50 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.250 in sacks of former \$6.50 in several \$6.50 in sacks, and \$6.50 in sa

on track.

SPRING WHEAT Was rather quiet during a large part of the day, and at no time resily active. The market was rather weak, declining it, and closing yob below the latest price of Tuesday. The closing was 1/56 lower than on Monday afternoon. The British markets were dull and about 1d percental lower, with large quantities afloat, and New York was off snothes 20, while out inspection-list showed no No. 2 moved out, but a fair volume of arrivais on all grades. There was only a moderate shipping demand for No. 3, which closed at about \$1.023, and none for No. 2, the latter being taken to carry against faurers. No. 2 closed at \$1.125/s for frost recepts. The trading in futures seemed to be largely local, outside buying orders on sing surface. Soil \$1.15/s feelined to at about \$1.023/s in 10.00 local at 30.15/s feelined to at about \$1.00 local at 11/s feelined to at about \$1.00 local at 11/s feelined to 31.15/s feelined

Oll.S.-Nestsfoot oil was higher, the being advanced 30 c. Turpentine worth of the lines were quoted as before: Carbon, 110 degrees test. Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test. Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test. Lard extra winter. in good request at \$3.25.50, while other games were slow at \$5.1(3.15. Flax advanced in aympathy with linseed oil, pure seed selling \$1.46(3.1.50. Shaw's London Circular, Oct 22, reports more activity in seeds, an advance in clover, and a strong market for timothy.

SALT—Was steady with liberal sales for ship-

LUMBER.

The supply of cargoes was again small, and the market quiet but nominally firm. Three or four loads were disposed of at the recent advance, and there was a demand for lumber to arrive, with sellers not inclined to sell ahead, as they think they can get more money for the stuff when it reaches port. Pleace-stuff was steady at the late advance, and all other grades were firm. Following is the list of cargo prices:

Choice mill-run inch \$14,50m17.00 Medium inch \$11,00214.00 Common inch \$9,506210.50 Piece-stuff. \$9,003.8.50 Lath. \$1.70 Shingles. \$2,109.3.40

There was no let-un apparently to the demand at the yards, Orders are coming faster than they can be filled, and many dealers any it will take them some time to fill the orders now on their books. The country demand is believed to exceed that of any former fall, and the advance in prices does not seem to cheek it in the least. Following is the list:

First and second clear fough, I inch. \$1.00

Third clear do. \$1.00

First and second clear dressed siding Common dressed siding \$1.00

Common boards, 102.12 inch, rough \$4.00

A stock boards, 106.12 inch, rough \$4.00

First and second common, dressed.

Box boards, 10 linch and upwards. \$3.00

B stock boards, 100.12 inch, rough \$4.00

First and second common dressed.

Box boards, 10 linch and upwards. \$1.00

Dimension stuff. \$

Receipts Cattle.
Monday 4.775
Tuesday 5.221
Wednesday 6.500

2%6. 5
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1.05 621.10
217c per doz.
ly frunt-house
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fair demand

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weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 l mtchers Stock — Poor to con and common to choice co sisughter, weighing 800 to 37 Texas. 1 86 Texas. 42 C. Tex HOGS-There was a very

QUOTAT

CATTLE S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—BER days, 3,600; 50 car-loads d back on the roud; the marke than on any former day for it and sellers were forced to ac

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. to-day, 884; all for this; cays, 2.287 head; no through the cay, but mostly common which are sold out at about little higher than Ronday; alight supply and hard to ag yet unsold; good to extra. 33.75 to \$4.00; common. Shead sold to-day; total for thous.—Receipts to-day, two days, 8,300; Yorkers, phias, 33.9024.10.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day; days, 7,400; selling dull at \$7.400; selling dull ST. LO

87. LOUIS. NOT. 5.—Car unchanged; choke heavy 'e light do, \$4.10@4.35: sat 4.00; cows and helfers, \$2.2 \$2.25@3.12%; feeders, \$ shipments, 200. Suxer-Still scarce and muttons, \$3.25@3.60; che 4.00; exports, \$4.25; rece none.

3. 45.
SHEEP AND LAMAS—Rece
good western sheep, \$3,500
unsold.
Hous—Receipts, 5,865; n
advanced. Yorkers, \$3,75
heavy, \$3,65@3,90; commas
heavy ends, \$3,30(23,50). KASSAS

Savelal Diseate to Kawaas Criv. Mo., Nov. . Current reports the receipts 1, 124; steady; native ships tive stockers and feeders cows. \$1, 75@2. 60; Colorad \$1, 75@2. 60. House-Receipts. 2, 622; s CINCI

BY TELEG FOREIG Special Disputed in Liverpool, Nov. 5-11:1 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Grain-Wheat-Winter,

6s 9d.

† Provisions—Pork, 54s.
Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Country; freely supplied at 610,000 bales: speculation
American, 7,750.

GRAIN—Corn—New West
Provisions—Lard, Amelong class, 32s.

REFINED PETROLEUS-7
LINSKED OII-13s.
LONDON. NOV. 5. -TALL
SUGAR-Centrifugal, 2

SUGAR—Centrifugal, 28
affont, 25a.
LITERED OIL—30a 5dd-34
WHALE OIL—25-26a.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
ANTWERP, NOV. 5.—PI
10 %f sellers.
The following were re
Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 5—11:
13a 6d. Wheat—Winter,
10a 6dd-11a; white, 10a
7dd-12a. Corn, 5a 9d. Pe
LIVERPOOL, 1b, m.—Old
changed. Receipts of whe

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d to keep well. Other fraits	0.000000000
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thus preventing any impor- stock here. Some dealers 04401046: I weights. 2 B10 @104	I
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was higher, the quotations Turpentine was 3c lower, d as before:	l
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63 gravity 55@ 58 13¼ 4 degrees 12¼	l
ull and weak. The reported o days were over 40,000 bu, except from the local trade.	
Forte some sold so common	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
t \$25.00@75.00. ME—There was some in- boulur, but live was dull receipts. Game was rather	The same
ks. Live chickens were 5 per doz, dressed at 76% 27% per lb. dressed at 86 60%6.50. Prairie chickens	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
25(25.50 per doz, and wild	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
53.15. Flax advanced in	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
London Circular, Oct. 22, in seeds, an advance in irket for timothy.	SCHOOL
bri 1.35	

thined goods on the basis of ithwines.

of 2@4c per lb is made in the market is quoted very tooks here with the supply remained to the supply remained to the supply remained to the supply s UMBER.

...16,496 96,716 "... 2,144 11,944
"As rather more inquiry yesers, but they were not better prices than on the day men ctaimed that they were satisfactory bids as then, ried sales it would not appear itned any further appreciable receipts were large, but they enlire supply, there being not le cattle, some of which had a last week. There were stattle as there was any possibilities to the same of the supplemental of d for those descriptions the market was dull and wer. Stockers also were hard to sell, and prices wored the buyer. Sales were at \$2,004.70, the butchers' cows and mixed lots at \$2,256, \$5; stockers at \$2,3063.00, and common to od native steers at \$1,1564.20. The market used heavy, with a full day's supply left over.

QUOTATIONS:
Graded steers, weighing \$4,00@4.75

| CATTLE SALES. | CATTLE SALES

10 stock's 891 2.80

Hogs—There was a very quiet hog market. Shipers bought with about their naual freedom, but sackers stood aloof, the threatened strike making them timid. In a quiet way, however, considerable trading was accomplished, the close of the day lading the bulk of the hogs sold. In values, there sax no important change. Choice heavy shipping sors sold rather stronger than on Tuesday, but for other grades the market was steady. Sales were at 3.55@3.75 for common to best light weights, and 153.50@3.90 for common to choice heavy. Extra heavy sold as high as \$3.95@4.00. Skips were alable at \$3.00@3.30.

Price. No. Av. Price \$4.124 21 73 \$3.00 4.00 85 113 3.75 3.05 11 85 3.40 3.65 85 113 3.75 3.55 115 78 3.25 4.60 72 87 3.25 NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Bervis—Reccipts for two days, 3,600; 50 car-loads due to-day were beld back on the road; the market is worse if possele than on any former day for the last three months, and sellers were forced to accept a further reduction equal to acc, no Texas cattle on sale; rough Missouri oxen 6c; a large number of light native steers from Baltimore, 70775c; fair to good native steers, 869c; prime and extra 10 60950, with about 50 lancy at 9%c, and 2 car-loads at 10c. Exporters used 400 at 8%(20%c. Shipments yesterday and to-day, 980 ors.

Sheef-Reccipts for two days, 600. The market

450 carcasses.

Swinz-Receipts for two days, 13, 300. Market dulf for live, at \$3, 80@4.15; sales 6 car-loade at \$4,00@4.124.

dull for live, at \$3.80@4.15; sales 6 car-loads at \$4.00@4.12%.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 884; all for this market; total for two cays, 2.287 head; no through stock; supply liberal, but mostly common to medium grades, which are sold out at about \$4.0 off less week, but a little higher than Monday; good to extra are in light supply and hard to gell, and a good many yet unsold; good to extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair. \$3.75 to \$4.00; common. \$3.00 to \$3.50; 1,033 head sold to-day; total for two days, 2.193.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,115 head; total for two days, 8,300; Yorkers, \$3.55@3.70; Philadelphias, \$3.00@4.10.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 1,000; total for two days, 7,400; selling dull at \$2.50 to 4.00.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Fairly active and unchanged; choice beavy shipping, \$4.40@4.70; light do, \$4.10@4.35; native butchers', \$3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.25; grass Texns, \$2.25@3.124; feeders, \$3.50; receipts, 2.800; shipments, 200.

Suxgr—Still scarce and wanted: fair to good muttons, \$3.25@3.60; choice to fancy, \$3.75@4.00; exports, \$4.25; receipts, 900; shipments, none. ST. LOUIS. mone.

Hoos—Active and higher: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.40@3.50: packing, \$3.45@3.65; batchers to select, \$3.60@3.75; receipts, 9,000; shipmenta, 2,500.

BUPPALO. BUPPALO. Nov. 5.—CATLE—Receipts, 1,819.
Market dull and declining. Shippers' grades feil 1½c from last week's prices, and butchers' stock was fully 50c lower: sales of choice to best steers, 24.75@5.12½; good shippers. \$4.10@4.55; fair to medium, \$3.50@3.80; hight butchers', \$3.00@3.45. 3.45.
SHEEP AND LAMAS—Receipts, 300: sales, fair to good western sheep, \$3.50@3.85; twenty-one cars masold.
Hous—Receipts, 5,865; market dull and prices advanced. Yorkers. \$3.75@3.85; medium and heavy, \$3.65@3.90; common light, \$3.65@3.90; heavy ends, \$3.30@3.50.

heavy ends, \$3.30@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Saecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Nov. 3.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports the receipts at 1,779; shipments, 1,124; steady; native shippers, \$3.25@4.35; native stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.30; native cows, \$1.75@2.60; Colorado, \$2.30@3.10; Texas, \$1.75@2.60.

Hoss—Receipts, 2,622; shipments, 340; weak; choice, \$3.25@3.30; light shipping and mixed packing, \$3.00@3.20.

CINCINNATI. Nov. 5.—Hoss—Duiet. Common.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Hoos—Strong at \$2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribune.

Liverroot, Nov. 5-11:30 a. m.—Flour-No.

1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 11s.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2,
11s 4d; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 9d;
white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 9d;
club No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 7d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 6s 9d. Lard, 37s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—COTTON—In moderate in-quiry; freely supplied at 6 11-16@6 13-16a; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2:000;

10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,750.

Grain—Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 8d.
Provisions—Lard, American, 37s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 33s.

Reflect Petroleum—7d.
Linsked Oil.—13s.

London, Nov. 5.—Tallow—Fine American, 44s.
Sugar—Centringal, 28s 6d@20s; Muscovado affoat, 25s.

Litered Oil.—30s 5d@30s 10d.

Whale Oil.—25@26s.

Spirits of Turpentine—3ls.
Anywers, Nov. 5.—Petroleum—10%f paid;
19%f sellers.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool. Nov. 5—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 11s@

Liverroot, 4:30 p. m.-Lard, 37s 6d. Rest un-

California 10s 7d@12s; white Michigan, 11s 6d; red.

California 11s 6d; white Michigan, 11s 6d; cargoes of coast—Wheat and corn rather dull. Lard steady at 32s. Bacon—Long clear, 33s.

London, Nov. 5.—Liverpool—Wheat slow; California 10s 7d@12s; white Michigan, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 6d; sering, No. 3, 10s. No. 2, 10s. California 10s 7d@12s; white Michigan, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 6d; spring. No. 3, 10s; No. 2, 10s 10d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average red winter, 55s 6d@56s; fair average California, 56s; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very inactive; corn steady. Weather in England seasonable. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3, 000 crs. On passages to the Continent on the 4th instant—Wheat, 1,050,000 crs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispects to The Tribune.

New York, Nov. 5.—Grain—Under depressing reports from the West, and unfavorable advices by cable, and the extreme closeness in the local money market, wheat values declined severely, on most grades of winter about 4½ 65½ c per bushel. Offerings in greater volume, and sellers more eager to place supplies. At the reduced figures a moderately active business was done in winter grades, chiefly in No. 2. red, which railied about ½ 62 from the lowest figures, and was taken to a respectable aggregate for prompt and forward delivery. No. 1 white attracted much less attention. Spring is also in comparatively slack demand, ending up heavily and irregularly at about 3 65 under Monday; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northwest soring November option, \$1.30, closing at \$1.30 saked, against \$1.344 Monday; 24,000 bu do December options at \$1.33 61.33 ½. Corn less active at a further reduction of ½ 61½ c, generally about 1c per bu, closing heavily. Rye quoted irregular; sales 1,500 bu No. 2 Western at 85½ c. Oats in less request, and under freer and more urgent offerings declined sharply, actual dealings in spring red option 10 61 c per bu, leaving off in favor of buyers; No. 2 Chicago, 43½ c.

Phovisions—Rog product slow and rather easier, though without marked alteration; mess rather slow for prompt delivery; \$10.40 for ordinary brands. Cut meats quiet at former prices. Bacon quiet; long clear, 634c. Western lard moderately active for early delivery, but quoted weaker.

Tallow—Moderately active; sales 60,000 lbs at

7M@7Mc. Sucans—Row in fairly active request and higher,

HAY-Strong at 50c Hors-In good demand and firm; yearlings 70 Hors—In good demand and firm; yearlings 70
18c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady; rio cargoes, 144(2174)c; job lots, 144(2104)c. Sugar stronger; fair to good refining, 83/08%c. Molasses dull and nominal.
RICE—Strady. with fair demand.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 804(2000c; crude, 64/07%c; refined, 7%c.
TALLOW—Steady at 74/07%c.
RESIN—Dull and unchanged.
TURPENTINE—Market dull at 43%c.
EGGS—Firm; Western, 1982/1/4c.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and neavy weights, 24/0 26c.

Rio Grando light middles and neary weights, 24@26c.
Woot.—Dull and unsettled; domestic fleece, 35@48c; pulled, 25@50c; unwashed, 9@34c; Texas, 15@35c.
Provisions—Dull and heavy; mess, \$10.40@10.50. Beef—Demand fair and market firm. Cutments dull and weak; long clear middles, 84c.
Lard—Market dell; prime steam, \$6.30@6.85.
BUTTRIL—Higher; Western, 10@35c.
CREESE—Market dull; Western, 8@13c.
Whisky—Nominal; \$1.15.
METALS—Manufactured copper steady, with fair demand; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 21%@25%c. Iron—Pig dull and unsettled; Scotch and Scotch and American, \$26.00@20.00; Russia sheeting, 13%c.
Nails—Cut, \$3.50@3.75; clinch, \$5.10@6.10.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5. -Flour-Quiet, but firm; superfine, \$4.50@4.75; XX, \$5.25@5.50; XXX, \$5.75@6.00; high grades, \$6.25@7.00.

Grain-Corn quiet and weak; yellow and mixed.

60c; white, 65c. Oats—Market dull at 37@39c. Corn-Meal.—Quiet at \$2.65@2.75.

Hay—Quiet and weak; prime, \$20.00@22.00; choice, \$23.00.

Provisions—Pork scarce and firm, at \$11.50. Provisions—Pork scarce and firm, at \$11.50.

Lard steady; teirce, \$7.00@7.25; keg. \$7.50@
7.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, 4%@4%c; clear, 6%c; long clear, 6%c.
Bacon dull and nominal; quoted, sboulders, 4%c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8%c. Hams, sugar-cured in good demand; canvased, new, 9@10%c.

WHISKY—Market call; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and weak; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 14%@18c. Sugar active, firm, and higher; inferior, 5%@6c; common to good common, 6%@7c; fair to fally fair, 7%@8c; prime to choice, 8%@5%c.
Receipts all sold. Molasses quiet and weak; eommon, 30c; prime to choice, 4%@50c. Rice, 6%@7%c.

BRAX—Quiet at 72%c.

Monstrant—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Dell and weak; Western super, \$4.75@5.25; do extra, \$5.75@6.25; do family, \$6.50@7.50. Grain—Whest—Western lower and active; No. 2
Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.294
@1.30; December, \$1.41. Corn—Western lower;
Western mixed, spot and November, 54@55c; December, 57@57%c; steamer, 57c. Oats quiet; Western white, 42@42%c; do mixed, 40@41c; Pennsylvania, 42@42%c. Rys quiet at 88@90c. Hay-steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania \$15.00@16.00.

\$15.00@16.00.
Provisions—Mess pork, \$11.50; bulk meats loose, none packed; shoulders, 4½@5c; clear rib sides, 8½c. Hams, 10@11c. Lard, 7½c.
BUTTER—Firm: prime to choice Western, packed and roll, 20@2%c.
EGGS—Firm at 21@22½c.
PETROLEUM—Quict; crude nominal; refined, 7½c. PETROLEUM—Quiet; Crude hombins, 146.
COFFES—Quiet; Rio carcoes, 154@18%c.
SUGAR—Strong; A soft. 9%@10%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.13.
FRIHGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet. Cotton. &@ %d; flour, 28 3d; grain, 8%@9d.
RECHIPTS—Flour, 28 569 bris; wheat, 94, 100 bu; corn, 31, 800 bu; cotts, 31, 200 bu; rye 400.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41, 200 bu; corn, 41, 000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 843, 200 bu; corn, 153, 200 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—FLOUR-Market dull and weak; Western extra, \$5.75; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$6.25; good, \$6.375@6, 40; choice, \$6.50; fancy, \$6.75@6.87%; Minnesota patent process, \$8.00@8.37%. Rye flour less active, at \$5.75.

ent process, \$8.00@8.37%. Rye flour less active, at \$5.75.

Ghain—Wheat unsettled and depressed; rejected, \$1.30; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.37; No. 2 red, cash and November, \$1.33 bid, \$1.36 saked; December, \$1.39½ bid, \$1.40% asked; January, \$1.40 bid, \$1.45% asked. Corn quiet; mixed, on track, 59c; yellow do, 59%@60c; sail mixed, November, 55%c bid, 59c asked; December, 53%c bid, 57c asked; January, 5c% bid, 58c asked. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PEDVISIONS—Steady; prime mess beef, \$12.50; mess pork, \$12.00 212.25; hams, smoked, 9%@10%c; pickled, 8@8%c. Lard, 7%@7%c.

BUITEM—Scarce and firm; nominally unchanged.

EGES—Steady; Western, 22c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 12%@13c; good, 11 @12c.

©12c.

PETROLEUS-Weak; refined, 7c.

WHISKT-Market dull, at 31.12.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 2, 800 bria; wheat, 23,000 bu:
corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Corn, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS - Corn, 30,000 bd.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Nov. 5. - FLOUR-Unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat lower; No. 2 red. \$1.20\(\)\(\pi\

corn. 36,000 bu; pats. 3,000 bu; barley. 5,000 bu.
SHPMENTS-Flour. 11,000 bris; wheat. 23,000 bu; corn. 2,000 bu; oats. 4,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; sarley, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOS

wheats, \$7.25@3.75.

GRAIF—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 64%@65%c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 48@60c; No. 2 white, 46@46%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 43@45c. Ryc. \$1.00@1.05.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 9,000 bris; corn, 57,000 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SMIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 bris.

WOOL—Demand active, and stocks fast disappearing; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 43@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 43@45c; combing and delaine fiseces, 44@49c; pulled wools, 40@650c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUERE, Nov. 5.-FLOUR-Dull and nominal.

Grain—Wheat steady; opened 1½c higher; closed heavy; No. 1 hard. 9tc; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1. 13½ No. 2 do. \$1. 11½; November. \$1. 11½; December. \$1. 13%; January, \$1. 15½; No. 3 do. \$1. 02; No. 4. 94c; rejected, 84c. Corn lower; No. 2, 42½c. Cats quiet and lower; No. 2, 31½c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1, 72c. Barley declined 162c; No. 2 spring, 72½c.

PROVINONS—Quiet and easy. Mess bork quiet at \$9.50 cash; \$6.40 January.

PRESSITES—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.

RECHIPS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.

RECHIPS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.

RECHIPS—Story, 25,000 bm; swheat, 20,600 bm; barley, 25,000 bm.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 163,000 bm; barley, 28,000 bm.

CINCINNATI.

Guain—Wheat inactive at \$1.27@1.30. Corn dull and drooping at 43@44c; new ear, 36@37c. Outs quiet and unchanged. Rye in fair demand at 80@82c. Barley steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—PORK GUII and nominal at \$11.00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at \$6.20@6.25. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, \$3.75@4.00; clear sides, \$5.50@.575. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green meats dull; shoulders, \$3.50; sides, \$5.00; hams, \$6.50@7.00.
WHISKY—In fair demand but at lower rates; \$1.06.
BUTTER—In good demand but at lower rates; fancy creamery, 33c; choice dairy, 23@25c; prime Centual Ohio, 20@22c; prime Western reserve, 18@20c.

LINEERD OIL-Quiet and unchanged. TOLEDO.
Toledo, O., Nov. 5.—Grain—Wheat closes firmer; amber Michigan, December, \$1.25; No. 2 red Wabash, cash, \$1.21; Noyember, \$1.22; December, \$1.25; January, \$1.284; No. 2 iD. & M., cash, \$1.19. Corn dull; high-mixed, cash, 45c; No. 2, cash, 434c; May, 44c; new, 40c; No. 2 white, cash, 47c; damaged, 37c. Oats nominal. Clover-Seed—Prime, \$5.20, asked.
Closed—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, \$1.224; December, \$1.24; January, \$1.284. Corn dull; high-mixed, 444c, Oats inactive; No. 2, 31c bid. Clover-Seed—S5.20.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 42,000 bu.
Shiphents—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, none. TOLEDO.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Corron—Steady at 10%c. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat steady at \$1.20@1.25. Corn Gaix-Wheat steady at \$1.20@1.25. Corn quiet; old white, 50c; mixed, 48c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Rye steady at 85@87c.

Provisions-Pork firm at 11%c. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Buk-meats-None.

Whisky-Lower at \$1.06.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts at 28,280 bu; shipments, 22,958 bu; weak; No. 2 cmsh, \$1.05; December, \$1.08; No. 3 cash, 93c; No. vember, 93%c. Corn—Receipts, 40,000 bu: ship-ments, 28,342 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 22%c; No-vember, 27%c.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm;
No. 2 red, \$1.21@1.23; December, \$1.20@1.25.
Corn steady; new, 38%@39c. Oats steady at 32 Provisions—Shoulders, green, 3½c; clear rib, 34.90@5.00. lard, \$6.20.

BUPPALO, N. Y., Nov. 5 .- GRAIN-Wheat dull: sales, 1,000 bu; No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1,29. Corn dull; sales, 5,000 bu; No. 2 mixed Western, 52%c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO. Oswago, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Grain—Wheat quiet. Corn—Market dull; high mixed, 60c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Nov. 5. -HIGHWINES-Pirm; sales of

PETROLEUM. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, 95c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7%c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oll City, Pa., Nov. 5.—Petroleum—Market epened dull with sales at 90c, declined to 89%c, sdvanced and closed at 90c bid, strictly; shipadvanced and closed at 90c bid, strictly; shipments, 63,000, averaging 48,000; transactions, 200,000.

CLEVELAND, O.. Nov. 5.—PETROLEUM—Firm at quotations; istandard white, 110 test, 8%c.

COTTON.

COTTON.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 10½c; sales, 2,800 bales; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,500; stock, 48,000.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Firmer; mid-Aling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; net receipts, 7,886 bales; gross, 8,744; exports to Great Britain, 15,306; France, 4,588; constwise, 4,379; sales, 9,200; stock, 196,678.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Business has been light to-day, but prices continue very firm. Cotton goods less active, but strong. Prints in better demand, and leading makes closely sold up. Ginghams and worsted dress goods in fair request. Men's wear woolens in moderate demand, and firm. Foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of Tur-PENTINE—Steady at 40c.

Peace and War.

New York Times.

The great Peace Congress which met at Naples, the other day, to promote the general disarmament of Europe, has some to an abrupt and, dissolving in a promisenous row. While the members were discussing the excellence and advantage of pacific measures inside, the Neapolitans outside were fiercely bellicose, and posting the walls with placards inscribed "Live Trest!" "Live Trent!" "Death to Austria!" and other war bulletins. This is very like human nature, which seems destined to be eternally unregenerate. There is no doubt that universal peace would be the best thing for the world; that a general disarmament of Europe would do more for it than 100 years of the wisest legislation. Reason shows this conclusively beace, therefore, is not likely to be established, since great bodies of men can never be made reasonable. Individuals are often rational, and can be brought to see the inestimable value of peace; but humanity at large can hardly be weaned from pugnacity. While mankind is as selfish, egotistic, and irritable as it now is—and it is much less so than it has been—strife and conflict will be unavoidable. Even the men who are pacific in theory are belligerent in practice. The hardest conflicts that have ever been waged have been waged by people opposed on principle to fighting. No human creature is so formidable an adversary, once aroused, as the man who loves peace and is continually saying so. All animals, from man to mouse, will fight on sufficient provocation, and the gentlest woman is sometimes as fierce as the hungry tigress. A story, published in the Times months ago, illustrated humanity. A stranger insisted on occupying an engaged roon at a Frankfort-on-the Main hotel. fought desperately for its possession, and, when finally overcome, proved to be an American member of the World's Peace Society. It is unasfe to count on any man as a non-combatant. Persons who have so calculated have had cause to rue it.

Why Skidd Didn't Dine with Him.

The editor of the Fort Plain Register has his office and residence connected by telephone. On Monday Mr. Skidd, of Little Falls, an old friend, called on the editor and expected to romain for dinner. The editor hurried to the telephone and shouted to his wife: "Mr. Skidd will be up with me to dinner; lay an extra plate." "Now," said the editor. "Mr. Skidd, you may converse with her." As the gentleman was about to approach the instrument these words were plainly heard: "You tell Mr. Skidd we don't keep a hotel on wash-day." Mr. Skidd we don't keep a hotel on wash-day." Mr. Skidd we accused himself for a few moments and was next seen eating fried clams in the Rainbow asloos on the corner.

MARINE NEWS.

A Long List of Mishaps Resulting from the Late Storms.

day.

The weather on Lake Erie was very rough and cold Sunday and Monday, and the shipping suffered some. The Cleveland Herald of yesterday says: "The Helena was brought in here yesterday evening. The Hife-saving crew deserves much credit for working at her pumps all night on Monday. The mate, whose leg was broken, was not suffering much, though Hanns & Co. offered a physician \$250 to go out there and attend him on Monday."

physician \$250 to go out there and attend him on Monday."

On Lake Michigan no serious mishaps have occurred since the Amazon went ashore and became a total wreck. The sea was not rough yesterday, and the air was much warmer under the influence of a southeast breeze. But five or six yessels came in during the day, including the schr Clara, and acow South Haven, and the barge Golden Harvest, with lumber. The departures included the props Idaho and Lawrence, and the schra Lizzio A. Law, Charles Foster, and J. G. Worts, all grain-laden for lower-lake ports.

A private dispatch received yesterday stated that the schr F. B. Gardner-which was so long on the beach at Lincoln Park, at this port—was a total wreck, and had been abandoned by her owner, Capt. H. S. Halsted, as such. The Gardner sated B1 straight, and was rebuilt at Milwankee just before her passage down to Buffalo. She was valued at about \$8,000, and is insured, but to what amount was not ascertained yesterday. The vessel has been a peculiarly unfortunate one since her mishap at Lincoln Park.

The schr Provost, ashore at Sand Beach, is in a bad fix.

Yesterday's Detroit Post and Tribuse says that

misns at Lincoin Park.

The schr Provoxi, sahore at Sand Beach, is in a bad fix.

Yesterday's Detroit Post and Tribune says that Fowler, Merrick & Esseityn had not heard anything from their fleet on Lake Superior.

A heavy gale on Lake Ontario has kept the Montreal steamers back.

Several vessels ran into Port Dalhousie for shelter Monday, and several schooners and a small tug are reported ashore at Allcock, near Niagara, including the Starling, John McLeod, and the St. Andrews.

The achr West Wind, that went ashore a mile east of Coonry, last week, has been abandoned by her Captain, who is also her owner, and she has been dismantied and all available articles taken off. The vessel was valued at \$4,000, and was not insured.

AN INVESTIGATION.

The Canadian Propeller Argyle Reported Missing.

Lake Freights and Telegrams and Notes from Various Ports.

PERILS OF THE LAKES.

The Canadian prop Argyle, which left Duluth on the 37th of last month, is reported as missing, and some fears have been entertained that she met with disaster on Lake Superior during the late stormy weather, but no definit information that such is the fact has been received. There are twenty persons aboard of her. Some vessel men at this port are inclined to the belief that the Argyle run into some port for shelter, or mayhap is ashore and the officers and crew have abandoned her, and have been forced to make their way overland to some point. Dispatches were sent to Marquette and other ports concerning the matter, but up to quite a late hour last night no answers had been received. The storms on Lake Superior were very severs for a week, but in the absence of any reports of disasters from ports on that lake it is a matter of conjecture here as to whether the Argyle has been lost or not.

The spoort that a schooner was lest in Lake St. Clair or River, with all on board, is wholly without foundation. The recent snow-storms have been a source of detention to vessels, and many have sought shelter at out-of-the-way ports on the lakes, but no reports have been received of any disasters of a serious character. Several vessels are overdue at lower ports, but it is believed that they will turn up all right, and any fears regarding them will be dispelled. The Mystic Star, bound below, is believed to be safe. At Cleveland some anxiety has been felt over the little schr V. M. Blake, which went to Canada for barley fourteen days ago, and has not since been heard from. The schr West Side was reported long overdue, but the report of any mishap to ner was not credited by vessel men yester-day.

The Westher on Lake Erie was very rough and cold Sunday and Monday, and the shipping suf-PERILS OF THE LAKES.

Cowie was still aground above Marine City.

Last evening the barge Guiding Star, consort of the prop S. D. Caldwell, was aground in Lake St. Clair, outside the canal, and the tug Wilcox was working at her.

The Free Press of yesterday says of the troubles at the Crossing: If there is a propeller of any size which has not been aground within the past day or two, it must be because it wasn't in the St. Clair River or Lake or the Detroit River. At the Limc-Kiln Crossing yesterday the props Commodors and Montana were being lightered, so that they may get over the Crossing to-day. At this port the prop Colorado was to be lightered last night, and the Conestogs and Juniata will probably have to be to-day before they can get into Lake Erle. The ferries Fortone and Excelsior were engaged at the Crossing lightering, and here the Essex was pressed into service. And all this unnecessary expense because managers do not recognize the fact that water is low in the Detroit River.

The Chippewa (Mich.) News says: "The Transit Company's freight prop Arizona arrived down from Duluth Thursday evening, and lay here oveninght. She enconnered some very rough weather on Lake Superior, and had a narrow escape. While in the heaviest of the gale one of the steam pipes of the engine gaye out, and left her almost heigless. The escaping steam rusued into the boat with great violence, steaming and damaging her cargo of four to a considerable extent. While she was rolling helpless in the sea her sail was put up, but the storm was so violent as to tear it away. The engineer finally succeeded in making the necessary repairs to the engine, and they came on. But the general impression of the crew was that they had a narrow escape."

Toledo Commercial: The scow Nettle, Iaden with stone, bound from Marblehead to Toledo, was proceeding on her way in good condition on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 29, when her centre-board box opened and let the water in so fast that the crew had barely time to take to the small boat when the Nettle went down. This schooper if possible.

A sailor named Lee was drowned Monday in Lake Omario, having failon from a yard on the schr Elyin.

The schr St. Andrew went ashore Monday morning eight miles east of Ningara, Ont.

AN INVESTIGATION.

The Rochester Express of Monday says that Capt. D. C. Dobbins, Superintendent of the Ninth Division of the United States Life-Saving Service, has arrived at Charlotte, where he is to make an investigation of the loss of the star Rooney, which recently went down near the Sea Breeze. He has orought with sim a gold medal for Capt. A. O. Doyle for services rendered in two cases of wrock last year.

MILWAUKEE,

Special Discates to The Tribing.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—The river is once more comparatively clear of vessels, and marine items reasonably scarce in consequence. The schr Nellie Wilder has received her new spars, and took on

coard a cargo of grain to-day. She will sail to-corrow. The achr Itasca went into dry-dock at

slight overhauling.

Grain freights are only moderately active, at unchanged rates. The charters reported up to 3 p. m. wers: To Buffale—Schr Myosotis, 23,500 ba corn at 7e; schr Saveland, 44,000 bu wheat at 74e; achr G. S. Huznd, 52,000 bu wheat at 74e.

The tug Welcome has been chartered to dredge a channel over the bars at Grand Haven, and will leave in the morning to perform the service.

Cleared for below—Schr Myosotis.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed up—Propa
Benton, Roanoke, Buffalo. St. Louis, Badger, State,
Araxes and barges, East Saginaw and barges,
H. D. Coffinberry and consort; tug A. J. Smith
and barges; stmr Flora; schrs S. Anderson, Annie M. Peterson, Aunt Ruth, Clara
Parker, Annie Vought, Hartford, Scotia, Joseph
Parge, Zach Chandler, Golden Fleece, Mary, Hattie, Thomas P. Sheidon.

Down—Props L. Schickinns, Chicago, Ontario,
Canisteo, Music and barges, Metamors and
barges.

Canisto,
Darces.
Wind-Southeast, brisk.
Weather-Cloudy.
Porr Huron. Mich., Nov. 5-10 p. m.—Passed
up—Props Milwaukee. V. Swain and consort.
Westford, with Seaman.
Down—Props Scotin, City of Toledo.
Wind-Southeast, gentle; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5. — Cleared — Procs Arctic, Hancock, Japan, Duiuth, Toledo, Green Bay. Buffalo, Fountain City, St. Louis, Badger State, Milwaukee; Newbury, Philadelphia, Chicago; Alpena, George King, Bay City; H. C. Schnorr, Toledo; schrs A. H. Moss (340 tons coal), J. B. Wilber (400 tons coal), Detroit; C. J. Wells (956 tons coal). Goshawk, John Keiderhoue, Chicago; A. Booby, Atmosphere (mdae), M. Stalker, Toledo; Empire State, Detroit; Young America (200 tons iron), La Petite, Detroit: Meditarrenean, Cleveland; barges India, L. Farwell, Leader, Grace Whitney, Jupiter, Dashing Wave, Bay City.

Freights—Coal freights dell; 75c to Chicago and Milwaukee; 25c to Detroit and Toledo.

The following engagements were made: Schr C. B. Benson, coal to Toledo, 25c; Hattie Wells, iron to Toledo, 40c f. o. b.; A. 1H. Moss, J. B. Weber, coal to Detroit at 25c.

LAKE PREIGHTS.

A concession was made by shippers yesterday on wheat cargoes, 7½c being paid to two vessels for Buffalo. But the rate on corn remained unchanged, as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs C. K. Nims and F. A. Morse, wheat, at 7½c; schrs San Diego, Queen City, J. W. Doane, and P. S. Marsh, corn, at 7c; prop Lawrence, wheat, and prop Idabo, corn. Capacity, 80,000 bu wheat and 200,000 bu corn. PORT COLBORNE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 5. — Lake Michigan report: Passed up-Schr Hydersbad, Kingston to Chicago Down-Nothing. Wind-Fresh; snowing hard; weather cold.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, III. Nov. 5.—Arrived—G. L. Booth, Ottawa. 7,500 bn oats.
Cleared—First National, Bird's Bridge, 25 bris salt, and 92,400 ft lumber to Joliet; Montana, Joliet, 96,104 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The movement of vessels yesterday, in and out, was very light, and most of the tugs had nothing to do.

The schr C. C. Barnes is reported as having made an unprecedentedly quick trip from Presque Isle to this port—twenty-four hours on the passage.

The west-bound freight business of the large propeller lines has fallen off on account of the order issued by the Eric Canal management, forbidding the receipt of through freight after Oct. 25.

ELSEWHERE.

issued by the Eric Canal management, forobusing the receipt of through freight after Oct. 25.

RLSEWHERE.

The dismasted schr Arabia arrived at Windsor, Ont., Tuesday. She will be towed to Port Colborne for repairs.

W. G. Winslow, owner of the schr Niagara, has not yet decided what course he will take in regard to the seizure of his versel at Port Huron.

Cleveland Herald: The schr Mary Collins, with sait from Buffalo, in attempting to run into this harbor yesterday, broached and run into the west pier, damazing her head-gear to some extent.

Rumor has it, and the rumor comes from first-class sources, that the new steamer now on the ways at Wyandotte for the Cleveland line will be put on the route between Detroit and Mackinaw next season, making two trips per week.

Owero Palladium, Monday: "The tug Gardner, after a three hours' effort, found it impossible to tow the schr John R. Noyes from Cape Vincent to Weillington, Canada. The owners of the latter this morning threw up the charter to carry barley to Chicago from Weilington at 10c. She will load iron ore at Cape Vincent for Ashtabula at \$1.50, free.

The following were the arrivals and actual sallings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending 10 o'clock last night:

ing 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, sundries, Wells street.

Prop A. Laurie, Muskegon, lumber, stetson's.

Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.

Prop California, Collingwood, sundries, Wells

Prop California, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr B. D. Hayes, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr B. C. Crawford, St. Joe, light, Market.
Schr B. C. Schrer, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskogon, lumber, Market.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskogon, lumber, Market.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber, Market.
Schr Kitty Grant, Sungatuck, lumber, Market.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber, Eighteenth

Schr Golden Harveet, Muskegon, lumber, Slip.
Schr Carrier, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber, Market.
ACTUAL SALLINOS.
Stmr Shebeyran, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, grain.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr J. V. Tavior, Ludington, light.
Schr Evening Star, Manistee, light.
Schr Evening Star, Manistee, light.
Schr Cotty of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Prop Lowell, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Riph Campbell, Manistee, light.
Schr Trio, South Haven, light.
Schr Trio, South Haven, light.

WOMEN AND JUSTICE.

An Ungaliant Englishman Asserting that
Women Are Naturally Unjust.

Pull Mall Gasette.

For the sake of argument it might be admitted that Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West are as desirous of the admiration of the public as the public is willing to bestow it; and, further, that in seeking such means of gratifying their desire they have shown themselves to be some-what deficient in the higher delicacies and rewhat deficient in the higher deleaces and re-finements of the female character. That, in-deed, is their sisters' view of the matter, and let it be argumentatively assumed to be the cor-rect view and to be held in common by a given number of men and women. But what we should then find is that, whereas no man would allow it to qualify his sympathy with the victim of these shameful libels, no woman would be able to prevent its qualifying hers in a more or

of these shameful libels, no woman would be able to prevent its qualifying bers in a more or less marked degree.

This difference of sexual character is illustrated every day,—so often, indeed, that we are apt to forget the profound divergence of intellectual and moral habit which it implies. To asy that women are less just to their judgment than men is, as this example shows, to understate the case to the point of absolute misdescription. It is not so much a question of an imperfect sense of justice as of an absence of the faculty altogether. The fact that the conduct of a given person merits disapproval is regarded as a reason why a punishment not only disproportionate to the supposed offense, but inflicted in respect of another which has confersedly never been committed, should give the anfierer no claim, or a much weaker claim, to sympathy than would otherwise be the case. Against such a mental process as this, if mental process it can be called, it is plainly impossible to contend. To suggest that penalties should not only bear some proportion to misdeeds, but stand inflome sort of relation to them, is merely to waste words. There are the misdeeds; and how can it be wrong that some penalty should follow them, whatever it may come? Abstractly, of course, it is wrong of A to liber B; and B in the abstract deserves sympathy if libeled. But if B has offended against the higher laws of propriety and good taste, it is mere pedantry, according to the feminine view, to regard the offender as deeply wronged by any injury which but for the offense there would never have been any opportunity of indicting. And the argument is triumphantly clinched by an appeal to the objectors' own appreciation of the interests at stake: "Surely you must admit that something ought to be done to put a stop to so objectionable a tractice." And whether that corrective "something" is itself an act beside which the original offense shrinks into insignifi-

carree is apparently regarded as a matter of the very smallest importance.

Nor is this habit of the female mind displayed on the side of unjust severity alone; for women can at times be as indulgent to guilt as they are harsh to innocence. The feminine sympathy with the dashing highwayman of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the handsome desperado in whose person robbery lost half its evil in losing all its brutality—is an exaggerated instance of this; an instance which it would be impossible to match among the opposit sex if the cases were reversed. A beautiful and accomplished murderess would no doubt awaken a considerable amount of curiosity and interest in the male mind; but the notion of men weeping over her fate and contending for a lock of her hair, as women shed tears for the death and struggled for the lace handkerchief of Claude Duval, is simply inconceivable. And, as we have before observed, the mark of the female judgment in these matters—of the irrationally indulgent judgment as well as of the illorically severe—is not its greater or less, its conscious or unconscious, deviation from an objective standard of justice, but its want of relation to any such standard whatever. It would be absurd to pretend that men are rigisly impartial in all their pronouncements upon the right and wrong of questions submitted to them, or that their judicial faculty is not in a thousand instances biased by their indivadual prejudices and preferences. But all men, at any rate, recognize that, if it is so, it should not be so; all acknowledge that the verdict which they wish to deliver is not necessarily identical with that which they ought to deliver; all admit that personal inclination is a mere weight in the judicial scale which they must at any rate try their best to prevent from seriously disturbing the balance. With women it is not so. They not only think, but often with an astounding naivete maintain, that the verdict they wish to give is the verdict they ought to give; for them the inclination is the judg

No Reverence for the Great, No Reverence for the Great.

San Francisco Pest.

One of those small boys who sid to make life a burden to the San Francisco citizen by forcing advertising bills on him in the streets was amonying people on Market street in that way the other morning when Gen. Grant came out of the Palace doorway, bound for a promenade with the proprietor of this chasts family journal. The ramin pestered the twain to accept one of his handbills, and on its being several times declined, he suddenly thrust one inside the General's rest and rushed off. An indignant spectator stopped the youth, and said, "What do you mean by such impudence, you young rascal? Don't you know that's Gen. Grant!"

"Oh! it is, is it!" was the composed reply, "Well, all I've got to say is, that he puts on a blasted signt of frills for a quest!"

KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.

Ky.S.Lottery. BY STATE AUTHORITY.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers. \$15,000 for \$1

In the Kentucky State Lottery, WHICH HAS REGULARLY DRAWN IN PURSU-ANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, APPROVED DEC. 6, 1850, FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDUCA-TIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ON SATURDAY,

NOV. 15. FIRST CAPITALS, \$15,000, 85,000, \$2,500, \$1,500, \$1,500, and 1857 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO \$50,700. TICKETS, \$1. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS WILLIAMSON & CO., 500 BEOADWAY, NEW YORK, OR M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS.

No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and niterest allowed on daily balances.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. C. HARVIER.

Foreign Exchange Broker 49 Exchange-place, New York. Combining and operating many orders in one wast sun has every salvanage of capital, with skillful management. Large profits divided pro rate on investments \$25 to \$10,000. Circular, with full explanations how a can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAW RENGE & GO., 55 Exchange place, New York.

\$1,200 returns in 30 days on \$100 fivested by on stock options of \$100 \$30. Address T. POTTE: WIGHT 4 CO., Bankers. 25 Wall-st., New York. APPLES.

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110 & 112 Madison-st. Prices the Lowest, and delivered free of charge. .

New York.

New York London.

Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton. London, Bavre. and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$90; steersage, \$30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Of Likichis & Co., 2 South Clarket., Agents for Chicago.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 890 to 375. according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 840. Steerage, 326. The Broadway, N. Y., and 160 Bandelph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glassov.

BOLIVIA. Nov. 8, noon ETHIOPIA Nov. 22, noon ANCHORIA. Nov. 18, 6 am CHROASIA. Nov. 28, 5 am REY York to London direct.

Rew York to London direct.

REY SIA. Nov. 8, noon VICTORIA. Nov. 18, 6 am REY YORK 10, 100 and 100 and

STATE LINE

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three limes a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STRAMSHIPS.
Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown.
Liverpool, and Landon.
Cashin passure from 860 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, 25. Drafts on
Great Britain and Irribar information apply to

B. LARSON. No. 4 South Glark-st.

DENTISTRY. J.S.SWARTLEY

DENTIST,
soms i sad 2. northeastoor. State and Mantrance on State-st.). Elevator or states.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

TO BENT.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

centh-st., east of Union Square, N. Y. E. A. GILSON. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY, Excepting front rooms and rooms with bath.

SPECIAL RATES will be made with guests by the Week, Menth, or Season. CARROLLTON HOTEL, BALTIMORE, LIGHT, AND GRENAN-STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

Rates reduced to \$3 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for pariors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lises of city passenger-cars; pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1873. RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARES. - | Secure of the excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) as
the depots. Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs on the train leaving Calcage at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, FURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILEDA? Depots foot of Lake-st., indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Cama and Sixteenth-siz. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st, and at depots. Aurora Passenger 5:30 pm 8:55 s. 7:15 at 7:15

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAD. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Mondays. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee, Mainson, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express.

Milwaukee, Mainson, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express.

Milwaukee, Mainson, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express.

Libertyville Accommodation.

Miwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolity are de Minne CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES,
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

Leave, Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:nl5 vm 3:nl0 pm Ransas City Night Express 12:nl5 vm 7:nl0 am Scholmer Services 12:nl5 vm 7:nl5 pm 1:nl0 p

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Offmo. of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran,
dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive. Mail (vis Main and Air Line)... 7500 a m * 6:30 p m
Day Express... 7500 a m * 7:40 p m
Ealamazoo Accommodation... 4:00 n m * 10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p m * 8:00 a m
Night Express... 9:10 p m * 37:30 a m PITTSBURG, PL WATHE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison sts. Ticket Offices, of Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, St. Clark-St., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEDAN "Daurille Boote, "Davides to Boote, Trear et al. 25 Beathornest, and Sept. Corner Chinese and Carrollens.

STEDSCAL NO CURE! DR. KEAN
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN
173 South Clarkest. Chicago.
Consili personally or by mall, free of charge, on a
throade, nerrous, or a pecial dheeases. Dr.J. Soua is a

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Sketch of the Bills Left upon the Calendars of the Two Houses.

Subjects Which Will Further Divide the Distracted Democracy.

New Treaties to Be Proposed with France, China, and Mexico.

Tariff Talk --- Nullification Projects Southern Jobs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The fall elections over, political eyes will be turned to Washington, and Congressmen will not delay long, after the counting of the returns, to pack their mags and start for the Capital City. The unfinshed work that they left upon their tables when he June days came, I shall endeavor briefly to

The Senate has not a very large docket. Of the vast amount of business presented at the extra session of this Congress, much the greater portion was introduced in the House. Of this, a very inconsiderable amount reached the Senate, owing in part to divided councils of the Democrats as to the propriety of entering upon any general legislation, and in part to the fact that the discussion of the issues which were to prepare the way for the defeat of the Democrats in the fall elections occupied all the time of both branches of Congress.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC. The Senate has not a very large docket.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC.
the unfinished business of the Senate, the
bill in order is a bill for the relief of the ars. It asks Congress to consider this road a rt of the land-grant system, and to give to it lroad is owned mainly in Boston and w York, and has been making rapid strides summer towards the eastern terminus of Southern Pacific by means of the system narrow-gange railroads in Colorado. NULLIPICATION.

bill is one by Senator Morgan, of sama, which, according to its title, proposes hals at elections, but which in reality, is ied further to strengthen the doctrine of sovereignty against what the Southerners power." It is in every respect a bili to ke the United States less a Nation, and to der the United States Government less able maintain its authority, should the country be assailed by those who have ght to the Union its greatest woes.

to maintain its authority, should the country arais to be small on said brought to the Union its greatest woos.

The proposition to make Spruille Braden and Ensire in the United States Navy sands next. Young Braden is a maintain that no action was to be had more affected to the United States Navy sands next. Young Braden and the Committee of the Whole, and the state stems of Sensies McDonald. Braden aerved in some Engith naval training school, and has had constituted to contribe the state of Sensies of the Committee of the Whole, and the state of Sensies of Sensies (In Sensies of Sensies). He contribe the state of Sensies of Sensi against this resolution, and it is probable that it may furnish the text of a tariff debate in the Sanate before any revenue measure can be presented from the House. It is the declared purpose of many Democrate to force the tariff issue upon the present Congress,—a purpose which is not likely to receive the heartiest encouragement in the House from Mr. Randall, or from other Democratic Protectionists of Pennsylvania. On account of the Speaker's position, and especially as the Speaker is himself a Presidential candidate, it is barely possible that this Chotteau resolution may precipitate in the Senate a debate which many Democrats in the House will zealously endeavor to prevent from originating in the latter body. The Pacific-Const members, for some reason, are especially opposed to Chorteau's plan. Some of them even assert that Mr. Chotteau is in no sense a true representative of the French Government; that, on the contrary, he is the agent only of merchants and of manufacturers in France, who, for reasons of their own, desire to have a change in the tariff between the two countries. This tariff question, if it is entered upon, will give the Democrats a great deal of trouble at the coming session. Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Wavs and Means Committee,—as been hobnobbing in Enrope as "the leading Democrat of the United States," in connection with Mr. Leon Chotteau; and Mr. Wood is an earnest supporter of Mr. Chotteau's plan. How will Mr. Fernando Wood, whose late to be the leading Democrat of the United States may be disputed on the floor of the House, reconcile his position with that of Mr. samuel J. Randall, who has suffered a great lead of criticism at the hands of his party because he has kept Mr. Wood in the prominent position he now occupies? The Democrate of the Senate will show greater party wisdom than inherto has characterized their course if they succeed in oreventing the Chotteau resolution from creating dissensions in the Democratic ranks, from the very first day of the session.

INDIANS.

INDIANS.

The next bill on the Senate calendar, of general interest, is the bill of Senator Pendleton to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investments. This bill proposes to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of the responsibility of investing certain classes of Indian funds, and proposes to keep these funds in the sate-keeping of the United States. This bill, in view of the Indian difficulties, may furnish the text for a debate upon the Indian system, inasmuch as, under the rules of the Senate, it is possible to debate almost any subject upon a bid which has slight reference to the subject-matter.

The bill relative to the transportation.

The bill relative to the transportation of animals stands next, but, by special order, has been assigned for consideration on the first day of the session. This is a bill which has at different times attracted much attention from Western men. In the early consideration of this bill The Tribung made the disclosures bout the "Evener" system. The early attempts at legislation of this kind excited some opposition because of reports that, disguised in ome ingenious phraseology, there was an attempt to compel railroads to use some patented attie-car. It is said, however, that, in the bill rhich will come up for consideration on the list of the manual provides the sproval of the Society for the revention of Crucity to Animals, of the rail-oad companies, and the owners of the palace attie-cars. This statement is made by some of the gentlemen interested in the bill. It will be related to wait until the discussion of the bill, owever, to determine whether any such agreement has been reached.

THE CHINESE QUESTION, the regulating intercourse with the subject of the Chinese Empire visiting or residing the United States. The State Department, ow in all its processes, has been specially different regulating intercourse with the subject of the Chinese Empire visiting or residing the United States. The State Department, ow in all its processes, has been specially different railors. He dovernment will have something of a efinit nature to submit at the next session of congress. Many Senators do not look kindly pon the State Department in respect to this legion, nowever; for it is not forgotten that LIVE-STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

cunate debate. The Chinese Legation has been idle since last winter; and it is now leved (although the fact is not definitly wn) that a draft of a new treaty upon this ject has been prepared for submission to the ate in December.

Senate in December.

Tom Worthington.

That battered old bulk, Col. Thomas Worthington, will find next upon the Senate calendar a joint resolution requiring the assembling of a Court of Inquiry to investigate his case. This involves a long and terribly utiful story. Whether Gen. Sherman is wrong, or Tom Worthington is wrong, in regard to one of the noted historical facts of the War, may, perhaps, never be known: but certain it is that old Tom Worthington was once a brave soldier and a good commander; that he is now broken with age, unkempt, untidy in person, poor beyond description, and that he ought to be relieved from suffering by the justice or the charity, either of the country which he served.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

After this bill there are three or four unimportant bills upon the Senats calendar. Yet, few in number as these bills are, with the Democratic party in the Senate, whose exhibitation at the fact that it has come back to rule in its father's house is embittered by the fall defeats, there are texts enough in the bills already mentioned, together with the Appropriation bills (that must pass this year without an extra session), to cause many heated discussions, and to keep the "Long Parliament" in session until the Presidential nominees of both political parties shall have been named.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE. THE LONG PARLIAMENT. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The business on the House calendar is more extensive, but covers many of the points to which reference has been made in the comments upon the measures on the Senste calendar. In the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, one of the first bills in order is a bill defining the duties of the Reporter of the Supreme Court, fixing his compensation, and providing for the publishing and distribution of his reports. It is charged also that the duties of the Clerk of the Supreme Court are not defined with sufficient clearness,—there being no later statute on the subject than one dating somewhere about 1812. That statute allows very liberal docket-fees, and the business of the Court has, of course, enormously increased since that time. The Clerk's fees have been estimated as high as \$30,000 annually.

How!

Another bill in the calendar for early consideration is a bill for the ascertainment of the amount due the Choctaw Nation. In the present status of the Indian question, that bill could hardly fail to occasion a general debate.

ent status of the Indian question, that but could hardly fail to occasion a general debate.

STATE-SOVEREIGNTT.

The bill which ranks third on the calendar, in Committee of the Whole, is the bill of Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, which prohibits practically the transfer of causes from State to Federal Courts. This is the bill which blocked the way in the morning-hour of the House during many weeks of the extra session, the Republicans, having filibustered against time to consume the morning-hour, in order to prevent final action on the bill. The proposition was finally taken out of the morning-hour, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the agreement that no action was to be had upon it at the extra session. Mr. Townshend, however, is known to be one of the most persistent members of the House. He has this scheme at heart, and will doubtless succeed in securing for it early consideration this winter. The bill, of course, will encounter, as it ought, most determined opposition from the Republicans, as it is, in a somewhat disguised form, a comprehensive nultification scheme, similar to those which ite at the basis of the Southern movement against the idea of Nationality, and upon which the people at the fall elections have set the seal of their disapproval.

Early on the list in the calendar stands a number of bills for the improvement of Southern bayous, and lakes, and rivers, and creeks, and waste places generally, of which the North has never hears nothing. Then there are Relief bills, and Back-Pay bills for clerks, and resolutions designed to increase the number of employes of the House, in such a manper that the Democrats may employ a great many more men than on the rolls appears to be the fact. There is a bill to rtwo for the payment of experts in some of the various and foolish investigations which the Democracy has undertaken. There is a bill to build a free bridge across the Potomac River, to destroy the hateful monopoly which, having obtained permission of the foundation of a Government bridge by a bill lobbied through Congress, now charges 25 cents for every patriot who desires to

who desires to

MAKE A PHERIMAGE TO THE MECCA OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,—

the graves of the Union dead at Arlington Hights. There is a clap-tran bill to prohibit Federal officers, claimants, and contractors from making contributions for political purposes, out of which the Democrats tried last session to make a great deal of demagog capital, which obstructed the morning-hour for some weeks, and which, now that the Democrats, in the dissolving views of politics, see that they are not again tikely to ever have any Federal offices to give to men now living, they will press with renewed vigor, and with the desperation of demagogs.

There is a hill canding for a treats with Mex.

newed vigor, and with the desperation of demagogs.

There is a bill pending for a treaty with Mexico; and it is said that in the arcana of the State Department a draft of a new treaty is already in embryo. There is a bill giving to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges in the Indian reservations, which the movers of it consider and intend as

A BLOW AT "PRIESTCRAPT"

of one sort, but which is designed, on the other

A BLOW AT "PRIESTCRAPT"

of one sort, but which is designed, on the other hand, to let more of the preachers in to be murdered. There are resolutions of all sorts to amend the House rules; but they will, doubtless, be held in abeyance to await the report of the Committee on Rules, which is said to be unanimous. There is on the table a Senate bill, on its first and second reading, which was the pending business when the House adjourned June 12, in relation to Federal juries. The oill is the same old assault upon the Federal Judiciary, in the interests of

June 12, in relation to Federal juries. The bill is the same old assault upon the Federal Judiciary, in the interests of

A SOLID SOUTH

and of nullification of the doctrine of Nationality. The Democrats will press it, the Republicans will oppose it, and at the very outset of the season in the House, the sturdy old political fight will begin. It began last winter with the declaration, "We will not stop until we have stripped the last vestige from the statute-books," etc. It began last winter with that other declaration of the doctrine of withholding the supplies. It remains to be seen whether defeat has taught Senator Thurman anything, or whether, in the closing days of his leadership in Congress, he will use his influence to start again in both Houses that useless agitation, which, if attempted again, will prove, as now it has, not a "futile," but a very successful, "dalliance" with defeat.

But of the making of bills there is no end. The House docket, like the Senate, has texts enough to keep the busy Washington world going from December until August. And the texts that are now upon the tables in both chambers are but as one sand upon the seasone to the trunkful of schemes which the ambitious young members, and the wiser old members, will place upon the files of the two Houses in the early December days.

E. B. W.

An Old Lady Who Dines on \$375 in Notes.

Filindeitsian Record.

A banquet, the bill of fare of which consisted of \$375 in greenbacks, was partaken of at the Central Station yesterday by an old dame named Lizzie Morgan, alias Dobson. It was an exclusive thing, and it was not that the old lady yearned to escape a long term of imprisonment by destroying the evidences of a crimu she had committed.

The story of this remarkable feed is this: On-

Monday John Kafferty, her orother-in-taw, who resides at No. 1468 Cadwaisder street, drew \$400 from the Philadelphia Savings Fund, and atruck out for the candy store and habitation of Mra. Morgay at No. 1388 Lawrence street. Here he was stoeped in whisky, and when he had slept off his debauch and returned to his sober senses he becsme conscious that \$375 of his cash had disappeared. Lizzie, who is fully 60 years of age, was arrested, and when an attempt was made to search her she fought against it so violently that the job was given up.

When she was arraigned at the Central Station vesterday morning it was observed that her shriveled old jowls were inflated, and a thick green paste was noticed oozing between her lips.

thick green paste was noticed oozing between her hips.

"What have you in your mouth, asked Magistrate Smith. "My tot gue," responded the old woman. "What else!" "My teeth." "What else!" "My teeth." shad mrs. Morgan. But her responses were not accepted as verity, so several officers undertook to pry open her jaws to see what she was feasting upon. They pried and poked their fingers between her teeth until she closed on one so tightly that the others were glad to give up, and, with her mouth just full of greenback pulp, she was sent below to await trial.

At the County Prison a physician, who had been apprised of the futile efforts of the policemen, made a trial, and in two minutes by the watch her mouth flew open like a pigeon-trap, and out rolled all that remained of the lucre.

WATTERSON PROTESTS.

With a Big D, "D-mmit, 'Tis Too Bad!"

-Kentucky Will Never Swallow Such
Large Doses of Reform and Civilization—

a good deal. Yet, strange as it may seem, there

. The truth is, that we are able to stand

is a limit even to our endurance. Good man as he is, Brother Medill can go too far. Not as to us personally; not at all. Let him go on—let him go on. We don't mind it. We are use to it. But when he takes the sacred name of Kentucky in vain, that rouses us. It puts us in Kentucky in vain, that rouses us. It puts us in a trenzy. Kentucky! dear Kentucky! that we should live to see thee thus set on, and know that the assailant lives, and dares to continue to exist, no farther away than Chicago:

Undoubtedly there will be a great improvement when the people of Kentucky learn to read and write, but they must unlearn many things before Mr. Watterson's boom will belp them. They must quit the use of whisky as the staple drings. They must abolish caste. They must treat the negro as a man and a brother. They must quit shooting and carving each other for fancied offenses. They must go to church and be good Christians. They must give up the impression that draw-poker is the highest accomplishment of the citizen, and that a horse-race represents the highest type of human achievement. They must recognize the imperative necessity that exists for an expansion of missionary labor throughout the State. They must pay a higher deference to the laws of the State and the Nation. They must quit killing Judges for administering the laws. And they must never again elect a man for their Governor who is only conspicuous for his effort to spread yellow-fever and small-pox throughout the North. These booms are as necessary as that of education. Mr. Watterson has set his face in the right direction. Now let him not stay his hand in its good work, and all these other things shall be added unto him.

Brother Medill shows himself in this equally

He says he loves us. He says he has tried to save our soul. And he complains that his good intentions have been met on our part only with "personal abuse and vilification." Gad a'l mercy! What else had he to expect? Give up the Resolutions of '08! He ought to bless God that he lives. The thought is enough to ignite every barrel of Bourbon in his cellar. The wonder is that the lightning did not descend upon The Tribune Building and, melting the type therein, strike the editor dead at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty! But, stay. We grow excited. We would not harm our brother. We leave him to his conscience. He has smote us where the weak spot is. Give up the Res—!

"Dammit! 'tis too bad."

A "PURRING" MATCH.

The Peculiar Sport That Has Been Introduced from England.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

A Cornish miner named David T. Davis

boasted in a Shenandoah bar-room that he could out-"purr" any man in America. "Purring" is an English sport, and means kicking an opponent on the legs. Davis boasts were taken up by another English miner named Thomas Proudfit, and each man made a deposit of \$10 as a forfeit in case either should not come to time. The match was made for \$25 a side, and was to come off in the bar-room of a mutual friend. Davis has some reputation as a "purrer" wrestler, and boxer, but until this affair Proudfit was tier, and boxer, but until this affair Proudfit was unknown among the "famey." The original amount of the bet was raised to fifty dollars a side. At 9 o'clock at night the principals and about thirty friends went to a bar-room, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed, and preparations for the maten began. The room in which the affair took place is of ordinary size, but in order to economize space about half the spectators were told to take seats on the bar, and the others agreewed themselves into corners and out-of-thie-way places. The men removed all their clothing except their trousers. The referee then gave to each man a pair of bran new brogans, into which their feet were thrust. Proudfit wore woolen, and Davis cotton stockings.

and of nullification of the doctrine of Nationality. The Democrats will press it, the Republicans will opopose it, and at the very outset of the seaston in the House, the stundy old political fight will begin. It began last winter with the declaration, "We will not stop until we have stripped the last vestige from the statute-books," etc. It began last winter with that other declaration of the doctrine of withholding the supplies. It remains to be seen whether defeat has taught. Senator Thurman anything, or whether, in the closing days of his leadership in the supplies. It remains to be seen whether defeat has taught. Senator Thurman anything, or whether, in the closing days of his leadership in the supplies. It remains to be seen whether again moth Houses that useless agitation, which, if attempted again, will prove, as now it has, not a "futile," but a very successful, "dalliance" with defeat.

But of the making of bills there is no end. The House docket, like the Senate, has texts enough to keep the busy Washington world going from December until August. And the texts that are now upon the tables in both chambers are but as one sand upon the senshore to the trunksial of schemes which the ambitious young members, and the wiser old members, will place upon the flies of the two Houses in the early December days.

An Old Lady Who Dines on \$575 in Notes. Fillundsissia Record.

A banquet, the bill of fare of which consisted \$375 in greenbacks, was partaken of at the Central Station yesterday by an old dame named lazize Morgan, alias Dobson. It was an error and the winter and their ships, which were bruised she wanted to escape a long term of imprisonment by destroying the evidences of a crimu ahe had committed.

The story of this remarkable feed is this: One of the story of this remarkable feed is this: One of the story of this remarkable feed is this: One of the story of this remarkable feed is this: One of the story of this remarkable feed is this: One of the story of the story of this remarkable feed is this: O

wanted to retire after the tenth round, but the soccistors hooted at and called him a "duffer," and he came up twice more; but he received all the punisament without being able to give any in return. The last five rounds were brutal in the extreme, as both men were bleeding profusely, and the way they limped around to escape punishment wa; tainful to witness. The legs of both men from their knees down were covered with cuts and bruises, and the heavy cordured pants they were were kicked to ribbons.

When the match was decided Davis sank into a chair, thoroughly exhausted. Froudfit was so elated by his victory that he pleased the admiring spectators by dancing a jig with a tumbler of water on his head. The seconds then washed the legs of the "purrers" and covered the wounds with poultices of rotten apples, to prevent inflammation and allay pain. The prize money was handed over to Proudfit, who "set up" a keg of beer for the crowd. Davis was carried to his home, and Proudfit was not in much better condition. This is said to be the first "purring" match that has taken place in the neighborhood of Shenandoah since Davis beat a noted "purrer" named Tom Bosley, in 1864 or 1865. Davis defeat on Thursday night was unexpected, as he was known to be agus, game, and experienced.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP. Gen, Garfield Pretty Certain to Be Nom

nated on the First Ballot.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, [O., Nov. 4.—I have received valuable information from a gentleman who has made a careful canvass of the State, from an inside standpoint, in regard to the Senstership. There has never been a doubt, among those who know anything about the subject, that Gen. Garfield is the almost uranimous choice of the oters of Ohio; but some have claimed that he has not sufficiently set up the pins during his carrer as a politician; that he has not made a putation in peddling offices to a sufficient extent to command the voters of the class of men who usually fill our legislative halls. One thing that has had a tendency to give color to this opinion is the fact that the General will not consent, as his predecessors has done, to canwass the State in the interest of the office, and make promises to members for their votes. From the days of Tom Corwin this has been the exception to the rule, and Thurman and Pendleton followed it out to the letter.

The General refuses to do this absolutely, and will make no promises. He depends upon the popularity which he has gained in the State during the long period that he has been before the country; and it is pretty certain that any member from the northern portion of the State who does not vote for the favorit of his constituents will take his future into his own

There are various stories in circulation in the State, designed to injure the General's chances, but, at the same time, carefully disguised. One of these is to the effect that the General cannot well be spared from the House just now; that he is the leader of his party in that branch; that the next House will probably be Republican, and he will then be elected Speaker,—an office only second in rank to the Vice-Presidency. Some of the General's best friends have been deluded to a certain extent by this kind of talk, and almost believe that he will be more useful in his present position. This is very thin from the standpoint of the great majority of the General's friends, and they will not tolerate anything of the kind.

eral's friends, and they will not tolerate anything of the kind.

The gentleman to whom I referred in the beginning of this letter has received information, of undoubted authority, from all parts of the State, which shows that, at present writing, there is almost no other candidate than Garfield prominently thought of. It is well known to this gentleman that something over a half of the members of both Houses are in favor of Gen. Garfield.

A Cincinnati gentleman with whom I con-

ncinnati gentleman with whom I con-, who claimed to have the inside of affairs versed, who claimed to have the inside of affairs in that city, said that there was no one but Garfield being talked of among the newly-elected members of the Legislature. They feel that the Senatorship belongs to the "Western Reserve" this time,—not only on account of a proper geographical distribution of affairs (no Senator naving been chosen from the Reserve s.nce Ben Wade's time), but because the Reserve won the victory this fall. The rest of the State was Democratic by more than 4,000 majority, but the noble old Connect.cut counties of the Reserve copie old Connecticut counties of the Reserve rave a Republican majority of nearly 22,000, and thus carried the day.

One thing that will go very far towards making Gen. Garfield Senator, even though a bitter fight should be raised on the subject, is the fact

fight should be raised on the subject, is the fact that, especially in the whole northern and central portions of the State, the candidates for the Legislature were chosen with the express end in view that they should support Gen. Garfield when the time of voting should come. They were questioned in regard to their standing on this point, and only nominated when found to be sound in the faith. If the matter were referred to the will of the people of Ohio, there can be little noubt but Garfield would be elected by a larger vote than Foster received for Governor. The fact that Gen. Garfield withdrew from the

The fact that Gen. Garfield withdrew from the race for the Senatorship in favor of the Hon. Stanley Matthews, simply because the President and some other friends asked him to do so, will go very lar towards helping on Garfield's cause. Summing up the chances, and observing pretty carefully the tone of the Republican papers of the State, the gentleman was free to say that there is really no one in the field now except Gen. Garfield, and he will probably be elected on the first ballot.

GARY.

BRITISH TRADE.

The Revival Due to the Recovery of Indus-try in the United States, London Times, Oct. 21.

Many persons may be puzzled to know why trade is reviving. There can scarcely be any doubt

that it is reviving. The appearances of increase business that face us in so many markets may b to some extent deceptive. What is represented as a genuine development of industrial occupation, leading to a greater demand for the more profitable employment of labor at higher wages, may be largely due to a mere impulse of specu-lative passion. The characteristics of a real movement of industry and of the gambling purchases of speculative buyers are, for a time at least, the same. The difference is detected when the one as suddenly collapses as it arose, while the other is steadily maintained; but it is not al-ways easy to say at first whether we are to prepare for a collapse or to have confidence that the im-provement will be continuous. Caution is necessary in forming any conclusion, yet we may apparently say with safety that the move-ment of the last six weeks has a substantial foundation. Why, then, is trade reviving, if we are to accept it as a fact that trade is reviving? There would seem to be at least as many reasons why it should not as why it should. If we take a large view of this matter we may be tempted to say that trade is, after all, a branch of the world-wide process of cookery by which men in all parts are co-operating in converting what nature presents us with, for the most part annually, into a shape fitted for the consumption of man; and in this wide sense of the word cookery, as in its more limited meaning, we must first catch our hare. If human, industry is directed to the task of bringing to our doors, in a more or less refined form, food, clothing, and warmth, its processes cannot be very actively conducted if the normal supply of raw materials is stinted. Now, we are suffering this year, and shall continue to suffer, from a stinted supply of many raw materials. We have a very bad wheat harvest in England, and it is just as bad in France, which was once our second gramary. The French yield is 22½ per cent below the average. The supply from the Valley of the Danube has been also affected, though from a different cause. On the whole, the European countries do not abound in the staff of life. The vintage in France has been as bad as, or worse than, the corn harvest. The sugar crops, all over the Continent, have fallen considerably below the average. With a deficiency in bread, and wioe, and sugar about us, how could we explain any revival of trade! If Europe were isolated from the rest of the world, we should have a very bad winter to go through. It is doubtful whether the population only be maintained. But in truth the nations of Europe have increased and multiplied because it is not an isolated continent. The efficiency of mutual help is the secret of the expansion of populations. We have grown in numbers because other continents have been more and more drawn within the circle of our commerce, and the multiplication of life on those continents has depended on the development of trade with us.

If our view of the movement of trade is correct, not a little of the improvement to which attention has been an equally rapid and decided rise in thi; and yet it is a large view of this matter we may be tempted to say that trade is, after all, a branch of the

The Pope and St. Thomas Aquinas.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The Clerical papers publish the Latin text of a letter addressed by Leo XIII. to Cardinal di Luca on the subject of the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas. The Pope, referring to his recent Encyclical, says with what joy he has received a number of letters from Italian, French, Spanish, and Irlah Bishopa, who, with revereut obselence to his authority and that of the Holy See, manifest their eatis faction with his intention of restoring the teaching of the neglected Catholic scholastic philosophy to its pristine post of honor, and who all, with one consent, concur in the Catholic philosophy being the only refuge in these troublous times, when human reason, fallen sway from Divine trath, is tossed about on the waves of error. The Pope then says that, inasmuch as this city is the cathedral of the wapreme Pontiff, and as youth from all countries flock to it for instruction, it should excel all others in its teaching.

interested in angar and fron, the banks have been strained to accom nodate speculators in both. Owing to the want of heat in Europe, the beet crop of the Continent has been very unsatisfactory, and there is a rush of brokers and refiners after the cane-produce of the West Indies. This is all very well for the planters of Jamaica and Demerara, who bave lately been suffering from very unfavorable times; but it is not a satisfaction to the community at large. We shall have to pav a larger price for our surar because nature has cut down the annual supply of the raw material of that commodity; but there will not be more sugar made, there will not be so much consumed; and unless the West India blanters are prudent they man have to suffer later for the unexpected advantages they rean this year. The animation of the sugar-market in Liverpool, Glasgow, and elsewhere is only a deceptive addition to the apparent revival of trade. This is even more easily understood in respect of the corn market. Business is brisk; prices are firm; wheat is excited,—these are the annountements we receive from all the centres of the corntrade, and they only serve to show that bad harvests at home have stimulated larger importations at rising prices from abroad. We must turn from experiences like these, dus to abnormal failures of crops, easertially temporary in their character, and betraying losses suffered by the nation, before we light upon a revival of trade in which real satisfaction can be discovered. Underneath a haze of speculation confusing the real outlines of the movement we may discern an improvement in the iron-trade of a solid and satisfactory character. After a long and trying period of depression,—a period relatively more trying than our own,—the conditions of life in the United States outran themselves in all directions. They exhausted their own capital, and not their own only. All they could borrow was spent with the same recklessness,—perhaps with greater recklessness than what they saved. When the arrest came it was found

last year it was more than 25 per cent below what it had been in the year of activity, 1872. It is natural, it is almost inevitable, that the expectations of the effects of the recovery should in many instances be overrated; but it is quite clear that it will at once lead to a considerable increase in the consumption of iron, and the impulse of that increase has been necessarily felt here. We have thus to deal with an expansion of an industry at home which can be traced to a general growth of the industrial organism of the United States. It does not spring from casual failures of crops or of raw materials. It is not associated with an increase in the costinces of supplying some want, thus pointing to diminished ease of living on the part of men at large. On the contrary, the movement arises from the fact that capital has been accumulated to open up new reserves of land, or to develop more effectively those already occupied, thus increasing the supplies to meet the necessities of man and diminish the labor of his existence. The revival of our trade, so far as it is healthy and has promise of permanence, has been due to the recovery of industry in the United States. The self-love of some appears to be wounded by this admission. It makes our economic condition appear to be more dependent on the economic conditions of other countries than they like. They may be consoled by the reflection that the interdependence thus revealed is mutual. If the recovery of the United States helps to give life to some of our industhe reflection that the interdependence thus re-vealed is mutual. If the recovery of the United States helps to give life to some of our indus-

States helps to give life to some or our mana-tries, we, by those same industries, sustain the recovery in the United States. But, if this is not enough, it must be pointed out that the population we have on these islands has come into existence because we have established this not enough, it must be pointed out that the population we have on these islands has come into existence because we have established this internatheal relation of help; and if we sought to be an entirely self-sustained nation, in the most moderate sense that can be attached to these words, we must begin by reducing our numbers by at least 5,000,000. There are, indeed, some people who think that a peasant proprietary would greatly increase the food produced at home, and a high authority once declared that the agricultural produce of the Kingdom might be doubled; but, even if these results could be attained in the lifetime of a generation. It is not a practical answer to the difficulty that we have more than 30,000,000 of human beings to feed to say that, lunder other conditions, which might be realized at the beginning of the next century, the food of all of them could be produced within the area of the British Isles. We must be content to recognize the fact that we have given hostages to free trade; and, indeed, why should we wish it otherwise? Are but times an invention of the last six years! Have we never heard of famine prices and of bread riots in the earlier history of this century! Instead of regretting, we ought to give thanks that free trade, limited and imperfect as it is, has been established, so that our teeming millions have been able to live through years of decreased industry without resentment and passion, if not altogether without suffering.

A WOMAN'S PERIL.

Thrilling Adventure of Miss Floyd-Jones, of New York, at a Stranton Coal-Mine—The Hoisting Rope Breaks over an Abyss Four Hundred and Fifty Feet Deep. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 2.—If it were possible

to turn gray of terror, the hair of Miss Floyd-Jones, of New York, should be as white as

snow, in consequence of an awful adventure which she passed through at the Briggs Colliery of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company, in

this city. She is visiting the family of W. W. Scranton, General Manager of the iron company, and expressed a desire to visit the mine

for the purpose of witnessing the interesting and perilous process of mining and preparing anthracite for use. Accordingly Mr. Scranton,

acting as her escort, took along Mine-Superin-tendent Reese G. Brooks as an extra precaution

acting as her escort, took along Mine-Superintendent Reese G. Brooks as an extra precaution against venturing into danger. After inspecting the mine and seeing the men at work, the trio, guided by their flickering lamps, returned along the subterranean halls to the foot of the shaft for the purpose of making the ascension. Superintendent Brooks signaled to the engineer overhead, Albert Roskelly, and told him the party wanted to be hoisted directly to the tower of the breaker, which rises 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft, and is 430 feet from the mouth of the shaft, and is 430 feet from the bottom, where they were standing at the time. The object of ascending to the tower was to make an examination of the screen rooms, rollers, and other departments where the work of breaking and cleaning coal was going on. The engineer answered down through the tube, "All right"; and the trio, taking their places on the platform of the carriage, were hoisted swiftly up out of the mine into the shaft of the tower.

Upon the carriage approaching the sheavewheel at the top, Engineer Roskelly lost control of his engine, and the party was burled against the heavy timbers of the roof, snapping the wire hoisting-rope asunder, with the vistors, over an abyss 450 feet deep. It was a moment of a terrible fear. They expected to be dashed to the bottom. They felt the carriage slip sharply down a few inches; then came a sudden joit, a hait, and they were standing still. The safety catches, which are generally more ornamental than useful, sprang to their places and held the carriage there. Even then the situation was painfully perilous. The slightest movement might cause the catches to slip sgain, and everybody seemed afraid to breathe. The position is which the halt was made was not within easy access of any landing, and the party was forced to remain there until the workmen came with ladders to their relief. This took but a very few minutes, yet it seemed an eternity, and it was with feelings of deep and heartfelt thanks that they touc

never place a state of consciousness and a group of molecules in the relation of mover and moved. In passing from the one to the other unable to fill.

Physical considerations do not lead to the final explanation of all that we feel and know. We meet a problem which transcends any con-

ble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific ages.

There ought to be a clear distinction made be-tween science in the state of hypothesis and science in the state of fact.

And inasmuch as it is still in its hypothetical stage, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolution.

After speaking of the theory of evolution ap-plied to the primitive condition of matter, as belonging to the dim twilight of conjecture, the certainty of experimental inquiry is here shut out.

certainty of experimental inquiry is here shut out.

Those who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they only yield to it a provisional assent.

In reply to your question, they will frankly admit their inability to point to any assisfactory experimental proof that life can be developed, save from demonstrable antecedent life.

I share Virchow's opinion that the theory of evolution in its complete form involves the assumption that, at some period or other of the earth's history, there occurred what would be now called spontaneous generation. I agree with him that the proofs of it are still wanting. I hold with Virchow that the faitures have been lamentable; that the doctrine is utterly discredited.

ONE IS SOMETIMES WORTH TWO. His optic was red as the sky in the West When the rubescent Sun sinks slowly to rest: And softly he murmured, while heaving a sigh, "A sty on the farm is worth two in the eye."

His friend gazed upon him with wonder and fear, And, raising his hand, smote him on his hage esr; The send calmly took it, and smitingly said, a ''A cuff on the wrist is worth two on the head." His friend again raised his right hand up on high, Resolving to cuff test arch-flend on his sty. But he suddenly doged, and bewitchingly said. "A man-shun on earth is worth two overhead."—Hactensack Republican.

and therefore an academy should be founded in Rome under the patronage of St. Thomas Aquinas, which should be devoted to illustrating and explaining his works, to demonstrating the force and reasoning of his sentences; to propagating his salutary doctrines, and preventing the diffusion of gross error. He concludes by confiding to Cardinai di Luca the task of drawing up for his approval and authorization a plan which shall respond to his intention.

VANDALISM IN ITALY.

How Ancient Art Works Are Ruined.
Mr. J. C. Robinson, an English authority on art, in a letter to the London Times says:
"One of the chief treasures of the South Kensington Sculpture Collection is the 'Cantoria,' or marble singing gallery from Santa Maria Novella, at Florence. I obtained this noble work about the year 1860 under the following circumstances: Being then in Florence busily occupied in my official task of gathering works of art for the Museum, then under my charge, I learned that it had been resolved to 'restore' Santa Maria Novella, and that noble old conventual church, every part of which was

old conventual church, every part of which was previously well-known to me, was shut up and given over to the tender mercies of an architect acting under the immediate direction of the monks. Nobody had any idea of what was going to be done, and no one was allowed to get inside to see. However, I found means to obtain access. When I did so, the sight was heartrending; the glorious old church, rich in wonderful details, and to which clung a thousand memories, was literally a chaos, guited and pulled to pieces from one end to the other. The centre payement, once one of the most interesting things in Italy, almost every stone being a beautiful aculptured and inscribed grave slab,—the very payement on which Boccaccio's ladies of the 'Decameron' are imagined to have trod.—was torn up and condemned, and every footstep stirred up clouds of sacred dust of the thousand old Florentine worthies beneath. All around lay heaps of dismantied altars, stalls, and curious church-fittings, and among them the huge marble stones of the 'Cantoria'

"I learned that it was actually intended to replace this latter splendid work with a new one of entirely different design in black stone! The thing seemed incredible, vet it was true; and this was the reason: It seems that the monks of Sants Maria Novells had anddenly been cursed with wealth. One of their number had inherited a considerable fortune, and the fatal idea occurred to him that the best thing he could do with it would be to 'restore' the church. Some demon, doubtless, whispered this terrible auggestion, and the same fiend must have prompted the architect who came forward to carry out the plan. This worthy persuaded the mooks that it was necessary to make the church and its contents uniform in style. Now, Santa Maria Novella is a fourteenth-century building, and from the architect who came forward to carry out the plan. This worthy persuaded the mooks that it was necessary to make the church and its contents uniform in style. Now, Santa Maria Novella is a fourteenth-century buil

If asked to deduce from the physical interac-tion of the brain-molecules the least of the phe-nomena of sensation of thought, we must ac-knowledge our helpiesness.

The mechanical philosopher, as such, will

we meet a blank which the logic of deduction

ceivable expansion of the powers which we now

We meet a problem which transcends any conceivable expansion of the powers which we now possess.

We may think over the subject again and again, but it cludes all intellectual presentation.

Having thus exhausted physics and reached its very rim, a mighty mystery still looms beyond us. We have, in fact, made no step towards its solution. We try to soar in a vacuum when we endeavor to pass by logical deduction from the one to the other.

Religious feeling is as much a verity as any other part of human consciousness; and against it, on its subjective side, the waves of science beat in vain.

I could see that his (Carlyle's) contention at bottom always was that the human soul has claims and vearnings which physical science cannot satisfy.

It seemed high time to him (Virchow) to enter an energetic protest against the attempts that are made to proclaim the problems of research as actual facts, and the opinions of scientists as established science.

We ought not, Virchow urges, to represent our conjecture as a certainty, nor our hypothesis as a doctrine; this is inadmissiole.

The burden of my writings in this connection is as much a recognition of the weakness of science as an assertion of its strength.

If asked whether science has solved, or is likely in our day to solve, the problem of the universe, I must snake my head in doubt. Behind and above and around us the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved, and, as far as we are concerned, is incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of body and soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the prescientific ages.

There ought to be a clear distinction made between actence in the state of hypothesis and

The Oregon Welcome to Mrs. Grant.

Perilans Oregonian.

A good saying is attributed to Gen. Grant.

Tuesday. As the steamer St. Paul was a proaching the city, the docks along the who city front were niled with multitudes awaits the arrival of the General. Seeing so great crowd, he turned and quietly remarked to the about him: "I think this demonstration mu be in honor of Mrs. Grant. When I landed he twenty-seven years ago not half a dozen peop met the steames."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and wakenes by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has farnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, when accomplishes this result, and suffering bunanity, who dray out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatus on

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolver

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, I more in the Blood, Scrofnlous Diseases, Bas Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Vecere Ever Sores, Chronic or Old Dicere, Sait Researches, White Swelling, Scaid Head, Utrins A fections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Not Wasting and Decay of the Body, Finnies as Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Hadd Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gest, On samption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits varieties of the above complaints to which seems are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy the possesses the curative power over these diseases. times are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possessee the curative power over these discussions that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cares step by step, sarely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury. Quicksilver, Correcive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, ricket, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swillings, varicose veins, etc., the Saraparillian will resolve away those deposits and externymate the virus of the disease from the system. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, scrofulous, or Sypailitic diseases however slow may be the cure. "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is aure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not as rested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. At soon as the Sansaranutzian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radwar's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what they would take the trouble to find out and denounce the innumerable acts of vandalism which are rapidly depriving their beautiful country of the evidences of its ancient glories, instead of abusing observant foreigners who call attention to the subject."

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afford instant case. afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chills, Arue Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruisea, Summer Complaints, Courks, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

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Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a summlant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, oning, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggrayate and increase the sufferial and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

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We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cars, among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"

"Badway on Scrofula,"

"Radway on Scrofula."
and others relating to different classes of Duca SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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